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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 402--80th Congress

Chapter 36--2d Session

H. R. 3342

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 402

U. S. INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1948. Provides for an information service to disseminate abroad information about the U. S., its people, and its policies; and an educational exchange service to cooperate with other nations in the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills, the rendering of technical and other services, and the interchange of developments in the field of education, the arts, and sciences. For carrying out the purposes of the Act, the Secretary of State is authorized, among other things, to assign or authorize the assignment, for service to or cooperation with foreign governments, Government employees with special scientific or technical knowledge, with the consent of the agency concerned; and to utilize, with the approval of the President, the services, facilities, and personnel of other Government agencies, under certain specified conditions and subject to reimbursement by or transfer of funds from the State Department.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 3342

May 6, 1947	H. R. 3342 was introduced by Rep. Mundt and was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. Print of the bill as introduced.
May 13, 1947	Hearings: H. R. 3342. House.
May 21, 1947	House Committee reported H. R. 3342 with amendments. House Rept. 416. Print of the bill as reported.
May 29, 1947	House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 224 for the consideration of H. R. 3342. House Rept. 488. Print of the Resolution.
June 5, 1947	House began debate on rule to waive points of order. H. Res. 224.
June 6, 1947	House agreed to the rule and began general debate on H. R. 3342.
June 10, 1947	House debate continued.
June 13, 1947	Debate continued.
June 20, 1947	Debate continued.
June 24, 1947	Debate concluded. Passed House with amendments.
June 26, 1947	H. R. 3342 was referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Print of the bill as referred.
July 2, 1947	Hearings: H. R. 3342. Senate.
July 16, 1947	Senate Committee reported H. R. 3342 with amerdments. Senate Rept. 573. Print of the bill as reported.
July 24, 1947	H. R. 3342 discussed in the Senate and passed over.
December 8, 1947	H. R. 3342 was recommitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Print of the bill as recommitted.
January 7, 1948	Senate Committee reported H. R. 3342 with amendments. Senate Report 811. Print of the bill as reported.
January 12, 1948	H. R. 3342 discussed in the Senate and passed over.
January 14, 1948	H. R. 3342 discussed in the Senate and made unfinished business. Amendments proposed by Senator Ball. Prints of the amendments.
January 16, 1948	H. R. 3342 debated and passed Senate with amendments.
January 19, 1948	House concurred in the Senate amendments.
January 27, 1948	Approved. Public Law 402.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3342

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 6, 1947

Mr. MUNDT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, OBJECTIVES, AND DEFINITIONS

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1947".

★

OBJECTIVES

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this Act are to enable the Government of the United States to correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries, which constitute obstacles to peace, and to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries, which is one of the essential foundations of peace, by means of—

(1) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;

(2) the rendering of technical and other services to other countries on the basis of mutual cooperation; and

(3) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United States, its people, and the principles and objectives of its Government.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. When used in this Act, the term—

(1) "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(2) "Department" means the Department of State.

(3) "Government agency" means any executive department, board, bureau, commission, or other agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government, or independent establishment, or any corporation wholly owned

(either directly or through one or more corporations) by the United States.

TITLE II—INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

PERSONS

SEC. 201. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges between the United States and other countries of students, trainees, teachers, professors, and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skill. The Secretary may provide for orientation courses and other appropriate services for such persons from other countries upon their arrival in the United States.

BOOKS AND MATERIALS

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges between the United States and other countries of books and periodicals, including government publications, for the translation of such writings, and for the preparation, distribution, and interchange of other educational materials.

INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 203. The Secretary is authorized to provide for assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers abroad, founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States, or serving as demonstration centers for methods and practices employed in the United States. In assisting

any such schools, however, the Secretary shall exercise no control over their educational policies.

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE TEACHING

SEC. 204. The Secretary is authorized to provide for the development and demonstration of better methods for teaching the English language abroad.

TITLE III—ASSIGNMENT OF SPECIALISTS

PERSONS TO BE ASSIGNED

SEC. 301. The Secretary is authorized, when the government of another country is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications, from time to time to assign or authorize the assignment for service, to or in cooperation with such government, any person in the employ or service of the Government of the United States who has such qualifications, with the approval of the Government agency in which such person is employed or serving. Nothing in this Act, however, shall authorize the assignment of officers or enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps for service relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

STATUS AND ALLOWANCES

SEC. 302. Any person, while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under the author-

ity of this Act, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights, allowances, and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States and of the Government agency from which assigned and he shall continue to receive compensation from that agency. He may also receive, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, representation allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999). The authorization of such allowances and other benefits and the payment thereof out of any appropriations available therefor shall be considered as meeting all the requirements of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE UNDER ANOTHER GOVERNMENT

SEC. 303. Any person while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under authority of this Act may, at the discretion of his Government agency, with the concurrence of the Secretary, and without additional compensation therefor, accept an office under the government to which he is assigned, if the acceptance of such an office in the opinion of such agency is necessary to permit the effective performance of duties for which he is assigned, including the making or approving on behalf of such foreign government the disbursement of funds provided by such government or of receiving from such foreign

government funds for deposit and disbursement on behalf of such government, in carrying out programs undertaken pursuant to this Act.

TITLE IV—PARTICIPATION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

GENERAL AUTHORITY

SEC. 401. The Secretary is authorized, in carrying on any activity under the authority of this Act, to utilize, with their approval, the services, facilities, and personnel of the other Government agencies. Whenever the Secretary shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government agency for activities under authority of this Act, the Secretary shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Secretary under this Act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or direct transfer. In utilizing the Government agencies, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the best available and qualified Government services, facilities, and personnel shall be sought, in order to ensure professional competence and avoid duplication; and (2) that the Secretary shall consult the appropriate technical agencies of the Government concerning any activity authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this Act which comes within the competence of such agencies.

TECHNICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

SEC. 402. A Government agency, at the request of

the Secretary, may perform such technical or other services as such agency may be competent to render for the government of another country desirous of obtaining such services, upon terms and conditions which are satisfactory to the Secretary and to the head of the Government agency, when it is determined by the Secretary that such services will contribute to the purposes of this Act. However, nothing in this Act shall authorize the performance of services relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

POLICY GOVERNING SERVICES

SEC. 403. In authorizing the performance of technical and other services under section 402 above, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage through the Government agency with appropriate legislative authority the performance of such services to foreign governments by qualified private American individuals and agencies; (2) that if such services are rendered by a Government agency, they shall demonstrate the technical accomplishments of the United States, such services being of an advisory, investigative, or instructional nature, or a demonstration of a technical process; (3) that such services shall not include the construction of public works or the supervision of the construction of public works, except as

may be accessory to such investigation, instruction, or demonstration, and that, under authority of this Act, a Government agency shall render engineering services related to public works only when the Secretary shall determine that the national interest demands the rendering of such services by a Government agency, but this policy shall not be interpreted to preclude the assignment of individual specialists as advisers to other governments as provided under title III of this Act, together with such incidental assistance as may be necessary for the accomplishment of their individual assignments; (4) that such services shall not be undertaken for a foreign government if, in the opinion of the head of the Government agency, such services will impair the fulfillment of domestic responsibilities of that agency; and (5) that the Department shall invite outstanding leaders, both within and outside the Federal Government, in the various fields of engineering in the United States to review and extend advice on the Secretary's policies in rendering engineering services to another government pursuant to section 402 of this Act.

TRAINING

SEC. 404. Any Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to provide to citizens of other countries technical and other training within the fields in

which such agency has competence, or to provide for such training through State and local governmental agencies or private institutions and organizations.

INTERCHANGE OF SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

SEC. 405. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to promote the interchange with other countries of scientific and specialized knowledge and skills, within the fields in which such agency has competence, through publications and other scientific and educational materials.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION

SEC. 406. In order that the activities of Government agencies authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this Act may be effectively coordinated and interdepartmental relationships as authorized by this Act may be clearly defined, the Secretary may establish upon direction of the President an interdepartmental committee to advise the Secretary on the development and administration of these activities.

TITLE V—DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES ABROAD

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 501. The Secretary is authorized, when he finds it appropriate, to provide for the preparation, and dissemination abroad, of information about the United States, its

people, and its policies, through press, publications, radio, motion pictures, and other information media, and through information centers abroad.

POLICIES GOVERNING INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 502. In authorizing international information activities under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage and facilitate by appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information about the United States by private American individuals and agencies, shall supplement such private information dissemination where necessary, and shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate; (2) that nothing in this Act shall be construed to give the Department a monopoly in the production or sponsorship on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs, or a monopoly in any other medium of information; (3) that the Department shall invite outstanding private leaders of the United States in cultural and informational fields to review and extend advice on the Government's international information activities; and (4) that all printed matter, films, broadcasts, and other materials in the fields of mass media shall, when disseminated by the Government, be identified as to Government or private source.

TITLE VI—APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 601. Appropriations to carry out the purposes of this Act are hereby authorized.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

SEC. 602. The Secretary may authorize the transfer to other Government agencies for expenditure in the United States and in other countries, in order to carry out the purposes of this Act, any part of any appropriations available to the Department for carrying out the purposes of this Act, for direct expenditure or as a working fund, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority contained in this Act or under the authority governing the activities of the Government agency to which a part of any such appropriation is transferred, provided the activities come within the scope of this Act.

TITLE VII—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

THE SECRETARY

SEC. 701. In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him—

(1) In carrying out title II of this Act, within the limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may provide, to make grants of money, services, or materials

to State and local governmental institutions in the United States, to governmental institutions in other countries, and to individuals and public or private nonprofit organizations both in the United States and in other countries;

(2) to furnish, sell, or rent, by contract or otherwise, educational and information materials and equipment for dissemination to, or use by, peoples of foreign countries;

(3) in carrying out title V of this Act, to purchase, rent, construct, improve, maintain, and operate facilities for radio transmission and reception, including the leasing of real property both within and without the continental limits of the United States for periods not to exceed ten years, or for longer periods if provided for by the appropriation Act;

(4) to furnish official entertainment when provided for by the appropriation Act;

(5) to establish and maintain in the United States reception centers for foreign students and for visitors representative of the fields listed in section 201 above;

(6) to provide for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);

(7) to employ, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, when such employment is provided for by the appropriation Act, (i) persons on a temporary basis, and (ii) aliens within the United States, but such employment of aliens shall be limited to services related to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably qualified United States citizens are not available; and

(8) to create such advisory committees as the Secretary may decide to be of assistance in formulating his policies for carrying out the purposes of this Act. No committee member shall be allowed any salary or other compensation for services; but he may be paid his actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, while away from his home in attendance upon meetings within the United States or in consultation with the Department under instructions.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SEC. 702. In carrying on activities which further the purposes of this Act, subject to approval of such activities by the Secretary, the Department and the other Government agencies are authorized—

(1) to place orders and make purchases and rentals of materials and equipment;

(2) to make contracts, including contracts with governmental agencies, foreign or domestic, including subdivisions thereof, and intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member, and, with respect to contracts entered into in foreign countries, without regard to section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22);

(3) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens or subjects of other countries, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended;

(4) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended, to provide for planned travel itineraries within the United States by groups of citizens or subjects of other countries, to pay the expenses of such travel, and to detail, as escorts of such groups, officers and employees of the Government, whose expenses may be paid out of funds advanced or transferred by the Secretary for the general expenses of the itineraries;

(5) to make grants for, and to pay expenses incident to, training and study;

(6) to provide for, and pay the expenses of, attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with furthering the purposes of this Act when provided for by the appropriation Act; and

(7) to provide for, and pay the expenses of, the purchase of health and accident insurance for persons not employed by the United States Government while away from home under the authority of this Act, or for Philippine trainees who receive training from a Government agency in the United States under authority of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended (Public Laws 370 and 597, Seventy-ninth Congress), and to defray the expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of such persons who may die.

TITLE VIII—FUNDS PROVIDED BY OTHER SOURCES

REIMBURSEMENT

SEC. 801. The Secretary is authorized, when he finds it in the public interest, to request and accept reimbursement from any cooperating governmental or private source

in a foreign country, or from State or local governmental institutions or private sources in the United States, for all or part of the expenses of any portion of the program undertaken hereunder. The amounts so received shall be credited to the then current and applicable appropriation available to the Secretary for carrying out the purposes of this Act and shall be available for the purposes of such appropriation.

ADVANCES OF FUNDS AND PROPERTY

SEC. 802. If any governmental, intergovernmental, or private source shall express the desire to provide funds, property, or services to be used by this Government, in whole or in part, for the expenses of any part of the program undertaken pursuant to this Act, the Secretary is authorized, when he finds it in the public interest, to accept such funds, property, or services. Funds so received may be established as a trust fund or special deposit account in the Treasury of the United States, to be available for reimbursement of appropriations or direct expenditure for the purposes and under the provisions of this Act. Any unexpended balance of the trust fund or special deposit account and other property received under this section and no longer required for the purposes for which provided shall be returned to the source providing the funds or property.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

LOYALTY CHECK ON PERSONNEL

SEC. 901. No individual may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act unless the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that, in his opinion, such individual is loyal to the United States and such employment or assignment is consistent with the security of the United States.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 902. If any provision of this Act or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

SEC. 903. The Secretary may delegate, to such officers of the Government as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, any of the powers conferred upon him by this Act to the extent that he finds such delegation to be in the interest of the purposes expressed in this Act and the efficient administration of the programs undertaken pursuant to this Act.

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

SEC. 904. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the dis-

closure of any information or knowledge in any case in which such disclosure is prohibited by any other law of the United States.

REPEAL OF ACT OF MAY 25, 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. 905. (a) The Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act authorizing the temporary detail of United States employees, possessing special qualifications, to governments of American Republics and the Philippines, and for other purposes," as amended (52 Stat. 442; 53 Stat. 652), is hereby repealed.

(b) Existing Executive orders and regulations pertaining to the administration of such Act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall remain in effect until superseded by regulations prescribed under the provisions of this Act.

(c) Any reference in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999), or in any other law, to provisions of such Act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall be construed to be applicable to the appropriate provisions of titles III and VIII of this Act.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3342

A BILL

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

By Mr. MUNDT

MAY 6, 1947
Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

80TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 416

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACT OF 1947

MAY 21, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MUNDT, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3342]

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, having considered the same, report favorably and unanimously thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, line 4, strike out beginning with "correct" down through "to" in line 6; and in line 7 insert "of" after "and"; and in line 8 strike out "by means of" and insert "and to correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries. The means to be used in achieving these objectives are".

Page 3, line 8, after "teachers," insert "guest instructors,"; and in line 12, after "United States" and before the period, insert ", and for such persons going to other countries from the United States"; and in line 12, after the period, insert the following:

It is the sense of the Congress that the interchange program under this section shall be on a reciprocal basis so far as is practicable, and that when any country fails or refuses to cooperate in such program on a reasonable basis of reciprocity the Secretary shall terminate or limit such program, with respect to such country, to the extent he deems to be advisable in the interests of the United States. If the Secretary finds that any person from another country, while in the United States pursuant to this section, is engaged in activities of a political nature or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, the Secretary shall promptly report such finding to the Attorney General, and such person shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported in the same manner as provided for in sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended.

Page 4, line 2, after "policies" and before the period, insert:

and shall in no case furnish assistance of any character which is not in keeping with the free democratic principles and the established foreign policy of the United States.

Page 4, lines 19 and 20, strike out "or Marine Corps" and insert "Marine Corps, or Coast Guard".

Page 7, line 14, strike out "section 402 above" and insert "this title".

Page 8, in line 16, after "leaders" insert "in the United States"; and in lines 17 and 18, strike out "various fields of engineering in the United States" and insert "various fields of activity covered by this title,"; and in line 19, strike out "engineering" and insert "technical and other"; and in line 20, strike out "section 402 of this Act" and insert "this title".

Page 8, line 24, after "countries" insert ", and to citizens of the United States going to other countries in connection with the carrying out of this Act,".

Page 10, line 3, after "centers" insert "and instructors".

Page 12, line 10, after "(3)" insert "whenever necessary"; and in lines 17 and 18 strike out "when provided for by the appropriation" and insert "necessary for the purposes of this".

Page 15, line 2, after the semicolon insert "and": and strike out beginning with "Act" in line 6, down through "die" in line 18, and insert in lieu thereof "Act".

Page 15, after line 18, insert the following section:

MAXIMUM USE OF EXISTING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND FACILITIES

SEC. 703. In carrying on activities under this Act which require the utilization of Government property and facilities, maximum use shall be made of existing Government property and facilities.

Page 15, line 22, strike out "is authorized" and insert "shall"; and in line 23 strike out "to".

Page 17, line 3, strike out beginning with "No" down through "United States" in line 8, and insert in lieu thereof:

No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act unless the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that in his opinion such individual is loyal to the United States and that such employment or assignment to duties is consistent with the security of the United States: *Provided, however,* That any present employee of the Government, unless an unfavorable report as to such employee is rendered sooner by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may, without such certification, be employed or assigned to duties under this Act for the period of six months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Page 18, line 2, after "disclosure" insert "(1)", and in line 3, after "United States" and before the period, insert ", or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the United States".

Page 18, after line 19, insert the following sections:

UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

SEC. 906. In carrying out the provisions of this Act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, insofar as is practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

SEC. 907. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the establishment of any new Government agency; except that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act the Secretary is hereby authorized to establish in the Department of State an office to be known as the Office of Information and Educational Exchange.

TERMINATION PURSUANT TO CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS

SEC. 908. The authority granted under this Act, or under any provision thereof, shall terminate whenever such termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

SEC. 909. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress semiannual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this Act.

Five open hearings were held by a special subcommittee comprising Mr. Mundt, South Dakota, chairman; Mr. Judd, Minnesota; Mr. Lodge, Connecticut; Mr. Jackson, California; Mr. Richards, South Carolina; Mr. Jarman, Alabama; and Mr. Mansfield, Montana. Other members of the full committee who participated in the hearings were Mr. Chiperfield, Illinois; Mr. Vorys, Ohio; Mr. Jonkman, Michigan; Mrs. Bolton, Ohio; Mr. Javits, New York; Mr. Kee, West Virginia; and Mr. Colmer, Mississippi.

During the hearings, the subcommittee heard testimony from the following witnesses:

Hon. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State.

Hon. William Averill Harriman, Secretary of Commerce.

Hon. Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff.

Hon. William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, United States Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Hon. John Taber.

Hon. Christian A. Herter.

Dr. Daniel Lynch, chairman, international relations committee, American Dental Association.

Mr. Malcolm Pirnie, chairman, committee on international relations of the Engineers Joint Council.

Included in the printed hearings are strong statements of approval of this legislation from the American Legion, the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS), the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and the Commission for International Educational Reconstruction.

Upon conclusion of the hearings, the subcommittee met in executive session and adopted a number of amendments designed to promote and safeguard the basic objectives of the bill. All of these amendments were adopted unanimously by the subcommittee which also, voted unanimously to report the bill favorably to the full committee.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The principal purpose of the bill is to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries, in full recognition of the fact that a free interchange of

information and of persons and skills would contribute immeasurably toward the promotion of world peace.

A secondary, although highly important, objective of the bill is to correct misunderstandings and misinformation about the United States which exist in other parts of the world. The committee has been gravely concerned for some time over the problem of getting the truth about America's actions and motives to foreign peoples.

In all parts of the world, the United States is subject to a continuous propaganda campaign which has as its object the undermining of the United States in its contacts with foreign peoples. In extensive areas of the world, no accurate or adequate news about the United States is available because censorship imposed by totalitarian regimes blocks dissemination of news about us. The committee believes that no one will combat these forces unless we do so ourselves, and H. R. 3342, with the safeguards added by the committee amendments, would make possible the operation of an information and educational exchange program which would give to the people of the world accurate facts about the United States and the American people.

LOYALTY CHECK BY FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND SECURITY SAFEGUARDS

It is essential that the personnel employed in the information and educational exchange program be individuals whose patriotism and loyalty is unquestioned. With the exception of officers of the Government appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, all individuals employed on this program must be certified as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. A further security provision is contained in the committee amendment to section 203. This section relates to assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers abroad and has been amended to provide that in no case shall any assistance be furnished "which is not in keeping with the free democratic principles and the established foreign policy of the United States."

A committee amendment to section 201 provides that any person from another country, while in the United States under this program, who engages in activities of a political nature or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, shall be promptly deported.

A further safeguard is contained in an amendment to section 904. As amended, this section provides that nothing in the bill shall authorize the disclosure of any information or knowledge in any case in which such disclosure (1) is prohibited by any other law of the United States, or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the United States.

As a still further safeguard to make certain that this American information program abroad shall be truly reflective of our American way of life, the legislation includes a provision that employment of aliens within the United States under this act shall be limited "to services related to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably qualified United States citizens are not available" (sec. 701 (7)).

THE CONGRESS TO MAINTAIN CLOSE CHECK ON PROGRAM

The committee has amended the bill to provide for the submission to the Congress by the Secretary of State of detailed semiannual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under the program. The Committee on Foreign Affairs recognizes its responsibility under section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and will fulfill its obligation by maintaining a continuous study of the operation of the information and educational exchange program authorized in the bill.

EACH ACTIVITY MUST HAVE SPECIFIC AFFIRMATIVE APPROPRIATION

The bill, as amended, would not permit the transfer of funds from one activity to another. It was brought out during the hearings (pp. 79, 80) that funds cannot be shifted from one activity which has a specific appropriation to another activity which lacks a definite appropriation. This would prevent the use of funds for pictures or other items or services which do not have the approval of the Congress.

PROGRAM MAY BE TERMINATED BY THE CONGRESS AT ANY TIME

The Committee on Foreign Affairs feels most strongly that the information and educational exchange program must be based upon and adhere strictly to principles of true Americanism. Close and continuous observation of the activities of the State Department in carrying out the provisions of the bill is reinforced by the provision contained in a committee amendment that provides for termination of the program by concurrent resolution of the Congress at any time the Congress decides it should be ended.

PRIVATE AGENCIES TO BE USED WHENEVER PRACTICABLE

The bill has been amended by the committee to provide that the Secretary of State shall avail himself of private agencies "insofar as practicable." The committee believes that if a private agency can perform an activity as well or better than a Government agency, and at no greater expense, the Secretary of State should avail himself of private services.

EMPHASIS ON EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY

The committee has amended the bill by the inclusion of a section (sec. 703) which requires the maximum use of already existing Government property or facilities, so as to prevent the unnecessary expenditure of funds for new property and facilities.

Section 907 contains the further provision that nothing in the bill shall be construed to authorize the establishment of any new Government agency, and authorizes the Secretary of State to establish an office within the Department of State to be known as the Office of Information and Educational Exchange.

INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE, AND SKILLS

As amended by the committee, section 201 of the bill, which relates to the interchanges between the United States and other countries of

students, trainees, teachers, guest instructors, professors, and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skill, has been strengthened to provide that when any country fails or refuses to cooperate on a reasonable basis of reciprocity, the Secretary of State shall terminate or limit the program, with respect to such country, to the extent he deems to be advisable in the interest of the United States. This does not mean that we should expect an exact 50–50 exchange, for there may be more foreign students coming to the United States than there are American students studying abroad.

However, it is clearly provided that reciprocal arrangements and opportunities are to be provided through this act and that countries sending their nationals to America to study or observe shall permit Americans to visit their countries for similar purposes. Through this act, Congress also provides methods whereby the United States can participate fully and actively in the program of UNESCO, of which organization we are a member. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization encourages the interchange of persons and knowledge as one of its devices for promoting enduring peace, and this legislation establishes procedures whereby the United States can facilitate such exchanges between itself and other nations desirous of carrying out reciprocal programs with America.

EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS

Section 405 of the bill authorizes Government agencies, at the request of the Secretary of State, to assist in the exchange of publications with other countries. Some Government agencies already have such authority from the Congress—for example, the Library of Congress and the Department of Commerce—and it is not the intention of this bill to alter the present statutory authority of such agencies.

FURNISHING INFORMATION MATERIALS FOR USE BY PEOPLES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Subsection (2) of section 701 of the bill authorizes the Secretary of State to furnish information materials for use by peoples of other countries. It is not the intention here to prohibit, or reflect unfavorably, on the normal activities of the Department of State for keeping the American public informed about United States foreign relations. This bill contains very broad authority for information activities, and the Congress would certainly wish this particular authorization to be directed solely toward the people of other countries.

COMPLIANCE OF REPORT WITH RAMSEYER RULE

Section 905 of the bill repeals the act of May 25, 1938, as amended. In accordance with clause 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, there is included in this report the text of that act, as amended, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized, whenever he finds that the public interest renders such a course advisable, upon agreement with the government of any other American republic or the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, or

the Government of Liberia, if such government is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications, other than those persons covered by the Act of May 19, 1926 (44 Stat. 565), as amended by the Act of May 14, 1935 (49 Stat. 218), from time to time to detail for temporary service of not exceeding one year at a time, under such government, any such person in the employ of the Government of the United States: *Provided*, That the President may, in extraordinary circumstances, extend the period of such detail for one or more additional periods of not to exceed six months each: *Provided further*, That while so detailed, such person shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States and of the department or agency from which detailed and shall continue to receive therefrom compensation, and he may receive additional compensation from the department or agency from which detailed not to exceed 50 per centum of the compensation he was receiving as an officer or employee of the United States at the time of detail, and shall receive from the United States reimbursement for travel expenses to and from the place of detail and monthly allowances determined by the President to be adequate for quarters and subsistence during the period of such detail. The additional compensation, travel expenses, and other allowances authorized by this Act to be paid to any such officer or employee shall be paid from any appropriations available for the payment of compensation and travel expenses of the officers and employees of the department or agency from which he is detailed: *Provided, however*, That if any government to which a detail is authorized by this Act shall express the desire to reimburse this Government in whole or in part for the expenses of such detail, the President is authorized, when he deems it in the public interest, to accept such reimbursement and the amount so received may be credited to (a) appropriations current at the time the expenses of such detail are to be or have been paid, (b) appropriations current at the time such amounts are received or (c) in part as provided under (a) and in part as provided under (b) hereof; and such amount shall be available for the purposes of the appropriations to which credited: *And provided further*, That if any such government shall express the desire to provide advances of funds to be used by this Government, in whole or in part for the expenses of such detail, the President is authorized when he deems it in the public interest, to accept such advances of funds, and the amounts so received may be established as a trust fund, to be available for the purpose and under the provisions of this Act until the termination of the detail; any unexpended balance of the trust fund to be returned to the foreign government making the advance.

FOREIGN BROADCASTS BEAMED AT UNITED STATES

During the subcommittee hearings, it was developed that 18 countries are now broadcasting programs beamed at the United States, with a total of about 37 program hours daily. The largest single broadcast is from Great Britain, with 8 hours broadcasting daily in English. Bulgaria broadcasts a 10-minute program daily beamed at the United States. In addition, the following countries broadcast programs to the United States of 2 hours or more daily: Australia, French Equatorial Africa, China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Java, and the Belgian Congo. These broadcasts are all directed to the United States and are in addition to other programs broadcast by these countries to other parts of the world.

In the case of some countries, their short-wave programs to countries outside of the United States are even more extensive than those which are beamed to this country.

CONCLUSION

The committee believe that the enactment of the bill, as amended, is essential, if we are to have a mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries which

will serve as a firm and lasting foundation for world peace. We are living in a period of postwar stresses and strains in which the maintenance of peace is endangered by the weapons of false propaganda and misinformation.

Words of truth can be most powerful weapons of peace if we use them properly and effectively. The importance of the information and educational exchange program provided in H. R. 3342 transcends considerations of errors and bad judgment which may or may not have been made in previous attempts to launch such a program. The committee are convinced that by means of the safeguard provisions included in the bill, it is possible for the proposed program to become a powerful instrument for the dissemination of the truth about America, our ideals, and the rights and privileges which are ours as American citizens. It is our conviction that a world-wide understanding of the real America will provide an environment which will contribute definitely to the maintenance of permanent peace, and we agree with General Eisenhower when he said in his testimony before the subcommittee that:

* * * we hope peace will last forever and what we are trying to do is make a start in the effort of promoting a condition that will be favorable and in which the peaceful idea can grow rather than depend upon arms and our latest inventions in destructive power.

○

Union Calendar No. 205

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3342

[Report No. 416]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 6, 1947

Mr. MUNDT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

MAY 21, 1947

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, OBJECTIVES, AND DEFINITIONS

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1947".

OBJECTIVES

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this Act are to enable the Government of the United States to ~~correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries, which constitute obstacles to peace, and to~~ promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and *of* other countries, which is one of the essential foundations of peace, ~~by means of~~ *and to correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries. The means to be used in achieving these objectives are—*

(1) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;

(2) the rendering of technical and other services to other countries on the basis of mutual cooperation; and

(3) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United States, its people, and the principles and objectives of its Government.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. When used in this Act, the term—

(1) "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(2) "Department" means the Department of State.

(3) "Government agency" means any executive department, board, bureau, commission, or other agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government, or inde-

pendent establishment, or any corporation wholly owned (either directly or through one or more corporations) by the United States.

TITLE II—INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

PERSONS

SEC. 201. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges between the United States and other countries of students, trainees, teachers, *guest instructors,* professors, and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skill. The Secretary may provide for orientation courses and other appropriate services for such persons from other countries upon their arrival in the United States, *and for such persons going to other countries from the United States. It is the sense of the Congress that the interchange program under this section shall be on a reciprocal basis so far as is practicable, and that when any country fails or refuses to cooperate in such program on a reasonable basis of reciprocity the Secretary shall terminate or limit such program, with respect to such country, to the extent he deems to be advisable in the interests of the United States. If the Secretary finds that any person from another country, while in the United States pursuant to this section, is engaged in activities of a political nature or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, the Secretary shall promptly*

report such finding to the Attorney General, and such person shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported in the same manner as provided for in sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended.

BOOKS AND MATERIALS

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges between the United States and other countries of books and periodicals, including government publications, for the translation of such writings, and for the preparation, distribution, and interchange of other educational materials.

INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 203. The Secretary is authorized to provide for assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers abroad, founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States, or serving as demonstration centers for methods and practices employed in the United States. In assisting any such schools, however, the Secretary shall exercise no control over their educational policies *and shall in no case furnish assistance of any character which is not in keeping with the free democratic principles and the established foreign policy of the United States.*

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE TEACHING

SEC. 204. The Secretary is authorized to provide for

the development and demonstration of better methods for teaching the English language abroad.

TITLE III—ASSIGNMENT OF SPECIALISTS

PERSONS TO BE ASSIGNED

SEC. 301. The Secretary is authorized, when the government of another country is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications, from time to time to assign or authorize the assignment for service, to or in cooperation with such government, any person in the employ or service of the Government of the United States who has such qualifications, with the approval of the Government agency in which such person is employed or serving. Nothing in this Act, however, shall authorize the assignment of officers or enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, ~~or Marine Corps~~ *Marine Corps, or Coast Guard* for service relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

STATUS AND ALLOWANCES

SEC. 302. Any person, while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under the authority of this Act, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights, allowances, and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United

States and of the Government agency from which assigned and he shall continue to receive compensation from that agency. He may also receive, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, representation allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999). The authorization of such allowances and other benefits and the payment thereof out of any appropriations available therefor shall be considered as meeting all the requirements of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE UNDER ANOTHER GOVERNMENT

SEC. 303. Any person while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under authority of this Act may, at the discretion of his Government agency, with the concurrence of the Secretary, and without additional compensation therefor, accept an office under the government to which he is assigned, if the acceptance of such an office in the opinion of such agency is necessary to permit the effective performance of duties for which he is assigned, including the making or approving on behalf of such foreign government the disbursement of funds provided by such government or of receiving from such foreign government funds for deposit and disbursement on behalf of such government, in carrying out programs undertaken pursuant to this Act.

TITLE IV—PARTICIPATION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

GENERAL AUTHORITY

SEC. 401. The Secretary is authorized, in carrying on any activity under the authority of this Act, to utilize, with their approval, the services, facilities, and personnel of the other Government agencies. Whenever the Secretary shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government agency for activities under authority of this Act, the Secretary shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Secretary under this Act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or direct transfer. In utilizing the Government agencies, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the best available and qualified Government services, facilities, and personnel shall be sought, in order to ensure professional competence and avoid duplication; and (2) that the Secretary shall consult the appropriate technical agencies of the Government concerning any activity authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this Act which comes within the competence of such agencies.

TECHNICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

SEC. 402. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, may perform such technical or other services as such agency may be competent to render for the government of another country desirous of obtaining such services,

upon terms and conditions which are satisfactory to the Secretary and to the head of the Government agency, when it is determined by the Secretary that such services will contribute to the purposes of this Act. However, nothing in this Act shall authorize the performance of services relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

POLICY GOVERNING SERVICES

SEC. 403. In authorizing the performance of technical and other services under ~~section 402 above~~ *this title*, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage through the Government agency with appropriate legislative authority the performance of such services to foreign governments by qualified private American individuals and agencies; (2) that if such services are rendered by a Government agency, they shall demonstrate the technical accomplishments of the United States, such services being of an advisory, investigative, or instructional nature, or a demonstration of a technical process; (3) that such services shall not include the construction of public works or the supervision of the construction of public works, except as may be accessory to such investigation, instruction, or demonstration, and that, under authority of this Act, a Government agency shall render engineering services related

to public works only when the Secretary shall determine that the national interest demands the rendering of such services by a Government agency, but this policy shall not be interpreted to preclude the assignment of individual specialists as advisers to other governments as provided under title III of this Act, together with such incidental assistance as may be necessary for the accomplishment of their individual assignments; (4) that such services shall not be undertaken for a foreign government if, in the opinion of the head of the Government agency, such services will impair the fulfillment of domestic responsibilities of that agency; and (5) that the Department shall invite outstanding leaders *in the United States,* both within and outside the Federal Government, in the ~~various fields of engineering in the United States~~ *various fields of activity covered by this title,* to review and extend advice on the Secretary's policies in rendering ~~engineering~~ *technical and other* services to another government pursuant to ~~section 402 of this Act~~ *this title.*

TRAINING

SEC. 404. Any Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to provide to citizens of other countries, *and to citizens of the United States going to other countries in connection with the carrying out of this Act,*

technical and other training within the fields in which such agency has competence, or to provide for such training through State and local governmental agencies or private institutions and organizations.

INTERCHANGE OF SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

SEC. 405. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to promote the interchange with other countries of scientific and specialized knowledge and skills, within the fields in which such agency has competence, through publications and other scientific and educational materials.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION

SEC. 406. In order that the activities of Government agencies authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this Act may be effectively coordinated and interdepartmental relationships as authorized by this Act may be clearly defined, the Secretary may establish upon direction of the President an interdepartmental committee to advise the Secretary on the development and administration of these activities.

TITLE V—DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES ABROAD

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 501. The Secretary is authorized, when he finds it appropriate, to provide for the preparation, and dissemination abroad, of information about the United States, its

people, and its policies, through press, publications, radio, motion pictures, and other information media, and through information centers *and instructors* abroad.

POLICIES GOVERNING INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 502. In authorizing international information activities under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage and facilitate by appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information about the United States by private American individuals and agencies, shall supplement such private information dissemination where necessary, and shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate; (2) that nothing in this Act shall be construed to give the Department a monopoly in the production or sponsorship on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs, or a monopoly in any other medium of information; (3) that the Department shall invite outstanding private leaders of the United States in cultural and informational fields to review and extend advice on the Government's international information activities; and (4) that all printed matter, films, broadcasts, and other materials in the fields of mass media shall, when disseminated by the Government, be identified as to Government or private source.

TITLE VI—APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 601. Appropriations to carry out the purposes of this Act are hereby authorized.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

SEC. 602. The Secretary may authorize the transfer to other Government agencies for expenditure in the United States and in other countries, in order to carry out the purposes of this Act, any part of any appropriations available to the Department for carrying out the purposes of this Act, for direct expenditure or as a working fund, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority contained in this Act or under the authority governing the activities of the Government agency to which a part of any such appropriation is transferred, provided the activities come within the scope of this Act.

TITLE VII—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

THE SECRETARY

SEC. 701. In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him—

(1) In carrying out title II of this Act, within the limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may provide, to make grants of money, services, or materials to State and local governmental institutions in the

United States, to governmental institutions in other countries, and to individuals and public or private non-profit organizations both in the United States and in other countries;

(2) to furnish, sell, or rent, by contract or otherwise, educational and information materials and equipment for dissemination to, or use by, peoples of foreign countries;

(3) *whenever necessary* in carrying out title V of this Act, to purchase, rent, construct, improve, maintain, and operate facilities for radio transmission and reception, including the leasing of real property both within and without the continental limits of the United States for periods not to exceed ten years, or for longer periods if provided for by the appropriation Act;

(4) to furnish official entertainment ~~when provided for by the appropriation~~ *necessary for the purposes of this* Act;

(5) to establish and maintain in the United States reception centers for foreign students and for visitors representative of the fields listed in section 201 above;

(6) to provide for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);

(7) to employ, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, when such employment is provided for by the appropriation Act, (i) persons on a temporary basis, and (ii) aliens within the United States, but such employment of aliens shall be limited to services related to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably qualified United States citizens are not available; and

(8) to create such advisory committees as the Secretary may decide to be of assistance in formulating his policies for carrying out the purposes of this Act. No committee member shall be allowed any salary or other compensation for services; but he may be paid his actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, while away from his home in attendance upon meetings within the United States or in consultation with the Department under instructions.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SEC. 702. In carrying on activities which further the purposes of this Act, subject to approval of such activities by the Secretary, the Department and the other Government agencies are authorized—

(1) to place orders and make purchases and rentals of materials and equipment;

(2) to make contracts, including contracts with governmental agencies, foreign or domestic, including subdivisions thereof, and intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member, and, with respect to contracts entered into in foreign countries, without regard to section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22);

(3) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens or subjects of other countries, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended;

(4) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended, to provide for planned travel itineraries within the United States by groups of citizens or subjects of other countries, to pay the expenses of such travel, and to detail, as escorts of such groups, officers and employees of the Government, whose expenses may be paid out of funds advanced or transferred by the Secretary for the general expenses of the itineraries;

(5) to make grants for, and to pay expenses incident to, training and study; *and*

(6) to provide for, and pay the expenses of, attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with furthering the purposes of this Act when provided for by the appropriation ~~Act; and~~

~~(7) to provide for, and pay the expenses of, the purchase of health and accident insurance for persons not employed by the United States Government while away from home under the authority of this Act, or for Philippine trainees who receive training from a Government agency in the United States under authority of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended (Public Laws 370 and 597, Seventy-ninth Congress), and to defray the expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of such persons who may die~~ *Act.*

MAXIMUM USE OF EXISTING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND FACILITIES

SEC. 703. In carrying on activities under this Act which require the utilization of Government property and facilities, maximum use shall be made of existing Government property and facilities.

TITLE VIII—FUNDS PROVIDED BY OTHER SOURCES

REIMBURSEMENT

SEC. 801. The Secretary ~~is authorized~~ *shall*, when he finds it in the public interest, ~~to~~ request and accept reimbursement from any cooperating governmental or private source in a foreign country, or from State or local governmental institutions or private sources in the United States, for all or part of the expenses of any portion of the program undertaken hereunder. The amounts so received shall be credited to the then current and applicable appropriation available to the Secretary for carrying out the purposes of this Act and shall be available for the purposes of such appropriation.

ADVANCES OF FUNDS AND PROPERTY

SEC. 802. If any governmental, intergovernmental, or private source shall express the desire to provide funds, property, or services to be used by this Government, in whole or in part, for the expenses of any part of the program undertaken pursuant to this Act, the Secretary is authorized, when he finds it in the public interest, to accept such funds, property, or services. Funds so received may be established as a trust fund or special deposit account in the Treasury of the United States, to be available for reimbursement of appropriations or direct expenditure for the purposes and

under the provisions of this Act. Any unexpended balance of the trust fund or special deposit account and other property received under this section and no longer required for the purposes for which provided shall be returned to the source providing the funds or property.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

LOYALTY CHECK ON PERSONNEL

SEC. 901. ~~No individual may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act unless the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that, in his opinion, such individual is loyal to the United States and such employment or assignment is consistent with the security of the United States.~~ *No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act unless the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that in his opinion such individual is loyal to the United States and that such employment or assignment to duties is consistent with the security of the United States: Provided, however, That any present employee of the Government, unless an unfavorable report as to such employee is rendered sooner by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may, without such certification, be employed or assigned to duties under this Act for the*

period of six months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 902. If any provision of this Act or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

SEC. 903. The Secretary may delegate, to such officers of the Government as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, any of the powers conferred upon him by this Act to the extent that he finds such delegation to be in the interest of the purposes expressed in this Act and the efficient administration of the programs undertaken pursuant to this Act.

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

SEC. 904. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the disclosure of any information or knowledge in any case in which such disclosure *(1)* is prohibited by any other law of the United States, *or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the United States.*

REPEAL OF ACT OF MAY 25, 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. 905. (a) The Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act authorizing the temporary detail of United States employees, possessing special qualifications, to governments of American Republics and the Philippines, and for other purposes," as amended (52 Stat. 442; 53 Stat. 652), is hereby repealed.

(b) Existing Executive orders and regulations pertaining to the administration of such Act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall remain in effect until superseded by regulations prescribed under the provisions of this Act.

(c) Any reference in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999), or in any other law, to provisions of such Act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall be construed to be applicable to the appropriate provisions of titles III and VIII of this Act.

UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

SEC. 906. In carrying out the provisions of this Act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, insofar as is practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

SEC. 907. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the establishment of any new Government agency; except that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions

of this Act the Secretary is hereby authorized to establish in the Department of State an office to be known as the Office of Information and Educational Exchange.

TERMINATION PURSUANT TO CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS

SEC. 908. The authority granted under this Act, or under any provision thereof, shall terminate whenever such termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

SEC. 909. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress semiannual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this Act.

Union Calendar No. 205

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3342

[Report No. 416]

A BILL

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

By Mr. MUNDT

MAY 6, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

MAY 21, 1947

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

80TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } { No. 488

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 3342

MAY 29, 1947.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 224]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 224, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

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House Calendar No. 97

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 224

[Report No. 488]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 29, 1947

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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RESOLUTION

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined

to the bill and continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 97

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 224

[Report No. 488]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois

MAY 29, 1947

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(for Department staff only)

Issued June 6, 1947
For actions of June 5, 1947
80th-1st, No. 106

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Personnel.....2,9,16
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Research..... 8
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War powers.....19
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee recommended that, in carrying out Reorganization Plan 1, ARA be called Bureau of Research and present ARA bureaus be called divisions. Senate committee reported bill to increase subsistence-allowance authorization. House committee reported bill to protect forests from insects and diseases. House directed committee to make civil-service investigation. Rep. Murray (Wis.) criticized wool bill as "needless and uncalled for".

HOUSE

1. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 3678 (pp. 6624-42). For provisions of interest to this Department, see Digest 104.

2. PERSONNEL. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 176, directing the Post Office and Civil Service Committee to investigate and report to Congress on matters coming within its jurisdiction, and providing subpoena powers to the Committee (pp. 6642-8). During the debate Rep. MacKinnon, Minn., inserted a letter from a nursery complaining about the length of mail time in delivering perishable strawberries (p. 6645).

3. EXHIBITS; TAXATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 3602, to exempt agricultural fairs from the general admissions tax (p. 6617).

4. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Began debate on a rule to waive points of order on H. R. 3342, to authorize a Federal information and educational exchange program with foreign countries (pp. 6648-50).

Both Houses received from the State Department proposed legislation to authorize any Government agency to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations; to House Foreign Affairs Committee and Senate Foreign Relations Committee (pp. 6650, 6584).

5. FORESTRY; INSECTS; DISEASES. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 597, to provide for protection of forests from insects and diseases (H. Rept. 538)(p. 6651).

6. PURCHASING. The committee report on H. Con. Res. 49, to disapprove the President's Reorganization Plan 2 of 1947 (see Digest 103), states: "Although there

appears to be some justification for placing under one Government official the responsibility for coordinating the administration and enforcement machinery of the Davis-Bacon Act, Copeland Act, and 8-hour laws, a more appropriate step at this time would seem to require careful consideration of these laws by appropriate congressional committees."

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Received (June 2) from the President revised 1948 appropriation estimates for the Legislative Branch, which include the following: Professional and clerical assistance to Senate standing committees, $1,285,785; Senate majority and minority policy committees, $82,000; Joint Committee on the Economic Report, $70,000; House committee employees, including $165,000 for the Appropriations Committee, $1,971,750; studies and examinations of executive agencies by the House Appropriations Committee pursuant to Sec. 202(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act, $150,000; office of House Coordinator of Information, $65,000; preparation and editing of the laws, under direction of the House Judiciary Committee, $10,000; Office of the Legislative Counsel, $180,000; and preparation of a statement of appropriations, under direction of the Appropriations Committee, $4,000 (H. Doc. 287). To Appropriations Committee.

SENATE

8. EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted an unofficial report favoring the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 (p. 6585). The Committee makes the following recommendation to the President in carrying out the plan:

"1. A simplification of nomenclature being very desirable in the executive branch, the committee recommends that the agricultural research functions, included in Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1947, be consolidated in a Bureau of Research in the Department of Agriculture, and it further recommends that each subordinate group within that Bureau be named a Division, for example, the Division of Agriculture and Industrial Chemistry, the Division of Animal Industry, the Division of Dairy Industry, the Division of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Division of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Division of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and the Division of Experiment Stations.

"This recommendation is in line with others of a similar nature, wherein this committee will lend its influence toward making nomenclature and structure within the executive branch simpler and more regular.

"2. While there is now no objection to the transfer of the Federal credit union functions to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the committee feels that this is not a proper function to be continued by the latter agency. However, we should prefer to change its location at a later time when the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation itself would be transferred to a more appropriate location within the executive branch."

9. SUBSISTENCE EXPENSE. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments S. 544, to amend the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926 by increasing the maximum allowance (S. Rept. 240) (p. 6585). The Daily Digest states that it is "a completely revised version of S. 544, establishing a maximum subsistence allowance for traveling expenses of Federal officers and employees at $8 a day, and authorizing the Bureau of the Budget to set rates within that limit according to costs in geographical locations" (p. D338).

10. DISBURSING. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment S. 1316, to provide for establishment of a special deposit account or accounts with the U.S. Treasury to facilitate payment of Government checks no longer immediately negotiable because of age, and amend Sec. 21 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934 to provide for payment of these checks

Mr. TWYMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that there has been any inference at all that there might be a political motive in connection with this resolution. When we first started to consider the proposal of meeting the deficit, which is estimated at $310,000,000 for this fiscal year and over $400,000,000 for next year, we invited Mr. Hannegan, the Postmaster General, to attend and listen to the hearings. He sent word back each time that he was ill or busily engaged otherwise. We wanted his counsel and advice as to how we could reduce the estimated deficits. When I insisted that the Postmaster General should be present, someone inferred that there might be some political motive in trying to get him to come to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

The term "investigation" is being used in connection with this resolution. It really should be considered as an examination and should be welcomed by the Civil Service Commission and the Post Office Department.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the rest of my time to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKETT].

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES], this question: I take it the gentleman whose name is on this resolution has given some thought as to how he expects to proceed when the resolution is adopted giving him power to make the investigation. As a member of the Committee on House Administration, in whose hands it will devolve to pass upon the amount of money to be given to the gentleman's committee if he comes forward and asks funds for that purpose, may I ask him if he has made any analysis of whether he expects to make a request for funds to further the investigation; and if so, how much money he thinks he is going to want?

Mr. REES. May I say to the gentleman it is quite difficult to determine how much money may be required to conduct the investigation we have in mind, but presently we have in mind asking the committee for $25,000. The gentleman may be assured as a member of that committee that at all times we shall be glad to keep the committee advised with respect to the manner in which the funds are expended. After all, we understand it will be within the control of your great committee to determine the amount of money that may be required to carry on this investigation. I say to the gentleman—and I shall say it again if I have any time when the others have spoken—I happen to be chairman of the committee, but I am glad to yield to the other gentlemen who are interested in this problem—that this study is not to be political and it is not to be a witch hunt, as far as the chairman of this committee is concerned. I appreciate the interest of the gentleman in this problem, and I trust we may have his full and complete support in the conduct of this investigation.

Mr. PICKETT. I thank the gentleman, both for his answer to the question and the speech he made in answering it. May I say to the gentleman from Kansas that he is requesting a modest amount, in view of some of the other requests that have come before our committee for investigation at this session. May I say further that if you did decide to enter upon a witch hunt as a result of this resolution—and I deny that there is any implication of that in my remarks—you could not get very far on $25,000.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

MAKE THE POSTAL SERVICE EFFICIENT

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, for more than 14 years, efforts to make the post-office operations efficient and economical have been relegated to merely secondary consideration.

Now, the Department comes in asking for heavy appropriations while seeking to continue operations under the administrations of a Postmaster General whose position as chairman of the Democratic National Committee demands his first, and almost entire, time, while deputies and subordinate officers are left to operate our national postal service as best they may.

The time has come when there should be a thoroughgoing survey of the postal service. Its methods of accounting and the practice of creating jobs for political henchmen must be cleaned up and the whole operation put on the basis of efficiency first.

The postal service deserves and demands the full attention of the Cabinet officer who heads it; therefore, Mr. Hannegan should either resign his job as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and devote his full time and attention to the demands of the postal service, or he should resign his place as Postmaster General in the Cabinet of the President, and make way for some individual who at least believes the American people are entitled to the most efficient postal service they can get.

There is no question among those who know but that the postal service has suffered lamentably through the failure of the Postmaster General to regard it as vastly important to the national economy, and the welfare of the country, instead of looking at it purely as a political pie counter to be used for the payment of political debts.

The jobs of Postmaster General and chairman of the Democratic National Committee should be divorced, and divorced now.

We must have a thoroughgoing survey of the Post Office Department and its operations, carefully and impartially carried out.

The American people will approve of such a survey because the postal service is being so badly administered by politicians. It is one of the biggest businesses in America; it is one of the most important businesses in America; it is one of the basic services of America, and deserves to be treated as such and conducted in a manner appropriate to those concepts.

The people of America who use the postal service must realize that they must pay for any inefficiency.

(Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, there seems to be a considerable amount of confusion with respect to this resolution. Part of the time we are discussing the postal bill and the other part we are discussing the resolution under consideration.

May I say again for the record it is not the intent of the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to make a political issue of this matter. It is too important for that. We intend to be fair to all parties concerned. This is not to be a witch hunt. I hope and trust it will be a thorough, fair, and constructive investigation and examination and survey of departments of Government as far as the committee may be able to go with its authority, its time, and the funds that may be allowed.

The jurisdiction of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee extends to matters affecting all of the Government departments on the question of personnel, reduction in force, procedures, loyalty of employees, salaries, and classification, together with the extension of the activities of the postal service. Those are among the things we have in mind. Problems requiring special authorization or authority to investigate, together with the power of subpena and the required funds, are the things that come under the terms of this resolution.

Members of this committee and Members of Congress many times have had questions raised as to whether the civilian employment under civil service is being conducted as provided by law and as provided by the intent of Congress. I refer, among other things, to the question of veterans' preference.

There are two major items that require complete and extensive investigation in order to collect sufficient data upon which concrete recommendations for corrective action may be made.

The first is a detailed investigation into the postal service to determine where economies may be made.

As chairman of the committee, I am convinced economies can be made in the postal service. I also believe it can be made more efficient. I want to agree with a gentleman from Texas, a very able member of our committee, that so far as employees in the postal service are concerned there is no criticism intended whatsoever. Generally speaking, they are industrious, patriotic, and loyal and rank high among the citizens of this country.

The Post Office Department is faced with a deficit of approximately $300,000,000 even with the present emergency rates being retained. The President in his budget message said he requested the Post Office Department to recommend rates that would take care of the entire deficit of $300,000,000.

It is true the Postmaster General was invited to come before our committee. He failed to do so. Later on, I am informed he became ill and was confined to a hospital. In any event the Post Office Department through the First

Assistant Postmaster General, and other officials, submitted recommendations to increase postal rates that amounted to $176,000,000 according to their figures. I introduced a bill that included their recommendations.

The First Assistant Postmaster General appeared before our committee together with the other officials of the Post Office Department in support of the recommendations submitted by the Post Office Department.

After conducting hearings covering a period of more than 2 months, and after careful study of the problem, the committee approved a bill, now pending before the Rules Committee that provides for increased rates so as to raise approximately $110,000,000 additional revenue.

Part of the schedules submitted by the Post Office Department were reduced largely because of the pressures that came from various sources. Also because the committee deemed some of the Department's recommendations inequitable. But do not forget this—that any amount that you do not raise under the postal bill, is going to be charged to the taxpayers of this country. I think that ought to be very definitely understood.

With reference to the question of putting off the matter of considering the raising of these rates until an investigation is made, I do not agree with that proposition because with all the economy that may be brought about, and we do hope to bring about a great deal of economy through this investigation, study, and survey, you cannot raise the entire deficit of $300,000,000. Congress must, after all, take some share of the responsibility for the increased postal deficit. Most of this deficit comes about by reason of the increases in salaries approved by this Congress within the last 2 years.

I am convinced, however, the Post Office Department can, and should be, managed in a real businesslike manner, and millions of dollars saved to the taxpayers of this country. I feel a careful study, survey, and investigation will reveal many places where economies can be made, and better service rendered to the public.

Since most of this discussion is with respect to the postal service, I want to call your attention to the fact that 78.11 percent of all Post Office Department expenditures goes for personnel; 70 percent of that personnel is employed in 256 of the 42,000 post offices in this country. It is with respect to these 256 post offices that we are to give most consideration to this phase of the problem.

Mr. Speaker, I regret my time is limited. I did want to discuss this resolution as it relates to other departments of the Government. I wanted to discuss the question of duplication of effort. The need of complete examination and investigation with respect to personnel methods as practiced in some of the departments. The question of utilization of personnel. The problem of loyalty, and how it is administered, as well as many other things that have been called to the attention to the members of this House from time to time. Above all things we realize we are tackling a big job. We will not work wonders. We do hope to do a piece of constructive work insofar as our resources will permit.

I am sorry time did not permit me to yield to my colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE], one of the hardworking members of my committee.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to say a word on behalf of the membership of the committee of which I have the honor of being chairman. During the hearings on the postal bill, as well as on other bills, we have had the finest cooperation from all members. While we may have differed with respect to our opinions, it has not been on account of partisanship. The other fellow's viewpoint was respected even though it may have been different from our own. I just want it known that a high type of cooperation was shown in consideration of the postal bill.

The SPEAKER. All time has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

INFORMATIONAL SERVICE, STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution, House Resolution 224, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Commtitee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

I now yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this rule would make in order H. R. 3342, the so-called Mundt bill.

This bill came before the Rules Committee by unanimous vote by both the subcommittee which held hearings on this matter for the Foreign Affairs Committee, and by the whole committee itself. There was not a dissenting vote.

The rule itself provides for 2 hours of debate. It waives points of order on the bill, but it is an open rule in that all amendments may be considered during the 5-minute rule.

Mr. Speaker, the so-called Mundt bill is a highly controversial measure. It is a bill which for the first time gives legislative form to certain activities of the State Department which have been carried out in the past entirely by virtue of appropriations and legislation in appropriation bills. However, this piece of enabling legislation is drawn with a number of safeguards. It has been very carefully drawn. Those safeguards were apparently inserted in the bill to meet some of the very valid objections that have been raised to the carrying out of the informational activities of the State Department. I might mention a few of those as they are of considerable importance in connection with this bill.

In the first place, there has been criticism of the type of personnel which has carried out the State Department's operations. That is very thoroughly safeguarded in this bill by requiring careful scrutiny by the FBI of every new individual, and the certification of every new individual who comes in, and certification within a 6-month period of all those who are already operating in the foreign field or in the domestic field in this informational service.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does it provide that they must be American citizens?

Mr. HERTER. Not entirely. Aliens are allowed only in certain exceptional cases, and I think it is a proper exception. In carrying out broadcasting activities it is not always possible to get an American citizen who can speak a foreign language—and there are some 26 foreign languages covered—without any trace of an accent and in the colloquial speech of the people themselves. It is of the utmost importance when broadcasts are made, that they ring absolutely true in the country in which they are received. The only exception allowed is in those particular cases.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will they also be examined by the FBI?

Mr. HERTER. They will certainly be examined by the FBI. There is another safeguard in the bill that is of very real importance, and that is, that every one of the separate activities that are provided for in this bill shall receive approval of the Appropriations Committee and that there shall be a separate appropriation for each one. That means, of course, that the House or the other body can scrutinize very carefully the contemplated activities, and appropriate only such money for each one as they consider appropriate.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. HERTER. I shall be glad to.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will they operate under the State Department or as a separate organization?

Mr. HERTER. Under the provisions of this bill they will operate under the State Department; but there is another provision in the bill at the very end, general supervision, which provides that the State Department must operate wherever practicable under private contract. This means that they shall get outside agencies under contract to do this work insofar as possible.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Would it not be very important to have the central intelligence agency look into the broadcasts also and pass upon them?

Mr. HERTER. That is an administrative matter which I assume is being taken care of at the present time. I know that is the way the broadcasts are being dealt with now.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Would not such a provision in the bill strengthen the idea?

Mr. HERTER. That is correct; but I think that is a detail that had better be reserved for the chairman of the subcommittee when he makes his statement.

Mr. Speaker, I have no intention of going into the details of the bill, but I do want to read to the Members of the House a very brief quotation from a Moscow radio broadcast which came to my desk yesterday morning. This was broadcast from Moscow on April 27 in Persian to the Persians and will, I think, give you some idea of the type of propaganda that we are facing in foreign countries all over the world.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself two additional minutes.

This is what Radio Moscow says:

> History * * * shows missionaries often paved the way for * * * conquerors. At present * * * missionaries are (being) sent * * * to Europe. For instance, a man called John Meloney introduces himself as a representative of American world federalists in Sweden. * * * World federalists (are) carrying out propaganda with a view to suppressing the sovereignty of all countries and to bring them into union with the United States under a federation the central government of which would rest with the United States.
>
> * * * According to Meloney's admission, the majority of supporters of this particular movement are in the United States and * * * much less in other countries. We can see from this admission that American missionaries have no supporters in Europe, and this is not astonishing because few people would consent to sacrifice their national independence to the trans-Atlantic god.

This is the type of propaganda which is being disseminated all over the world. We can ignore it if we like because we feel we are entirely innocent of any such crazy suggestions as appear in this particular broadcast. On the other hand, the rest of the world knows comparatively little about the United States; and in the ideological war that is going on today and that everyone of us must admit is one of the most serious that civilization ever faced, I for my part feel that it is proper for the State Department to meet it. Provided its administration is properly safeguarded, as I think is done in this bill, provided it is administered with skill and with intelligence, this activity can be of the utmost help to this country in the very serious situation in which the world finds itself.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has again expired.

PERMISSION TO COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO SIT UNTIL NOON TOMORROW

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the fact the House meets at 11 o'clock tomorrow, the Committee on the District of Columbia may continue its session until noon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

INFORMATIONAL SERVICE, STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized.

NEED PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN OF OUR OWN

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman from Massachusets that it is absolutely necessary that we should combat such propaganda and radio broadcasts as he has just read to us. I believe the bill made in order by this rule will do that. At least that is its purpose, as I understand it, and I am pleased to be in position to favor the adoption of the rule as well as the bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill not only aims at bringing home to the people of the world the advantages of our democratic form of government, but also to engender a better and more friendly relationship with all nations.

TRULY AN ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

It will also give us an opportunity to display to the world our most up-to-date types of machinery, tools, automobiles, tractors, and other manufactured products. To that extent what is proposed in this bill may be rightly termed an advertising program. And we will all admit that advertising pays. Our wisest business minds have developed great corporations by advertising and publicity to familiarize the people with their products.

It may be true that in the past one or two of the releases or the radio programs of the Department of State fell somewhat short of perfection. I am not, like some of my colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle, an expert in every field. I do know that not even the largest commercial advertisers always hit it right. They even make mistakes. Even the high-salaried publicity staff of the Republican National Committee sometimes makes a mistake.

NO ONE IS PERFECT

As you can see, no man is infallible, and no one is perfect.

We may well look to what other countries are doing in this respect. Due to a world-wide advertising program before the war, Germany excelled our country and every country in its export business and won markets away from all. The British Board of Trade and almost every government except our own carried on a world-wide advertising and promotional campaign for tourists and sales and good will.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation aims for the establishing of constructive and peaceful—not destructive and warlike—American programs and policies. While the wages of American workmen are high in relation to the earnings of workers in foreign countries, we can compete with other countries and even undersell them because of our industrial ingenuity and efficiency and the high production per man in American manufacturing, notwithstanding the false charges made against American workers.

The Army and the Navy, year in and year out, spend not millions but billions in devising and producing new destructive weapons of war, perfecting new defenses, and building up our armed services, all tending to war. The few million dollars to be authorized for appropriation in this bill will be used to promote better understanding and good will between our country and other countries, and will be a constructive step toward peace and friendship.

For 40 years I have sought increases in the appropriations for our State and Commerce Departments to foster friendly political and commercial relations with foreign nations.

FAVORS STUDENT EXCHANGES

Thirty-six years ago I supported the effort of our former Governor of Illinois, the Honorable Frank O. Lowden, who was deprived of the Republican nomination for President by the conniving of the Harding gang to the misfortune of the whole country, in his proposal to exchange our students with those of foreign lands.

We have witnessed the benefits of having foreign students in our schools and universities, and of having our students in other countries. They have each gained a new respect and tolerance for the others' lands, but always the foreign students in America have been our best salesmen abroad.

Having learned about our machinery and our industrial methods, they are "sold" on our ways and on the value and quality of our products, and are eager to sell them to their own countries.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the rule which makes this meritorious bill in order for consideration, and I hope the bill will pass the House by an overwhelming majority.

EDITORS' COMMITTEE SUPPORTS PROGRAM

Some time ago, Mr. Speaker, I inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the full text of the excellent and exhaustive favorable report made by a special investigating committee of the National Society of Newspaper Editors.

Now I find that some of those investigators were so impressed by what they found during the investigation that they have associated themselves with a new organization of outstanding editors, publicists, and civic leaders to support the

American information program. It gives me pleasure to insert here the June 3 letter of the Committee for United States Information Abroad, with offices here in Washington, together with the names shown on the letterhead:

COMMITTEE FOR UNITED STATES INFORMATION ABROAD,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1947.

The Honorable ADOLPH J. SABATH,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SABATH: The Committee for United States Information Abroad has been formed by a group of citizens who have learned from personal experience that it is important to explain ourselves to foreign countries. To quote General Eisenhower, in his statement in support of the Mundt bill, we are "constantly struck by the appalling ignorance that exists throughout the world about the United States; things that we take so much for granted that we do not even think about them are completely unknown to much of the world."

We think it is vital to tell the people of the world what the people of the United States are like, how they live, what they think, what they believe. It is vital to share our knowledge with them, and bring theirs to us.

The United States policy of extending aid to free nations makes no sense unless we also export American ideas. We are convinced that if the true purposes of the United States are known and understood around the world that we will have friends around the world. We are also convinced that if we allow any distortion of those purposes and ideals through propaganda around the world, without correction, then the responsibility for that distortion and the danger it represents is partly ours.

The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1947, H. R. 3342, known as the Mundt bill, provides the basis for continuing a constructive program, including the exchange of students, teachers, and technical persons abroad, as well as the Voice of America broadcasts.

We are well aware that there have been criticisms of part of the activities now carried on by the State Department. We think also there may be certain changes needed in the proposed legislation. Such corrections can be made without altering the purpose of the bill. It is most urgent now to take necessary steps to avoid complete disruption of the program.

We, therefore, strongly urge you to support this legislation, as requested by Secretary of State Marshall.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH MCGILL, *Chairman.*

(Chairman Ralph McGill, Thurman L. Barnard, Edward Barrett, Barry Bingham, Julien Bryan, Cass Canfield, William Carr, Arthur H. Compton, Louis G. Cowan, Gardner Cowles, Jonathan Daniels, John S. Dickey, W. L. Dumm, Wilbur Forrest, Reuben Gustavson, Palmer Hoyt, Robert M. Hutchins, Francis A. Jamieson, Charles Johnson, Frederic Marquardt, Philip Reed, Elmo Burns Roper, Jr., Ray Sawyer, George Shuster, Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Quincy Wright, George Zook.)

HEARST FINANCIAL EDITOR ALSO FAVORS FOREIGN INFORMATION PROGRAM

Then this morning I received from my old friend, Robert P. Vanderpoel, financial editor of the Chicago Herald-American, a copy of his June 2, 1947, column in which he quotes with approval a statement by a highly respected Chicago banker. To save space I am inserting only a condensation of this column, but I hope gentlemen here will read it:

STRONG URGES EXPORTS TO BOLSTER UNITED STATES TRADE

(By Robert P. Vanderpoel)

A. M. Strong, vice president in charge of the foreign department of the American National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, and chairman of the World Trade Forum of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, declares that the export business "is becoming very important, because the domestic demands for our products are beginning to diminish."

* * * * *

The United States now possesses more than 50 percent of the world's industrial capacity, with only 6½ percent of the world's population. * * *

SHORTAGES PERSIST

There is no question about the foreign demand. There might be some argument, however, relative to our own industrial capacity. * * *

Of more fundamental importance is the unbalanced state of trade, which appears to be growing worse rather than better.

The demand for American dollars from almost all parts of the world is terrific and the dollars are not available for purchase of our goods in part because we still place difficulties in the way of merchandise shipped into this country.

The United States is fast becoming a have-not nation as far as precious mineral resources are concerned.

What are we doing about it?

NEED CRACK BUYERS

The sound thing, obviously, would be to send crack American buyers to every corner of the globe to buy these metals. This would give us what we need and give foreign nations some of the dollars they need. (We wouldn't have to provide them in the form of loans and gifts.)

Instead, we continue to prevent the importation of many metals by means of high tariffs and even now a bill is being debated in Congress which would authorize the expenditure of $80,000,000, not to bring in foreign minerals but to further exploit our rapidly diminishing supplies through the granting of subsidies. Clearly this would merely bring us to the poverty stage more quickly.

Meanwhile, dispatches from all parts of the world indicate growing resentment at the unsound economic policies which this country continues to follow.

* * * * *

Every economist in the world knows that we are building unsoundly.

SHOULD READ DUN'S REVIEW ON POTENTIAL RUSSIAN TRADE

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I have also just received, and I presume every other Member likewise received, the May issue of Dun's Review, published by Dun & Bradstreet.

I urge everyone here to read in that issue the leading article entitled "Opportunities for Russian Trade Expansion," by E. C. Ropes, showing the wonderful opportunities of doing a profitable business with Russia.

When Representatives who consistently speak for profit-hungry business read this, perhaps they will subside somewhat, discontinue their discord, and urge a more friendly relationship with one of our very best customers.

Mr. Ropes shows that America began trading with Russia in 1780; that the U. S. S. R. established a good credit record during the 1920's on long-term credits extended chiefly by British and German firms; that only the stringency of the world-wide panic marred the credit record, which was rapidly redeemed after the depth of the depression passed; and that since the early 1930's American trade with Russia has rapidly outdistanced every other country and is still growing, with opportunities for a richly profitable export trade with Russia of more than $100,000,000 this year even without extension of dollar credits.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include an excerpt.)

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary be permitted to sit tomorrow until 12 o'clock, notwithstanding the fact that the House is in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. HALE, to attend meetings of the governing board of Bowdoin College.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, June 6, 1947, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

748. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a recommendation that the Attorney General be authorized to determine the places where United States marshals maintain their offices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

749. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize any agency of the United States Government to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

750. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of $65,000 for the legislative branch, House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 293); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

751. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1946 in the amount of $1,900, a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of $9,000, and a revised estimate of appropriation in the form of an amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of $16,500 for the legislative branch, Library of Congress (H. Doc. No. 294); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

752. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of $200,000 for the Federal Works Agency (H. Doc. No. 295); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

753. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting deficiency estimates of appropriation in the amount of $183,282.06 and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of $12,000; in all, $195,282.06; for the

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 9, 1947
For actions of June 6, 1947
80th-1st, No. 107

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HIGHLIGHTS: Labor bill ready for President; during debate on this, Sen. Pepper criticized cuts in USDA appropriations. Senate committee reported bill to provide for Department of Health, Education, and Security. Senate committee recommended uniform nomenclature in Government organization. House committee reported bill to transfer Remount Service to USDA. Rep. Scrivner introduced sugar-decontrol bill.

SENATE

1. LABOR. Agreed, 54-17, to the conference report on H. R. 3020, the labor-management bill (pp. 6654-95). This bill will now be sent to the President.

During debate on this measure: Sen. Pepper, Fla., criticized cuts in the school lunch program, Sec. 32, REA, soil conservation, and reclamation; and spoke in favor of the Taft-Wagner-Ellender housing bill (pp. 6669-70). Sen. Knowland said the House reclamation cuts were too great but that the President's freeze order constituted "more damage" to the program; Sens. Magnuson, Wash., and Murray, Mont., denied that the freeze order had damaged the program and urged restoration of the Budget estimates (pp. 6674-5). Sen. Aiken, Vt., said the requirement for a vote of 2/3 of the producers, in connection with the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, is "the nearest analogy" to a provision in the labor bill for a majority vote of all workers in ordering a closed shop; but Sen. Barkley, Ky., denied that this was an analogy (p. 6691).

2. REORGANIZATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendment S. 140, to create a Department of Health, Education, and Security (S. Rept. 242)(p. 6653).

This Committee also submitted a report (S. Rept. 243) regarding nomenclature of Government agencies (pp. 6653-4). The report states that there is "a startling heterogeneity" in the names of such agencies and that "the confusion of names makes it difficult for everyone concerned with government to know precisely what is meant when a certain title or term is used." The Committee recommended (1) that there be uniform nomenclature of "department, bureau, division, branch, section, unit"; (2) that "all new organizations created within the executive branch be placed within the framework of existing departments"; and that this uniform terminology be used in new legislation as it is enacted.

3. TRANSPORTATION. S. 110, to amend the ICC Act regarding agreements between carriers, was made the unfinished business (p. 6695).

4. RECESSED until Mon., June 9 (p. 6695).

HOUSE

5. REMOUNT SERVICE. The Armed Services Committee reported with an amendment H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service from the War Department to this Department (H.Rept. 542) (p. 6740).

6. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Continued debate on H.R. 3342, to authorize a Federal information and educational exchange program with foreign countries (pp. 6697-736).

7. FLOOD CONTROL. A subcommittee of the Public Works Committee ordered reported* to the full committee H.R. 3146, to authorize this Department to make flood control examinations and surveys of watersheds concerning which the War Department is authorized to make such surveys regarding the waterways, and authorize the Department of Agriculture to make supplemental flood control reports when requested by either Public Works Committee (p. D346).

*Copies of the bill and report will not be available until the bill is actually reported, when this Digest will include a statement to that effect.

Received from the War Department a report of a preliminary examination and survey of Redstone Creek, Pa., for flood control (H. Doc. 301) (p. 6739).

8. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 9 (p. 6739). Majority Leader Halleck announced the program for this week as follows: Mon and Tues., D.C. matters and H.R. 3342, the foreign information and education bill; Wed. and possibly Thurs., Government corporations appropriation bill; and Fri., legislative and deficiency appropriation bills if ready (p. 6736).

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. PERSONNEL. S. 1399, by Sen. Ecton, Mont., "to amend the Veterans' Preference Act." To Civil Service Committee. (p. 6654.)

H.R. 3749, by Rep. Potts, N.Y., "to amend section 203 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945," which relates to wage-board employees. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 6740.)

10. SUGAR. H.R. 3746, by Rep. Scrivner, Kans., to decontrol sugar. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 6740.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Coffin, Mich., inserted a Farm Journal editorial admitting the "usefulness" of this Department, but favoring reductions in appropriations (pp. A2844-5).

Rep. Mansfield, Mont., inserted a Mont. Farmers Union statement opposing cuts in the agricultural appropriations (p. A2861).

12. FERTILIZERS. Sen. Hill, Ala., inserted his statement before the Agriculture and Forestry Committee favoring and analyzing the national soil fertility policy bill (pp. A2852-3).

13. BOXCAR SHORTAGE; GRAINS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis, Nebr., criticizing grain losses because of boxcar shortages and inserting a resolution submitted by Southwestern States suggesting, among other things, that CCC be urged to provide a satisfactory buying and accumulating program during the harvesting season to avoid grain losses (pp. A2834-5).

I say it is time for the American people, with the President leading the way, to break relations with every Communist controlled country in the world and let it be known that we will not do business with any gangster government on earth. I will not only join him in that fight, but I will contribute every ounce of energy I have to driving communism from our shores, and encouraging the people of Europe to restore self-government and free themselves from the criminal persecution to which they are now subjected at the hands of the sadistic racial minority which now dominates them from Moscow.

In that way we can free our own country of this communistic filth and at the same time encourage the Christian nations of Europe to free themselves from the most cruel system of brutality and slavery this world has ever known.

INFORMATIONAL SERVICE, STATE DEPARTMENT

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the consideration of House Resolution 224.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON].

(Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Speaker, during the few short months I have been a Member of this distinguished body there have been a great many matters of legislation about which misrepresentation, much abuse, and many misstatements have been made. However, I feel that in the case of the so-called Voice of America perhaps more has been said in error than upon any other single piece of legislation with which I have been associated. It is perhaps one of the most misunderstood pieces of legislation that this House has had under consideration for several months.

The United States of America has but one commodity for sale in the markets of the world. That commodity is a way of life. It is, if you please, a way of freedom. It is what we have come to know as the American way. We have nothing else to sell. We do not seek to be aggressors. We do not seek the acquisition of the lands or the right of other peoples. We have but one item to sell and that item is the truth about how we live in this country. Oppression and tyranny are riding throughout the world. The peoples of the other nations of the earth are largely in intellectual darkness. Those who rule them are determined that they shall not come to know a better way of life or better conditions of living. It is this situation that the so-called Mundt bill proposes to meet with positive and aggressive action. It is proposed that we carry a message of hope into darkness; that we light the lamps of knowledge, and that we give the other peoples of the earth something to look forward to besides oppression and tyranny.

Much has been said about the personalities connected with this program. Much has been said about the inefficiency of operation; about the poor selection of material to be broadcast. But actually, for an operation of this magnitude, for an operation which has continued unabated for some 20 months, there have been very, very few instances in which serious errors have been made. Personally, I think the broadcasting feature of the program has been overstressed. Actually the Voice of America, as that term pertains to the radio broadcasts, is but a small feature of the measure now under consideration. There are a great many other aspects. There is the aspect of the exchange of students, the aspect of the exchange of professors on a reciprocal basis.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to ask a question about these broadcasts. Is there any provision in this bill for Congress to see copies of these broadcasts and to know what is being broadcast to Europe? I know some people, even on the Federal pay roll, that I would not risk to tell what America is doing and what the people of this country think. I think there ought to be a provision for everyone of these broadcasts to be filed with the Congress of the United States.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I am quite certain that copies of the broadcasts are available upon request, or could be sent upon request.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. How about the reception sets in the other countries. Are they permitted to listen in on our broadcasts?

Mr. JACKSON of California. As far as we have been able to determine from the testimony given before the subcommittee on this bill, there is no restriction at the present time upon the short-wave receivers.

Mr. BREHM. Even in Russia?

Mr. JACKSON of California. Not even in Russia. Naturally, I do not know exactly how many but hundreds of thousands of persons listen to the Voice of America broadcasts.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Under this bill do we get teachers from Russia to come over here and teach in our colleges, universities, and schools?

Mr. JACKSON of California. There is written into the bill the proviso that all exchange of students and professors must be on a reciprocal basis and that if any professor, student, or any other person receiving benefits under this act engages in political activity or activities detrimental to the best interests of the United States they shall be deported.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; but we never deport them.

Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER (after counting). Sixty-two Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 72]

Allen, Ill.	Hale	Owens
Andrews, N. Y.	Hall,	Pace
Barden	Leonard W.	Pfeifer
Beall	Harless, Ariz.	Philbin
Bell	Harness, Ind.	Ploeser
Bennett, Mo.	Hart	Plumley
Bland	Hartley	Powell
Boykin	Hébert	Rabin
Buckley	Heffernan	Rayfiel
Burleson	Hendricks	Reed, Ill.
Byrne, N. Y.	Hess	Reeves
Byrnes, Wis.	Hoeven	Rich
Carson	Holmes	Riley
Celler	Jenkins, Pa.	Rizley
Chelf	Jennings	Rooney
Clark	Johnson, Tex.	Ross
Clements	Jones, N. C.	St. George
Clippinger	Jones, Wash.	Sarbacher
Cole, Kans.	Kee	Sasscer
Combs	Kefauver	Scott, Hardie
Davis, Tenn.	Kelley	Scott,
Dawson, Ill.	Kennedy	Hugh D., Jr.
Dingell	Keogh	Seely-Brown
Domengeaux	Klein	Short
Doughton	Landis	Smith, Kans.
Douglas	Lane	Smith, Ohio
Elston	Lesinski	Snyder
Fallon	Love	Stockman
Fellows	McCormack	Sundstrom
Fisher	Macy	Tollefson
Flannagan	Mansfield, Tex.	Van Zandt
Fogarty	Martin, Iowa	Wadsworth
Fuller	Meade, Ky.	West
Gallagher	Meade, Md.	Whitten
Gamble	Miller, Md.	Youngblood
Gifford	Mitchell	Zimmerman
Gorski	Morrison	
Granger	Norton	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 318 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary may sit and hold hearings today during the general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the District of Columbia may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 3737.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a report from the Subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. KEATING asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Mr. Cecil B. Dixon.

Mr. MASON asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by John O'Donnell appearing in the Washington Times-Herald.

Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article entitled "Striking Similarities of Nazism, Fascism, and Communism."

Mr. DAWSON of Utah asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Post.

Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a statement.

Mr. CLASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a magazine article.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Bedford Daily Times-Herald.

Mr. McCONNELL (at the request of Mr. TIBBOTT) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address he made recently.

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an analysis of Reorganization Plan No. 2.

Mr. O'KONSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the District of Columbia may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the tax bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE STATUE OF WILLIAM E. BORAH

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. GOFF].

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 17 accepting the statue of the late William E. Borah, and tendering the thanks of Congress to the State of Idaho for such contribution.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of the late William E. Borah, presented by the State of Idaho, now in the Capitol Building, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered to the State for the conribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens illustrious for his historic renown and distinguished civic services.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of Idaho.

The resolution was agreed to

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INFORMATIONAL SERVICE, STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COX].

(Mr. COX asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks).

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, prompted by what was said on the floor here this morning prior to the call of the roll, I wish to observe that in my official career I have proceeded upon the belief that no man in public life was entitled to a private opinion on a public question. As a result of following that course I have often found myself at war with others but always at peace with myself.

Mr. Speaker, I get a great deal of comfort out of witnessing the change of feeling that has come over official America. But I would like to say that it is going to take more than protests and denunciation to cure the evils in the making, of which we are in part responsible. The policy of appeasement that we too long pursued has resulted in the creation of a force that has all the world, with the exception of ourselves, trembling in their boots. I want to see positive action taken—a proving of faith by deeds. Promises are not sufficient.

Mr. Speaker, a great deal of good, in my opinion, is going to come out of the situation brought about by the Appropriations Committee in refusing to make appropriation for the particular activity with which we are concerned in the consideration of the pending resolution. The committee probably based their action upon the ground that no legislative authority existed for the making of the appropriation, but I suspect that the controlling thing which influenced the action of the committee was the lack of confidence that the commitee had in the administration of this program.

Mr. Speaker, I was one of those who sometime ago attacked this particular activity of the State Department, and I think there was abundant justification for the position that we took at that time. I must say, however, that the picture has completely changed in the past several months and that the agency in the State Department carrying on this work is an entirely different group, in the main, from what it was when the State Department took over following the passing out of the OWI.

I am convinced that this is an activity which the security and the welfare of our country demand we carry on. It is not propaganda in the sense that we are endeavoring to mislead or to bring about an attitude false to the best interests of other people; it is something that we must do to make ourselves understood, to meet and to resist the campaign, world-wide in character, that is being waged mainly against the United States by Soviet Russia.

Let me say at this point that England, as unfavorable as her economic situation happens to be, is at this time expending between forty and forty-five million dollars in her informational program. The amount of money that is being requested by the State Department is, in my opinion, insufficient to carry on this informational program in the manner that it should be conducted, but will suffice to keep it going. I know what is troubling the membership of this House. Members are not so much against the continuation of the program as they are against the personnel which has been carrying on the program. They have the fear that people who are too far to the left are being used—people who are more interested in reform than in telling the story of America.

Much of the criticism against the State Department's international information program centers around its administration, and thus around the man responsible for its execution—William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs. Criticism of Mr. Benton, I believe, is wholly unjustified, and altogether unfair. In my opinion it would be difficult to find a man better qualified, in his business background, previous experience, ability as an organizer, and in his talents for leadership to head this vitally important Government activity than Bill Benton. One of the most successful independent businessmen in the country, and with an equally impressive record of achievement in education, Bill Benton, during the past 2 years, has done a remarkable pioneering job, in organizing and directing the Government's program to tell to the world the story of the United States.

Bill Benton has a thoroughly American background. His father, a professor at the University of Minnesota, died when he was a boy of 10, and his mother moved to a Montana homestead, following the spirit and example of the pioneers who built America. There followed a period that was tough for both the mother and the children. But hard work and the pioneer spirit prevailed. His mother later became a well-known and successful teacher, and the boy went to the Shattuck Academy, in Minnesota, and afterward to Yale University, where he graduated with the class of 1921.

From 1922 to 1936, Benton was in the advertising-agency business. In this he made a spectacular success, directing many large advertising campaigns, and pioneering in the use of radio in advertising.

At 35, having accumulated a substantial fortune, he decided to retire from the advertising business. In 1937 he accepted a vice presidency of the University of Chicago, on a 6 months-per-year basis. At the University of Chicago, his main activities were in developing new instruments of education, particularly broadcasting, motion pictures, and publications. At the suggestion of Benton, the University of Chicago acquired the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., and, in 1943, he became chairman of the Encyclopaedia Britannica board. Under his leadership, the Britannica expanded into the field of classroom motion pictures through its subsidiary, Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, Inc.

During his free 6 months' period, Benton participated in founding the Com-

mittee for Economic Development, of which he was vice chairman until he came to the State Department. He played a vitally important part in directing the work of the Committee for Economic Development, which had the support and participation of many of the country's leading businessmen and industrialists.

Benton also had other business interests. He acquired ownership of several small companies in the fields of music publishing, broadcasting service, and wired music, the key company of which is the Muzak Corp.

Mr. Benton's success as a businessman is evidenced by his record of building up the capital value of the companies he owns. Since 1937, with a capital investment of less than $250,000, these companies have been so successful under his direction that their capital value today is estimated at close to $10,000,000.

In August 1945 Benton was appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs. In accepting this post he gave up all his outside interests involving operating responsibilities.

Benton faced a gigantic and challenging job in the State Department. It included the direction of the work of the State Department in projecting to foreign peoples a full and fair picture of American life and of the aims and policies of the United States Government, helping to develop in the American people a closer understanding of the problems and policies in the field of foreign affairs, and responsibility for United States participation in the United States Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

I doubt if any man in the executive departments has worked harder than Bill Benton during the past 2 years. He averages 12 or 14 hours a day on the job. Benton has labored continually to improve the personnel in his organization, and increase the efficiency of the operations for which he is responsible. The evidence that has accumulated speaks eloquently of the success achieved by the international information service in combating misrepresentations of the United States, and telling the facts about this country and its policies. Equally impressive is the evidence of the need for continuing, over a long period, the Department's information program as an essential arm of our foreign policy.

At this point I should like to insert the following telegram received by a number of Members of Congress. The telegram, which speaks for itself, is as follows:

As trustees of the University of Chicago we have worked closely with William Benton for many years as vice president of the university and later as a trustee. As head of Encyclopaedia Britannica and Britannica Films as well as other business interests Benton is one of the very successful independent businessmen in the country. His business experience together with his background in education—8 years as vice president of the University of Chicago—his success in publishing and in educational motion pictures and radio, in our opinion qualified Benton in an unusual way to administer the international information services and cultural program.

This telegram was signed by John Nuveen, Jr., Nuveen & Co.; Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of the board, Standard Oil Co., Indiana; Frank Sulzberger, president, Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Co.; Graham Aldis, Aldis & Co.; Edward Eagle Brown, chairman of the board, First National Bank, Chicago; Harold H. Swift, vice chairman of the board, Swift & Co.; Walter P. Paepcke, chairman of the board, Container Corp. of America; Paul C. Russell, president, Harris Trust & Savings Bank.

I should also like to insert excerpts from a letter published in the Washington Post, May 17, signed by five men closely associated with Mr. Benton in various civic activities.

The kind of criticism that is now being leveled at Bill Benton is the kind of thing that keeps responsible and able people from going into Government work. It may be an effort to save face on the part of those who questioned the need for OIC. The sudden decision that the operation is important but that there must be something the matter wih Benon is an old and familiar pattern in Government and one that we protest in this case. Benton's record as a businessman and an administrator is well known to those in the business community.

He is one of the most successful independent businessmen in the United States; one of us can speak with special authority on this subject, because Mr. Hoffman serves as a member of the board of directors of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and of Britannica Films and knows of the extraordinary progress these companies made under Benton's leadership in the last 5 years.

He combines with this business experience a background in education (8 years as vice president of the University of Chicago), in broadcasting, in publishing, and in educational motion pictures. He has expericnce, skill, and enthusiasm, and he has an Americanism rooted in his boyhood in Minnesota and Montana that has found expression in every phase of his thinking and his career.

Bill Benton is the top man in the country for this job. It would be difficult indeed to find anyone who matches his initial qualifications for administering America's international information and cultural program. And it would be tragic, for the sake of a political maneuver, to waste the 20 months of experience he has acquired in mastering an assignment that is as new and unfamiliar to our country as it is necessary.

Signers of the letter were Paul G. Hoffman, president, Studebaker Corp.; Ralph E. Flanders, United States Senate; Eric A. Johnston, president, Motion Picture Association; Walter D. Fuller, president, Curtis Publishing Co.; Marion B. Folsom, treasurer, Eastman Kodak Co.

I know Bill Benton personally, and have the utmost confidence in his competency to direct the activities of the State Department for which he is responsible. I do not think General Marshall could find a better qualified man for the job. The country needs a vigorous and efficient international information program, and I believe there are many Members of Congress who share my hope that General Marshall will retain Bill Benton as the directing head of this State Department agency.

We have at the head of the State Department the best man that came out of the war. He is not only a great soldier; he is a great statesman, and probably enjoys a larger measure of public confidence than any other living American; and given a free hand, as I believe he is being given, he will make a record unsurpassed in the field of statecraft and diplomacy.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Now then, just waving aside the program of telling the world about the United States, you provide here for the interchange of instructors. Does the gentleman know that communism is being spread in the educational institutions of America largely by those foreign immigrant professors who come in here for that purpose?

Mr. COX. I am not combating the charge——

Mr. RANKIN. And we are simply augmenting that policy in this bill.

Mr. COX. Let me say to the gentleman that the bill provides for a screening of personnel, not only by the FBI, in whom everyone has confidence, but by the security group within the State Department that performs quite as efficiently as does the FBI.

Mr. RANKIN. But it does not screen the ones they send us. We screen the ones we send them, but the poison is being spread by the ones that have flooded in here and are now teaching in educational institutions of America, spreading communism among American students.

Mr. COX. This whole matter revolves around the question: How much confidence have you in General Marshall?

Mr. RANKIN. I have confidence in no man sufficient to authorize him to open the floodgates to a lot of Communists to come here and mislead the children of this country. But, remember, General Marshall does not screen the ones coming here from behind the "iron curtain."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. The gentleman now addressing the House has the reputation for being fair and honest second to none, and I am sure that he does not want anything to be in the RECORD that is not absolutely true. If I recall right, he made the statement that they have an entirely new set-up down there.

Mr. COX. I said in the main.

Mr. BUSBEY. And that they have gotten rid of this OWI crowd.

Mr. COX. In large part. The OWI personnel has been eliminated in large part. There were many good and very able people connected with OWI and a few of those are still being used.

Mr. BUSBEY. I would like to say for the gentleman's information that I hold in my hand a photostatic copy of the personnel records of this group in Paris, France. They have nine people. Six of the nine are still hold-overs of the old OWI crowd in Paris.

Mr. COX. If there are undesirable people still in the State Department can we not and should we not, rely upon General Marshall to get rid of them? That is my feeling about this question. I indulge the profound conviction that we would make a grievous mistake if we did not authorize this appropriation and continue the foreign informational service that is now being carried on.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. General Marshall will not have anything in the world to say about the professors that are sent here from Europe any more than he has to say about the ones that are in here now, as I said, poisoning the minds of the students of this Nation.

Mr. COX. Let me say that I have a different opinion of General Marshall. He is no painted front, he is in the State Department to run it, and he is going to run it if he performs as I am confident he will. It is his responsibility to chase out of the Department the little and bad people still remaining there and thus recapture for the Department the confidence of Congress and the country which it should enjoy.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Does not the gentleman know that the committee wrote in on page 3 beginning in line 21 this sentense:

> If the Secretary finds that any person from another country, while in the United States pursuant to this section, is engaged in activities of a political nature or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, the Secretary shall promptly report such finding to the Attorney General, and such person shall be promptly deported.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman from Minnesota had gone through the hearings we have, he would find how hard it is to pin that label on these Reds who are today teaching in some of our schools and spreading communism throughout the United States.

Mr. JUDD. We do not say if they are members, we say if they are advocating things not consistent with our security they shall be deported.

Mr. COX. Russia is on the air 24 hours out of the day disseminating false information about the United States. Are we to sit silently by and see this continue? Are we to deny ourselves the right and privilege to tell our own story, to interpret our own acts, and to draw a picture of our own national life? I trust that you will not permit your afore-taken opinions to hold in the light of the record that was made by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They had before them the present Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Harriman, who was formerly Ambassador to Russia; General Smith, the present Ambassador to Russia; General Marshall, and General Eisenhower, all of whom were unanimous in the opinion that this activity is essential as a part of the foreign program of the State Department.

On the question of the merits of the bill, consideration of which the pending rule makes in order, Secretary Harriman, who was formerly Ambassador to Russia, testified before the Committee on Foreign Affairs as follows:

> Certainly it is a fact that with our world trade running to imports and exports substantially in excess of $20,000,000,000, it is essential to our commercial interests to have America understood, its life, the quality of its workmanship and the quality of its products, follow a general sympathy for a nation and its objectives.
>
> In terms of percentages of this approximately $20,000,000,000, I think it is not an exaggeration to say that the total appropriations asked for is something like one one-thousandth of the sum that I have been speaking of, so that I believe that from only the commercial aspect it will be justified, but, as I say, the commercial aspects are secondary to the other objectives.
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>
> As I say, there were two fundamental misunderstandings about America and that was due to the fact, naturally, that the normal channels of commercial news cover the things that are bought by the British publications, and the British people are like us, they like sensational news, they like something which is stimulating and interesting to read, and such part of the limited British press rather tended to emphasize such things as our strikes. At that time there was already an inflationary spiral of price increases.
>
> I assure you that the British people got the impression that we were in more or less a chaotic economic condition. If there was a riot in connection with a strike, naturally that was news.
>
> The other misunderstanding came from the drive that was on in the United States to get food for Europe and the hungry areas. In addition to that there had been the fact that we had gone off rations. It was of great interest to the British people, because they were on rations. The things that were said in the press at that time, encouraging the people to cooperate in making food available to take care of the hungry areas was naturally published.
>
> Therefore the impression you would get, the general impression of the cautious reader, would be that America was in an economic chaotic condition and that we are living in greed and that we were not thinking of any of the suffering that existed anywhere in the world.
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> * * * * *
>
> I cannot state too fully my opinion that this program is an essential part of our foreign program and without monitoring what other people say against us, without stating on an affirmative basis what our objectives are, what our principles are, what life is in America, our reputation can only suffer.
>
> There has been a good deal said about some individuals here, there, or the other place. My impression is, from where I have seen them, not only in Moscow and London but in my travels around, that the men we have abroad on this service are a very high type, high quality, and balanced kind, and as many newspapermen are, they know how to work and they work overtime and long hours.
>
> We are inadequately staffed everywhere but those people have enthusiasm for their work and morale is good. We have many high-quality people. I mention Dr. Nevins and I assume you would know of him, as an example of the quality of our representatives on the other side.
>
> However, the flow of information back to the State Department is a very important aspect of our work and it is of very great importance to our political negotiators in terms of knowing how to deal with critical questions that come up.

When General Smith, now Ambassador to Russia, was before the committee he testified, in part, as follows:

> General SMITH. I would like to say, by way of preamble to you and to the other members of the committee, that, of course, I am competent to speak on this very important question only from the point of view of an American representative to the Soviet Union, and my knowledge of the broadcasting program now being conducted by the State Department is limited to that part of it which is directed toward the Soviet Union.
>
> In that particular phase we have had, and continue to have, the most intense interest, because we think it is a vitally important thing.
>
> I see it this way: Those of you who visited Europe as the guests of our headquarters after the war, and some of you who traveled with me, will realize that as a result of the aftermath of the war the people of central Europe are in a state of mental confusion, mental and physical depression, the like of which it is impossible for the average American to imagine. They do not know which way to turn. The political ideologies on which they have pinned their faith in the past have proved false. They are groping for a ray of light and they are susceptible to almost any form of propaganda that will offer them something in the way of hope for the future.
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> * * * * *
>
> This country has a commodity to sell which is in demand everywhere in the world, and that is a democracy which we have proved to ourselves, by experiment and experience, provides a decent way of life for the average citizen; provides a basic respect for human liberty and for the rights of the individual. That is something for which there is a crying demand everywhere in the world.
>
> I have heard it said that democracy should sell itself by its own basic transcendant value, and without advertising. That is a theory of "the man who builds a better mousetrap" type. I do not know whether this theory actually works in the present day, when all sorts of political ideologies, some of which are not acceptable to us, are attempting to sell themselves by much more forceful means and by direct advertising.
>
> You could not sell soap without advertising, and I do not believe that you can sell any other commodity, even one which is in as great demand as the American brand of democracy.
>
> In Europe the air is filled for 24 hours a day with recommendations of various brands of political ideologies that we think are inferior to the commodity that we have to offer. And I submit most respectfully that if we remain silent in the face of this flood of advertising we simply will turn over the groping peoples of Europe to forces which are not entirely compatible with the way of life that we consider desirable and representative of real democracy and human freedom and human dignity.
>
> * * * * *
>
> We do not intend, nor do we wish, to set up any invidious comparisons between our country and any other country, but we do think that it is desirable that the citizens of the rest of the world understand our way of life, how our people live, how they go to school, what the farmer does, what the workingman does, and understand definitely that our people believe in peace; that we are working hard for peace; that we are striving to implement the only agency we see capable of bringing about a condition of world peace—the United Nations; and that the efforts we make to help people elsewhere in the world are not selfiish and are not based on political imperialism, but are genuinely altruistic.
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> * * * * *

Mr. JUDD. You are willing to say on the record that on the whole these programs have been effective in giving more information, and a more accurate picture of America?

General SMITH. Indeed I do, and they will continue to be effective, increasingly effective, as the technical difficulties inherent in broadcasting the vast distance involved are overcome, and as the programs are revised and improved to appeal to the tastes of the Soviet listener.

Mr. JUDD. When I asked about more and better programs, I had in mind also mechanical standards.

* * * * *

General SMITH. I would like to point out that it took a long time for the BBC to build up the present audience and their reputation for credibility. As matter of fact, it took them many months to whip the technical difficulties involved in broadcasting to eastern Europe. I have been interested in noting that our own people have overcome to a large extent those difficulties in an infinitely shorter time. We have profited by the mistakes that the BBC made, and our technical people have been very good. I should say if we graph the relative excellence of our broadcasts, ours would go up in a sweeping curve like this just in a matter of weeks, whereas the BBC took a long time to accomplish the same results. It will take us a long time, too, to raise our program to the level we want to attain. We cannot expect to do this in a matter of months. It has to be a continuing program, and we have to approach it intelligently and objectively. I say again that I agree with you, that an honest, uncolored, straightforward presentation of our ideals seems to me, not knowing very much about it, the best approach. I have never liked to think of these present broadcasts at all as propaganda. I do not consider them propaganda. We are simply telling our story.

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General SMITH. I am not a regular member of the State Department. I belong by profession by another one, and I must state quite frankly here that I think the job has been extremely well down. I have been surprised. As a professional soldier, you know, we do not always throw flowers at the diplomats. It is not in our military tradition to do so, but I must say they have tackled this thing; and I think as far as the Russian broadcasts are concerned, they have tackled it amazingly well.

In Moscow we sit in and listen. I have this sort of informal advisory board. The press is included. We are a small family. There are not too many Americans in Moscow, and we hang together pretty well. The corps of correspondents there are practically the same as members of the family.

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Mr. JARMAN. In view of my agreement that not only a cross section of our country and the events which occurred in it should be presented on this program, but also that it should be an absolutely accurate picture, and uncolored, it naturally follows that I also agree that whenever an isolated lynching occurs in the South it should be referred to, because we have so very few down there that the references will be so few and far between that it would not do our country any harm.

General SMITH. There is no reason, Mr. Congressman, why we should not tell the truth about it. The Soviet press is well represented in this country. TASS has an able corps of reporters and correspondents, and they report back to the Soviet Union. They cover the news well over here. If we did not make reference to things like that, which appear normally as items of American news to the Soviet press, we would lose out.

Furthermore, take the last lynching. The important thing to inform the Soviet citizens about is that while there was a lynching the most determined efforts were made by the State and Federal Governments to bring the perpetrators of the atrocity to trial. They are being tried. The fact that they are being tried should be recorded and should be made known to the Soviet Union. Otherwise, the Soviet citizens would gain the impression that whenever there is a lynching reported there is a corpse hanging from every lamppost and nothing whatever is done.

Let me quote from testimony given by General Eisenhower.

General Eisenhower testified:

On the other hand, through the war I and all of my associates were constantly struck by the appalling ignorance that exists throughout the world about the United States; things that we take so much for granted that we do not even think about them are completely unknown to much of the world.

* * * * *

I have this theory, sir. I believe that most of you here would agree with me that we instinctively trust nations in which the power resides in the hands of people, because we believe that people do not want wars.

Therefore, I feel that the more the advantages of that type of government are spread throughout the world the more likely it will be that that system is followed by other countries, many of which are now trembling in the balance. They do not know which way to go.

If they can find out what we believe to be the advantages of our system, they should, and we believe that they would, go along in that line. The more that that system is practiced throughout the world, certainly the fewer will be the potential aggressors in the world, and as a result the more secure we will be. There is where I come into the picture.

To my mind, the more democracy is practiced in the world the more secure we are, and therefore the less we would have to pour into armies and navies, and such other sterile organizations that produce nothing for this country.

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Therefore, in my opinion there is this field that must not be neglected, in the exchange of students and the getting out of facts. I do mean facts about the standards of living we have in this country and our workmen, in terms of dollars, necessarily. I think it ought to go out in terms of ice boxes, radios, cars, how much did they have to eat, what they wear, when they get to go to sports spectacles, and what they have available in the way of art galleries and things like that.

I think there is no field that can be neglected. However, the organization you need, and the technique, there I must say I am not only ignorant; it is not my business.

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Mr. LODGE. Thank you very much, General.

I assume that you also feel that living as we are now in a period of conflict, though not at war, this program has an even greater significance than it would have in a normal period of peace?

General EISENHOWER. I most certainly do. I believe in the positive program of trying to lead the world toward democratic forms of life and I do not see how you are going to do it unless they have the knowledge with which to make their own conclusions and decisions.

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Mr. MANSFIELD. General, I am very glad to hear your whole-hearted and outspoken approval of a program of this sort.

Now in your opinion, if we are going to pour dollars into different countries throughout the world to feed people, and necessarily so, do you think it would be a necessary corollary to implement that policy as well as to implement the policy of aid to Greece and Turkey, to at the same time bring the true story of America to as many people as we possibly can so they will understand what we stand for? Truth is the best propaganda.

General EISENHOWER. I believe it so thoroughly, sir, that to my mind there is nothing to argue about.

I can see no significant reason that you could bring to bear against that general proposition.

* * * * *

Now the facts of history—though not all of them—would lead these people to give us the trust that we should like to have; in spite of some unpleasing aspects of our past, we do honestly believe in the purity of our motives today, and therefore I think that it is another region in which education throughout the world is necessary.

We are going to use our power, our influence and our wealth to lift people up and to give them a chance to live their own lives. If we are to do that they must know the facts about the country on which they are depending.

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Therefore, as I say, the only thing we can do is put out the truth about it, and I do not believe in doing it in an antagonistic manner. I do not believe we should challenge anybody in this world.

My theory is that we can all live peacefully together if we will each have a little sense, but truth is the important thing to help us develop some sense, all of us.

As I see it, if you go into this thing, you must go into it on a basis of a long-term proposition.

As I say, it is not merely the beaming out of facts. I would encourage the exchange of students, of scientists, of doctors, of instructors, of even theologians; anything you could think of that would tend to carry back into these various countries an understanding of what we are doing and just how we live, and we, in turn, getting some clearer idea of why people act thus and so. We think we offer a reasonable proposition, for example, in the atomic bomb. We think we are very reasonable. Others do not seem to think so. Why? What is the background of it? Because the more you understand these difficulties, the better will be our own programs in turn.

I believe it should go in the fields of art, science, and everything. Everything educational.

I would consider the use of just what you would call publicity, or let us say the propaganda phase of it, if you want to use that word, as a mere part of the whole program. Possibly not all of it needs to be Government-supported.

If we can get our great colleges, institutions, and foundations of that kind interested in this thing we will improve all the way through.

Therefore, I would say that you could not expect to reach those people very quickly, and on a very broad base at first.

There is another thing we know, that science will constantly bring to us easier and better ways of getting information. One day it will practically be impossible for the Government to say, "You may not have a radio that will pick up anything but a particular wave length," because science will go so far that anyone can learn what someone else is saying on that radio.

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Mr. JUDD. I think the question that has caused more discussion, not only in this committee but in the Congress, and perhaps all through the country, is the question of personnel. There is little disagreement as to the need for some such program, and the importance of it. Three things are essential to its success: A sound plan, money, and then men

to administer. The biggest question is the kind and quality of the men to administer it.

Have you had kick-backs, favorable or unfavorable, from the type of personnel that has been working in this program in the various countries abroad?

General EISENHOWER. There has been no word of criticism come to me. I will go out personally and voluntarily and vouch for people that I have been with in periods of stress and strain, and I will say that if General Marshall cannot pick the right kind of people, then I do not know who can.

Mr. JUDD. General Smith told us, and we had read in the paper about one man in the Embassy in Moscow who did not come up to specifications.

General EISENHOWER. He fired him, too.

Mr. JUDD. I know it. You have not heard of other cases of that sort?

General EISENHOWER. No. If they found someone who was not operating, they would get rid of them.

Mr. JUDD. Have you had any reports that said, "Over in the Embassy one of the State Department men is a so-and-so, and causing more trouble than he is doing good, and we wish that he could be eliminated"?

General EISENHOWER. I cannot recall any specific instance, but I have had many others of exactly the contrary type, where heads of our mission and people working with our military people in places like Russia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and so on, they stated exactly the opposite, that they have a happy family, and they all work together.

Now let us see what General Marshall said. I quote from his testimony:

As I said some time ago, when I returned from China it was apparent to me that we had to take very definite action in order to have the United States and its purposes understood by the people generally in the world and that we had no conception here at home as to how little we were understood and to what degree we were misrepresented.

This bill would at least permit us to interpret ourselves to the world and have our motives better understood, and what we have done better comprehended.

I had an experience in propaganda in China which was very instructive, and it there became glaringly apparent to me that the only basis on which we could contend against such a procedure, which has become so common in this modern world, particularly as it developed, during the World War period, is by some method of spreading the truth abroad until people develop confidence in the fact that we are stating the truth.

The problem then is how that is to be done. There are different methods. The USIS is one method. Broadcasting is one method. The exchange of students and intellectuals and so on is another method, but all of them are very important to us as a people, and very, very important to the State Department in connection with our foreign policy.

I should say they are important to Congress, which has acted in a very generous manner toward the people of many countries and the world, and what it has done is little understood by those people who were the recipients.

I might say here, Mr. Chairman, that I would suggest that it would be a good thing to bring Mr. McNutt, our Ambassador to the Philippines, who just came back from Asia and Europe generally, and who was impressed with the great lack of knowledge and the seriousness of the misunderstandings of people generally as to just what the United States has done and what its intentions were.

It is very hard for us here at home to comprehend the degree to which our actions and purposes are not comprehended and the degree to which they are misrepresented.

I do not think any nation in the world has ever been more generous than the United States and I am rather inclined to think that no nation has ever received so little credit for that generosity.

However, that is our own fault, in my opinion. We have means to correct it and this law, if I understand it, is the authorization along that line. So long as propaganda is engaged in, we will be confronted by the necessity of taking some action ourselves.

I would be unalterably opposed to our following an ordinary propaganda procedure. I do not think it would be acceptable to the Congress and I am quite certain it would not be acceptable to the people and in line with our traditional thought on what is the right thing to do.

We cannot accept a negative attitude. And it cannot be, if it is to be successful, a hit-or-miss program.

Mr. Speaker, that is what these four distinguished Americans had to say on this subject. Who can we better afford to rely upon than they?

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH].

(Mr. CHENOWETH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I hope that none of you will become unduly agitated or alarmed over this legislation. So far as I am able to ascertain, I doubt if any foreign country is going to sever relations with us if this bill fails to pass. This is not quite as serious as some would have you believe.

I am sure you enjoyed the remarks of my good friend and distinguished colleague from Georgia who just preceded me. He is always very persuasive, but today I thought he was laboring under some difficulty, which was no doubt obvious to you also. I just do not think his heart was in this assignment of defending the Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, there is considerable controversy over whether or not the United States Government should engage in the business of disseminating propaganda. I do not have the time to enter into that discusison with you this morning. Let us assume that in order to keep pace with some of the other nations we must engage in a propaganda campaign. Even then the present program cannot be justified. However, I have never been able to convince myself that we should copy the methods of other countries, or that we should now set up a propaganda agency in order to convince European nations we are their friends.

The idea of the Government operating a news agency is certainly most novel and extraordinary. Mr. Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, in criticizing this program, said, and I quote:

Abhorrence of the Government going into the news business has been so ingrained into our national character that to legalize it is like amending the Constitution.

The American Government, by entering the world-wide propaganda contest, is becoming involved in a vicious circle, in which some countries are carrying on news propaganda with some of the money they have obtained through American financial credits.

I cannot understand why any further proof of our friendship for European nations should be required. Hundreds of thousands of our finest young men have spilled their blood on the battlefields of Europe and thousands have lost their lives on European soil. The United States spent about $330,000,000,000 to win the last war. Since the war ended we have poured something like $12,000,000,000 more into the different European countries. Still there are those who contend that we must have a propaganda agency to convince those people that we are their friends and that we are really interested in their welfare.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield.

Mr. BUFFETT. With the United States pouring hundreds of millions of dollars into the various countries of Europe to finance their experiments in socialism, does not it seem a bit stupid after spending millions to urge that we are devoted to the principle of free enterprise? They are going to judge us by the money we are spending and not by our talks on the radio.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield briefly to the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. One of the things that disturbs me is that it seems as if we are going to import professors from behind the iron curtain to try to tell the students of America what a great country that is. I think it is dangerous.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHENOWETH. I yield briefly.

Mr. DONDERO. This program would be just about as useful to America as Robert Toombs of Georgia was to Jefferson Davis when he was in his cabinet and as Thadeaus Stephens of Pennsylvania was to Abraham Lincoln during the War Between the States. They injured rather than advanced their respective causes.

Mr. CHENOWETH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I want to speak for a moment about the present program of the Office of International Information conducted by the Honorable William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State. It happens that I am chairman of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments charged with the responsibility of investigating expenditures in the State Department. I am not speaking now in my capacity as chairman of that committee, but merely as a Member of the House. Our committee has not completed its work. My observations are purely my own and I speak for no other member of the committee. However, I have formed some rather definite impressions about the manner in which money is being spent in the State Department. If you will look at the list of officials and branches of the State Department, as contained in the Congressional Directory, I am sure you will be surprised to note how rapidly these officers and agencies in the Department have multiplied.

It is quite a task, I assure you, to investigate the present expenditures in the State Department. I call the attention of the House to the fact that the State

Department has grown since 1939 from a total of 5,421 employees at a cost of $17,122,000 to a total of 24,561 at a cost of $181,535,000. It is very apparent that this expansion of the State Department is abnormal, and that some reorganization is absolutely necessary.

The gentleman from Georgia has referred to General Marshall. All of us have the highest respect for General Marshall. However, General Marshall knows very little, in my opinion, of what is actually going on in the State Department. He has not had and does not now have the time for details. He was in Moscow, you recall, for a couple of months, and has been back just a short time. It is physically impossible for the Secretary of State, regardless of who he may be, to personally supervise the different activities of that Department. He must rely on what others tell him.

I have come to the conclusion, after Mr. Benton appeared before our committee for a couple of days, that he is spending too much money on this cultural program. I refer particularly to the broadcasts in foreign languages. I have had a committee investigator check these activities in the New York office. From his reports I am convinced this program is too extravagant and could be carried on with much greater efficiency and economy.

Recently you heard my colleague from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] discuss the pictures that were sent abroad and which were described as works of art. These pictures were sent to Europe as samples of American art. I am sure all of you were disgusted with what you saw. Congress would be in an indefensible position if such projects are authorized by any bill we pass in this House. With reference to broadcasting, I think Mr. Benton has something like 600 people in New York, most of whom are engaged in the broadcasting program. I do not believe that such a staff is necessary. However, we have no assurance that there will be any retrenchment in case this bill is passed.

I am not satisfied that a propaganda agency should be established in the State Department. I raised this question when the Foreign Affairs Committee was before the Committee on Rules in support of this bill. I feel that the State Department should and does furnish information on the United States in every part of the world. I am confident that our ambassadors and ministers and everyone connected with our foreign offices are doing all that they can in their official capacities to see that essential information on our country is being supplied to all who make inquiry. I make a distinction between information and propaganda. We have always furnished information through the proper officers in the foreign service, but we are now considering the proposal to supplement information with propaganda. I believe they should be kept separate.

I wish to give you the observations of Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, of Denver, on this situation. I might state that Dr. Cherrington established the first Division of Cultural Relations in the State Department in 1939. He is now director of the Social Science Foundation of the University of Denver. He says:

As one who has been fairly close to the Department of State's activities in this field, may I say that I believe it important that the Department be authorized to conduct information services throughout the world, as well as to participate in international cultural activities.

However, I am strongly convinced that it will be a grave error to combine these two functions. They are essentially different. Information is an instrument of the Department of State whereby our policy and program are disseminated abroad. Cultural cooperation, on the other hand, should be characterized by reciprocity and mutuality of interest. There should be no imposition by one nation of its culture on another people. Furthermore, a program of cultural cooperation should arise in the educational, scientific, and cultural institutions of the country. It has been our American tradition to divorce these activities from the Federal Government, in favor of their development under the auspices of State and local governments and private enterprise. A cultural-relations program appropriate to our American tradition, therefore, should stem from the educational, scientific, and cultural agencies of the country, the chief function of the Department of State being to stimulate, facilitate, and coordinate it.

I submit that Dr. Cherrington advances a most logical argument why information and propaganda should not be confused. Personally, I think it is beneath the dignity of our great State Department to engage in propaganda. They should confine their activities to handing out information. If it is wise and necessary for the United States to enter the propaganda field then that agency should be established in some other department of our Government. These two functions should not be combined under the direction of one man in the State Department, as proposed in this measure.

Mr. Speaker, the bill in its present form should not pass.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH] has expired.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE].

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

CHARLES HALLECK: A GREAT LEADER

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, Republicans of Indiana are understandably pround of the outstanding record which is being made by a distinguished Hoosier son, CHARLES A. HALLECK, as majority leader of the House of Representatives. They are pleased and gratified—but not at all surprised—at the vision and ability he has demonstrated in his new position of national leadership, and of his unfaultering devotion to the objectives and ideals of the Republican Party.

This feeling of pride in the accomplishments of a noted Indiana son is doubly felt by those of us who have had the privilege of working in Congress side by side with the majority leaders for many years.

When CHARLES A. HALLECK first came to Congress in 1935 from the Second Indiana District he served as the lone Republican Member of the Hoosier delegation. The Halleck record in Congress helped to turn the tide in Indiana in 1938 and the Republican delegation from Indiana has since grown to nine House and two Senate Members.

Last Wednesday night at the Hotel Statler in Washington our delegation held another of its regular meetings with H. C. Springer, chairman, and other officials of the Indiana Republican State Committee. Also in attendance was our national chairman and former House colleague, B. Carroll Reece.

During the meeting a statement was unanimously adopted, praising the national leadership of Mr. HALLECK and the splendid record of Gov. Ralph F. Gates and the Republican administration in Indiana.

Under leave granted to extend my remarks, I include this statement in the RECORD:

We, the Indiana Republican Representatives in the United States Congress, are here in another friendly gathering at Washington in recognition of the services extended to us by an able State organization and a capable government at home, marked by competence of officials and sincerity of legislation.

Meantime we in Washington have had before us the national problem. We know that it has been well administered for the majority of the people of America.

The Congress of the United States has entrusted the majority leadership of the House of Representatives to our colleague and fellow Indianan, CHARLES A. HALLECK, Congressman of the Second Indiana District. His leadership has been second in its success to none in the history of our party or of our Nation. It has contributed to the passage by the Congress of a party program broad in scope, liberal in concept and effect, sound in economics, and beneficial to all the people of the Nation.

The leadership of our party in both House and Senate, where we are ably represented by Senators HOMER E. CAPEHART and WILLIAM E. JENNER, has demonstrated for all Americans the capacity of the Republican Party to govern wisely and well, through the untrammeled voice of the people expressed by their servants.

This leadership has strengthened our hands in republicanism not only in the Congress and in the State of Indiana but throughout the great Republic we love and serve.

We are deeply grateful to the events which gave us this leadership. We are proud of the performance of our party in the Congress under this patriotic and statesmanlike guidance. We welcome this opportunity presented today to congratulate the people of this great representative Republic, the adherents of the political faith of Lincoln, and the true lovers of freedom for men throughout this land, and upon the service performed in their behalf by those who are our leaders.

ROBERT A. GRANT,
GEORGE W. GILLIE,
FOREST A. HARNESS,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,
GERALD W. LANDIS,
EDWARD A. MITCHELL,
EARL WILSON,
RAYMOND S. SPRINGER,
Members of Congress.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am not going to speak about H. R. 3342, referred to as the Voice of America, but I am going to speak for 5 minutes and bring to you the voice of 10,000,000 veterans who are interested in some legislation which I have had before this Congress since January 3.

On January 3, I introduced a bill to make the terminal-leave bonds redeemable in cash. I could not get any action out of the committee on said bill; and on March 4 I filed a petition on the Speaker's desk to bring the bill before the House for consideration, but, unfortunately, for some reason, that petition has only about 101 names attached to it. I wonder what is causing the delay in getting action on this legislation?

I want to quote to you from the speech made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] when he was just a mere minority leader. Look at the fine language he used when we adopted the conference report on July 31, 1946, as shown on page 10726 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of that date:

> I want to serve notice that nothing is ever settled until it is settled right. If the officers could have cash, then there is no reason on earth why the private soldiers should not be treated the same. After all, it is the good old private and noncom who carried the greater burdens of war. I believe, whatever we do today, this fight will continue. If we do not give fair, equal treatment today, why, then, the next Congress will see the injustice corrected. Eventually, the American people will see that fair play prevails.

During the Seventy-ninth Congress, the then minority leader said "the next Congress will see the injustice corrected"; and now that he is not a mere minority leader, but the powerful Speaker of the House of Representatives, as such Speaker, I appeal to him to demonstrate to the Congress that he meant what he said when he had little power, and that he urge the majority to pass legislation whereby terminal-leave bonds shall be redeemable in cash, or legislation providing that the bonds shall be negotiable.

Is there anything unfair or unjust in H. R. 3, which I introduced on January 3, 1947? However, there appears to have developed some objection to H. R. 3 on groundless fears that it might disturb the cash position of the Treasury or interfere with the balancing of the budget. Whereupon, on May 19, in order to do away with the above groundless fears and objections, I introduced a very simple bill, known as H. R. 3521, providing that the terminal-leave bonds shall be negotiable in the same manner and to the same extent as negotiable instruments payable to bearer, but no person in possession of such a bond shall be considered to be a holder for valuable consideration unless he took it in consideration of the payment of an amount not less than the sum of the principal of such bond plus the interest accrued on such bond to the last day of the month in which the bond was delivered to him.

I believe that I have talked to a majority of the membership of this Congress and I have yet to find one who has any objection to this bill, H. R. 3521, but I am unable to get the bill out for consideration by the House. But where is it lodged? It is still lodged in the committee without any affirmative action being taken thereon, and no report either favorable or unfavorable has been made to the House.

Let me say to this fine man in the chair—and I respect him—he is a fine leader and is a fine organizer and he together with the majority leader the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], for whom I have the greatest respect and admiration and who has shown his fairness in leadership, together with the majority whip the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. AHRENDS], who also is a constructive leader, if they would just give a whisper in favor of consideration of this legislation, I am sure that the veteran holding terminal-leave bonds would soon be able to get some cash instead of waiting for a period of 5 years.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. I remind the gentleman from Florida that our distinguished Speaker used the word "eventually." I hope that eventually it may be done.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Yes; eventually, but he said "this Congress" as I have read, and I call upon him now, because here is a bill that nobody can object to. It is a bill simply to make these bonds negotiable, and nothing else. It will call for no appropriation out of the Treasury, it will not affect your efforts to reach a balanced budget. It does nothing under God's sun except to give these boys the right to use these bonds. There is not another bondholder of the Government who cannot use his bonds today to get cash. You can get cash on the Treasury bonds; you can get cash on the E bonds; you can get cash on the F bonds; you can get cash on the G bonds; and such bond holders have cashed more than $15,000,000,000 worth of them since their issuance, yet the veteran who needs his money cannot use his bonds to get cash. And Congress is still sitting here doing nothing.

No appropriation is necessary. The only thing that is necessary is to make them negotiable, and nothing else.

Can you find one man who is against it? I have not found a man who has said he is against it, yet I cannot get any action on this legislation.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I yield.

Mr. COX. I should like to say to the gentleman that while I have not signed his petition to discharge my committee that is in line and consistent with my record in such matters. I, of course, could not be expected to move to discharge my committee, which has never seen the bill.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. There is a rule of the House that says that when a bill has been before a committee for 30 days it shall be in order to file a petition to discharge the committee from further consideration in order that the House might consider the legislation, and I filed the petition so that each Member of the House might have an opportunity to sign same so that the House could pass on the merits of the measure, and it is up to each Member as to whether or not he signs the petition.

Mr. COX. I may say to the gentleman that I see no objection to his bill, and I will vote for it if I have the opportunity to do so.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. I certainly hope the gentleman will help me to give him an opportunity to vote for one of these bills, as I believe he will take pride in so doing.

During the war we all wanted quick action from our soldiers—to get the job done—and it would have been sheer folly to have handed a soldier a bomb that would not explode for 5 years. Now that they have done this job 10,000,000 veterans want quick action from us; they don't want a bond that cannot be cashed for 5 years. I appeal to you to help pass this legislation so that the boys can get their cash. They got action with bombs; now let us give them action on the bonds.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I have been opposed to the State Department's broadcasting program or propaganda program ever since it was started, because I have felt very conscientiously that it was doing more harm than good. I still feel that the broadcasting program is in the same hands that it has been for some time and that it will continue to be. I was delighted when the appropriation covering it was thrown out of the appropriation bill on a point of order.

The program we have before us now would make that expenditure in order.

In an argument we listened to today we were told that America had only one thing to sell to the world. That one thing was the American way of life. Well, personally, I do not want to sell the American way of life to the world, because always when I have sold something I lost possession of it. That is exactly what we are going to do in our program in this instance. We are going to lose possession of our American way of life in trying to foster it all over the world. That is my attitude; therefore, I am opposed to this bill.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

SHOULD BE NO OPPOSITION TO FOREIGN INFORMATION PROGRAM

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time on this side.

Mr. Speaker, I am convinced that if the membership of the House were aware of all the distinguished leaders of science and letters, of business and the profes-

sions, and of public service who have endorsed and urged the passage of this bill to authorize by law a foreign information program in the State Department, and if they fully realized at what disadvantage our own businessmen are placed for lack of an effective program of this kind, there would be no effective opposition.

Certainly there is no one here who would have the audacity to insinuate that either Gen. George C. Marshall, the Secretary of State, or the Honorable James Byrnes, or the Honorable Cordell Hull, or the Honorable Sumner Welles is lacking in patriotism or devotion to our country, or has the slightest tinge of pink in his outlook; yet these outstanding Americans are in the very forefront of the advocates of this bill.

The heads of the principal radio broadcasting and manufacturing companies joined in a single statement in its support.

Professional radio leaders, writers, editors, executives, businessmen, industrialists, labor leaders, religious leaders, women's clubs, educators, publicists, high naval and military officers—in short, responsible citizens from every walk of life—have raised their voices severally and jointly in behalf of the program and of this legislation.

GALAXY OF BIG NAMES

Space does permit me to present even a representative roster of the galaxy of big names who have advocated such a program. I select these few names at random merely to suggest the wide range of enthusiasm the project has evoked: Philip Reed, chairman of General Electric; George Schuster, president, Barnard College; George Zook, president, American Council on Education; William Paley, chairman, Columbia Broadcasting Co.; B. M. McKelway, editor, Washington Star; Gardner Cowles, Jr., publisher and radio owner; William Batt, president of SKF Industries; Albert Warner, commentator and news editor for MBS; John Collyer, president, Goodrich Rubber Co.; Paul G. Hoffman, president, Studebaker Corp.; Palmer Hoyt, publisher, Denver Post; Ben Moreel, president, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.; Fleet Adm. C. W. Nimitz; Gen. Omar N. Bradley; Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower; Secretary of Commerce Averell Harriman.

Newspapers and magazines are almost unanimous in their editorial endorsement of the program; and the exceptions are in themselves endorsements.

ALL ARE PATRIOTIC

Surely there is not one of these hundreds of individuals and organizations and publications not as devoted to our country and its ideals as the few gentlemen here on this floor who, blinded with prejudice and with minds closed to every new idea, have misrepresented all that has been said here, and who in season and out seek to prejudice the minds of the people against all progress.

Unfortunately, it is always easy for a few able men with strong voices to create antagonism against deserving legislation if the proposals represent any departure from tradition.

NOTHING TO FEAR FROM ADVERTISING OUR WAY OF LIFE

Mr. Speaker, we have nothing to fear from making known to the whole world our way of life. We have nothing to lose by familiarizing all the people, everywhere, with our institutions, our wonderful country, our cities, and our farms and our factories. We can gain much.

We should make known the superiority of those things we produce or manufacture, which we must continue to produce and manufacture and sell abroad if we are to remain prosperous and dispose of our surpluses. We now possess the facilities for production of vastly more than we can consume; and the whole world is hungry for a portion of our production. I believe this legislation is a major step in the right direction.

WHAT IS FOREIGN?

Mr. Speaker, I regret profoundly that some mention has been made on this floor, in the House of Representatives of the United States of America, or "foreign-sounding names," with some insinuations against the loyalty of people with such names.

Mr. Speaker, what is "foreign"?

I would remind the gentleman that in the Continental armies which fought that this country, with its blessings of liberty, freedom, and rich natural resources might be born, there were Poles, Germans, Dutch, English, French, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Danes, Swiss, Italians, Catholic, Protestant, infidel, Jew, Negro, Indian; why even the Friends of William Penn's colony upheld the torch of freedom!

In every war in which this country has been engaged people with "foreign" names have distinguished themselves with valor and glory.

There has just been delivered to us the two volumes of combat-connected casualties in the Navy in World War II.

I beg of the gentlemen study the names listed there—the names of Americans who died gloriously that this country, that this democracy, might live.

Here is our own State of Illinois. Let me read from the "A's" on the very first page: Abbott, Abel, Abrahamson, Abt, Abts, Acock, Adami, Adams, Adamson, Aden, Agrimonti, Ahlstrom, Albietz, Aldrich, Alexander, Allabaugh, Allan, Allison, Allsop, Almanza, Althamar, Altmann, Amato.

What is foreign, Mr. Speaker?

Let me go on, not taking the names in order, but at random from succeeding pages: Bacha, Beaudry, Cadwallader, Christopoulos, Dworniczek, Erickson, Farni, Ghent, Gluba, Haas, Jones, Laszewski, Makucas, MacDougall, McGonigal, Mytys, Nalazek, Palouyan, Pappas, Riordan, Rios, Quan, Radke, Schmitt, Smith, Sajtar, Stein, Steinberg, St. Germain, Straus, Swanson, Torres, Van Buren, Weber, Zabinski.

THEY DIED FOR THIS COUNTRY

Mr. Speaker, what is foreign?

Those boys died for us, for our country, and our free institutions.

Whether their grandfathers came from Maine or the Ukraine; from Oregon or County Cork; from Georgia, U. S. A.; or Georgia, U. S. S. R., life was equally sweet to all of them.

Loyalty to this country is not measured in terms of surnames, or of religious affiliation, or national derivation.

And in war and in peace, the immigrant has built this country, made this country, won this country, preserved this country, whether he came on the Mayflower or the Queen Mary; whether he spoke English or Chinese, Gaelic or Slavic, German or Arabian.

THEY CREATED WEALTH

Anyone who has studied the glorious history of this, the greatest country in the world, knows that the immigrants have created wealth out of nature's bounty, and that they have served their country well.

Here are some more names, the names of immigrants who have made vast contributions to American science, industry, arts: Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Slater, John Jacob Astor, Michael Cudahy, Frank Assman, Joseph Bulova, David Sarnoff, William S. Knudsen, Ole Evinrude, Lucas Petrou Kyrides, John Garand, John A. Roebling, Simon Baruch, Joseph Pulitzer—you know their names, and a thousand more.

Other anonymous millions built the railroads, rolled the steel, dug the ore, broke the plains, felled the timber, tilled the fields of cotton, wheat, tobacco, and corn.

What is "foreign"?

LET US HAVE FAITH IN AMERICA

Let us have faith in our country, in the unending solidity of this splendid structure of popular representative government so nobly fashioned by the founding fathers.

Are we ashamed now that this country was born in revolution?

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Ben Franklin, James, Madison, Gouverneur Morris—they had faith in the people. They built so well that this Government has endured without change from its inception 170 years ago, longer than that of any other great power.

Shall we then falter in our faith?

No, Mr. Speaker, we have nothing to fear from a few misguided men if we continue to maintain our democratic system.

If valid criticisms are made, then they serve us well, for we can correct the faults; and if they criticize and ridicule what we know is right, then their words fall on barren soil. There is no other system of free government that can compete or compare with the American system. The few students who come over here under authority of this legislation will return to their homelands missionaries for our way of life; and our students abroad will find that no other people have achieved what Americans have achieved in comfort, in freedom, and in equality.

UNFOUNDED ACCUSATIONS UN-AMERICAN

We are not experts at everything. We cannot produce everything.

We have received from across the seas many capable, patriotic men and women who have contributed greatly to America,

and who have served her well. It is due to them as much, if not more, as to the descendants of the earliest settlers that this has become the greatest country in the world. The dream of freedom is common to all men; and America is the tangible form of that dream everywhere.

Let us desist from these unworthy insinuations against the loyalty of other Americans just because of the spelling of a name.

Such unfounded accusations are unfair, undemocratic, and un-American. Certainly I disagree here most strongly with many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, but shall I question their loyalty to this country we both serve to the best of our ability and according to our lights?

BUT SOME LEAN TO FOREIGN IDEAS

But, Mr. Speaker, I cannot extend that tolerance to a few who constantly criticize and assail every progressive proposal, and who seem to feel that the Nazi system, or the government of the Russian czars, is a better way of life than the American way. Theirs too often are the voices which shout "un-American" when they should be shouting "Hurrah!"

There are those who seem deeply sympathetic to our defeated enemies who forced upon us, to defend our way of life, a ghastly war which cost us 300,000 dead, almost a million casualties, and created a staggering public debt of $270,000,000,000 which cannot be paid off for generations yet to come.

They seem to feel that the czarist regime in Russia, or the corrupt Hapsburg empire of Austro-Hungary, or the imperial Fasicst Italy of Mussolini, or the oriental despotism of the Christian-killing Turks, or the infamous horrors of Hitler's nazism, or the bloody rule of Franco in Spain, are preferable to the free American way.

Perhaps they think only of the moment, when they see in Europe that the Bulgars, the Poles, the Czechs, the Slavs, the Rumanians, and other small nationalities are about to attain the freedom and independence for which they have dreamed and schemed for centuries; and, because these men have lost or never had that dream of freedom, they see only the violence, the temporary orientation of Russia which seems to promise them protection of their freedom.

SHOULD STUDY AMERICANISM

These discordant souls should study the history of America. They should read the inspired words of Thomas Jefferson. They should realize that the liberal and humanitarian principles of our constitutional democracy made possible the sharing of our freedom with all.

For my part, I am opposed to all isms.

I believe sincerely that fascism is a greater threat to America than communism, but I oppose both with equal vigor.

Since the sixteenth century, people have come to this country to escape not only want and misery and physical degradation, but religious persecution and political and intellectual repression. Here the horizons are wider. Let us, Mr. Speaker, keep them that way.

There is no room for nazi-fascism; there is no room for communism.

Let democracy continue as it has, always growing, always becoming better, and we need not fear the future.

COMPLIMENTS COMMITTEE

I desire to offer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which unanimously reported this bill favorably to the House, my sincere personal congratulations and compliments on the way they have discharged their duties and their obligations to our great country.

I am sure that the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], who presented the report, and other distinguished members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs will have ample opportunity to explain the bill in full detail, and satisfy the membership that there is nothing to be feared, for every practicable safeguard has been set up to prevent deterioration of the program.

I know, too, that gentlemen of the House and the Nation at large have full confidence in the Secretary of State, General Marshall, who will have ultimate responsibility for the conduct of the program; in Mr. William Benton, who rose from midwestern farm boy to head an advertising agency so successful that he could retire from business and devote himself to public service at an age when most Americans have yet to make their first million, and who, God knows, does not bear any fearsome foreign-sounding name; and in Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who will be responsible for screening out from the personnel any individuals who might have a thought not approved by some of the ultrapatriotic gentlemen who have spoken here today in opposition to the bill.

In these hands, and in the language of the act, we can all feel secure, and know that in every way the rights and interests of our country have been fully protected.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

(Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday by virtually unanimous vote the House appropriated $5,280,000,000 for the War Department. Along with the rest of you I supported that measure, because along with the rest of you I believe we have got to have a strong defense system; that we have got to be prepared for the contingency of war; that it is essential we remain strong and secure as a nation. I call attention to the fact, however, that with no opposition $5,280,000,000 was appropriated because of the chaotic, and uncertain, and disturbing conditions prevailing in the world today.

We come before you this afternoon asking you to authorize an appropriation which, if the State Department got every dime it asked, would be $31,000,000. It is not going to get every dime of that. We know that the Committee on Appropriations is going to reduce the request considerably. They may give $20,000,000, they may give $10,000,000 or $12,000,000, but I call attention to the contrast in figures. We are asking for this comparatively paltry sum and this authorization so that the Congress at long last can do something constructive to win the peace, to prepare for peace, to give the peace department of this Government a little money and a little authority and a little equipment for once as we so rightfully give it to the War Department.

I am appalled at some of the arguments I have heard today, because I cannot reconcile them with the attitudes I know prevail in the hearts of men who made them and who want peace and who want the American concept to spread. I call attention to the fact that the Secretary of State, Mr. Marshall, has said that if this battle for peace is going to have a chance to win, he needs this kind of legislation. And, every Assistant Secretary of State in the Department has said the same. General Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, has said that if his preparedness to maintain the security of America is to work effectively, he wants this type of program enacted into law. General Bedell Smith, our Ambassador in the most troublesome spot in the world today, our Ambassador to Moscow, came back from Moscow to plead for this kind of legislation, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs reports it to you unanimously. Every responsible authority this country has that is charged with the heavy duties of protecting America and of promoting and preserving the peace is a strong support of H. R. 3342 and the program it would set in motion.

The costs of this program are, at the outside, $30,000,000. Compare that, if you please, with the $12,000,000,000 we have already authorized since the war to be spent overseas to achieve the objectives that all the advisers this Government has in the field of security and peace tell us they cannot well achieve without this legislation and without this program.

Now let us get the picture clear. I join the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COX] in saying I think the Committee on Appropriations rendered a service to Congress by refusing to appropriate the money in bulk fund and by knocking out the present so-called cultural program on a point of order, because now we have before you comprehensive, clear-cut legislation, with at least 20 congressional controls over this program which have never existed before. In the course of the general debate and in the course of the consideration of the bill under the 5-minute rule we are going to explain those controls and safeguards to you one by one.

We are not asking you to continue as it is the program now functioning. We are asking you to establish a new office and a new program with new guide lines and new safeguards and new controls, with authority completely in the hands of Congress, and we ask you to appropriate for it what you think is wise after the authorization is made.

At this time I ask you only to be good enough to hear the arguments, to grant

the rule, to give us a chance to tell you why all of the men of the Government at the top levels charged with defending us in times of war and protecting the peace have joined the unanimous vote of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in urging you to enact this new program for winning the peace.

THE DOCTRINE OF RECIPROCITY

Let me point out just one or two of the safeguards. We are going to discuss them in detail when we get into general debate. This legislation does something which I know most of the Members of this House want to have achieved. On page 3, if you will look at the bill, the so-called Mundt bill writes into the legislative language of Congress for the first time in American history the doctrine of reciprocity insofar as our interchange and contact with foreign nations is concerned. It provides that this program will operate only with those countries engaging in reciprocal arrangements with us. Let me say to those who fear that a Russian or two is going to come to America that we now have in this country 3,669 Russians inspecting America, looking at our plants, and going to school. None of them came in because the OIC is in operation. None of them came in under the Voice of America program. They came in despite the program. They will continue to come in unless H. R. 3342 becomes a law. They came in because the law of the land today has nothing against them coming in with visitors' visas. They came in under visitors' visas, as citizens of one country have a right to visit another under existing international arrangements of comity. But this legislation will make a change in that, because the Russians have permitted us to send only 250 Americans over there, and this writes into law the principle of reciprocity. Those that want to do something about getting our arrangements with Russia on a realistic, reciprocal basis vote against their own convictions and their creed if they vote against this legislation, because it writes into law the doctrine of reciprocity for the first time in American history.

Let me say a word about the professors who might come over to this country from Russia or some other Communist country. This legislation provides that if any visitor from any country under this program is over here engaging in activities not consistent with the security of the United States or of a political nature, the machinery of deportation shall be brought against him promptly and completely—an additional safeguard, completely new, and novel, in American history. It is a new safeguard in the interest of security, in the interest of peace, and in the interest of reciprocity, the only firm foundation upon which nations can live as friends and endure under peaceful conditions.

To those who say that in the employment of this particular agency there are some who are unfit for the job, and I presume that is true, let me say that we have set down an arrangement for screening everyone of them by the FBI. Everyone now employed and everyone who might be employed is to be screened by the FBI, and the check is complete. It is in fact as comprehensive and as detailed as the check we made against the men working on the Manhattan project developing the atom bomb during the war. There is not a Chinaman's chance that a Communist or a Fascist or any un-American can work his way into the employment of this division of the Government under the restrictive legislation written into this act. This legislation makes certain that the Voice of America will at all times be a truly sturdy American voice.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Is it not true that a great many other countries under this plan besides Russia are involved in this interchange of information?

Mr. MUNDT. Russia is going to be considered as being directly reached by but a very small portion of the program. The magazine America, of which we are going to tell you later, deals with Russia. This program deals largely with those areas of the earth where it is so important for us to maintain friendly contacts if America is going to have the friends it needs in these disturbing times. I hope you will now vote for this rule so that Congress can have the opportunity to consider this important peace program on its true merits.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3342, with Mr. JENKINS of Ohio in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

(Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, let me make it clear in the first place, continuing about where I left off while talking on the rule, that in asking you to support H. R. 3342 we are not asking you to perpetuate a program nor are we asking you to experiment on uncharted seas on which we have had no experience. Regardless of what happens on this question today, the OIC expires on July 1. If you do nothing at all, the only thing that takes the place of the experimental program which has been carried on in sending information from America throughout the world will be some locked desks, some empty offices, and dust accumulating on some old files.

We are asking you to enact this legislation establishing a new office—the Office of Information and Educational Exchange—to engage in a new program to be financed by new appropriations specifically named and which activity will be staffed in large part by new personnel because every present employee in the OIC on the 1st day of June received his termination notice because that office expires on July 1 and everybody will have to be reappointed or find employment in a new position.

In my opinion, it would be tragic to muffle the Voice of America either by slashing its jugular vein through denying the appropriations required to conduct a United States Information Service abroad or by darkening the beacon light of American freedom which now shines brightly in some areas and just manages to filter through into others but which all the world today recognizes as the last and best great hope of all mankind to perpetuate the peace and promote sound justice and good will. H. R. 3342 provides the machinery and the methods for projecting the Voice and Spirit of America not only by short-wave radio but by the printed word, the use of information centers abroad, the friendly visit of invited technicians and by other methods. It also sets up procedures whereby students, scholars, and serious observers from abroad can visit America and learn about our formula of freedom here in the greatest successful laboratory of freedom, tolerance, and self-government the world has ever known. Mr. Speaker, all of us talk about peace but H. R. 3342 sets in motion the minds and actions of men to do something about creating the only sort of environment in which peace can flourish and endure.

This is not a question to be decided by differences between so-called isolationists and internationalists. It is a choice between adopting a policy for America which embraces either incapacitation or initiative as the device by which we hope to exert our leadership in this postwar world and by which we expect to get across to questioning people in every foreign land the real truth about American concepts, American ideals, and American objectives.

Certainly if we gag our own voice, strait-jacket our own hands and feet, and place blinders on our own eyes, our hope of leading the world to peace and away from atomic annihilation is indeed both dim and dreary. It is because I am convinced the vast majority of the Members of Congress of every party, from every section of the country, and of every variety of thinking from the standpoint of what they consider proper and appropriate American foreign policy believe and must agree that whatever our policy and wherever and however we build for a secure tomorrow we must in this supersonic age of travel and communication keep the rest of the world

advised of our purposes and our program that I have labored so long and so hard to bring H. R. 3342 before you in a form and language which I dare to hope will win your overwhelming support.

By the most conservative estimates we are already committed to spend or have spent nearly 12 billions of American dollars abroad since the end of the war. What is the purpose of these vast expenditures? We all know the answer—it was spent, whether wisely or wrongly and whether poorly or well, because all Americans desire this hard-won peace to endure. What a commentary it would be on the judgment and prudence of this Congress were we to refuse to dedicate, let us say, one-fourth of 1 percent of what we are already pledged to send overseas for the just and noble purpose of making positive that the people and the places which receive this American aid know that it comes from a friendly America, that they know why it comes, and that they know something about the peace-loving, unselfish, nonaggressive, good Samaritans who comprise America and who ask in return for their billions only that world order be restored and world peace sustained. Unless there is no merit at all in the economic axiom that "it pays to advertise," this program is one which we cannot afford to avoid.

Mr. Chairman, the Office of Information and Educational Exchange will operate to win friends and influence people abroad. Its objective is to make friends for Uncle Sam and to win converts away from the god of Mars. It is an adventure in good will. For less than one-fourth the cost of a single modern battleship we propose through this program to try just once in the long, bloody history of war-torn relations between countries to give truth and understanding, and friendly feelings an opportunity to help put an end to the continuing wars which have brought civilization to the abyss of an atom-bomb-accumulating armistice. Suppose we fail—the most we can lose by trying is less than the cost of 30 seconds of the type of war we are trying to avert and which up to now has never been averted by any of the traditional, customary, and proverbial methods men have tried.

Mr. Chairman, against a mobilized world public opinion that knows what it wants and has plans how to get it, there is no power or purpose which can be arrayed successfully. The great objective and the end goal of the program I am today proposing is to do its full part in helping to plant and to nourish the thoughts and ideals in the hearts and minds of common people everywhere which will marshal such informed opinion into effective channels for preserving the peace.

Over the long pull, sir, if peace is to prevail it is essential that the hatreds, the greeds, the selfishness, the avarice, the distrust, the misunderstandings, the suspicions, and the false concepts of all humanity must be toned down and controlled by self-restraints and general enlightenment. Men and women everywhere must come to know for themselves those things which are basically sound and fundamentally true if right is to conquer might and if war is not to recur.

Let us remember that the coin of peace has two sides. It has its material as well as its spiritual side. When battalions of men meet across boundary lines, war is the result. H. R. 3342 sets up a procedure for bringing about the meeting of minds across boundary lines in the pursuit of peace and the mutual understandings upon which peace can be built enduringly. We plan to utilize the free flow of ideas and culture across boundary lines which will enrich the lives of everyone. We plan to exchange scholars and students, textbooks and techniques, periodicals and programs, to the end that children throughout the world may come to be taught the virtues of showing consideration for others and the vices of bigoted and bludgeoning types of state worship.

This program has no special creed to espouse save peace, justice, and tolerance. It is an American program to induce others through reciprocal means to cooperate in promoting good order and good will. It recognizes no monarch greater than the Prince of Peace. It gives the common people who fight all of the wars an opportunity to learn the truths and practice the concepts which will avoid future wars. It provides a people's foyer leading to the temple of permanent peace.

We ask you to appropriate about one-fourth as much as it costs to build a single battleship, to try something new in the field of international relations; to try something different in what up to now has been an ineffectual record in trying to perpetuate world peace. We ask you to join us in an effort to marshal public opinion around the world for peace, and to eliminate misunderstandings, suspicions, doubts, and skepticisms which have held men apart. We ask you to do that by joining us in the passage of this legislation.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. SHAFER. Is this legislation to make possible berths for those who have already been in this type of work?

Mr. MUNDT. No. Very definitely it is not.

Mr. SHAFER. As I understand it, others who come in now under your bill must all be screened.

Mr. MUNDT. Precisely. In fact, those presently employed who may be reappointed must also be screened by the FBI.

As I have said, this is not a program to be abhored by isolationists and to be acclaimed by internationalists, whatever those outworn terms may mean or imply. The rapid march of world events during and since the war have outmoded such distinctions and have invalidated most of the arguments used by either group to substantiate its reasoning. The question we face today is not whether we should attempt to isolate ourselves in an atomic era of supersonic planes and jet-propelled weapons in which vast oceans and whole continents have become of less consequence in self-defense than was formerly true of a single river or a mountain chain. The question we must face up to now is whether the great United States should incapacitate itself by denying to ourselves weapons of information and communication which all other important nations are now utilizing with accelerating speed and significance.

Surely he who today preaches a doctrine of incapacitation for America goes far beyond those who in the era of the twenties and thirties, and up to Pearl Harbor were classified as isolationists. At least those who would have isolated America from the wars abroad wanted to keep America strong at home and were generally found in support of great defensive military establishments. However the super-duper stay-at-homes of today who embrace the doctrine of incapacitation for America through opposing a program of informational and educational exchange make pikers out of yesteryear's so-called isolationists by comparison. These incapacitators would disarm America of its weapons for defense and offense in the significant era of world opinion at the very juncture of history when the fate of all humanity rests upon the development of sound world opinion and the recognition of sane concepts and peaceful purposes by the Nations and the peoples of the earth. Isolationists had the merit of wanting to keep America out of war. Incapacitationists surely can claim slight merit for desiring to keep America out of the peace.

If we incapacitate ourselves by disqualifying ourselves as effective leaders in the world by eliminating our contacts abroad, how are we going to maintain peace? How are we going to resist and offset the propaganda coming out of poisonous mouths in many parts of the world, maligning and slandering America and misrepresenting us? If we deny ourselves the right of rebuttal; if we deny ourselves access, through equipment and means, to the hearts and minds and eyes and ears of the world how are other countries to learn the truth about America? If we refuse to tell the American story ourselves, who will replace us on the air waves and on the printed pages of the world?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Will not this service arm and sustain the people in those foreign countries who are making the fight for recovery and the great fight for democracy?

Mr. MUNDT. Absolutely. There is no one so completely under the heel of a dictatorship but what there still burns a little flame of freedom somewhere in his country. Back in the hills and in the little huts there are people in every land dreaming of the day when they can be free. This gives them something to hope for. It gives them some idea of what they dream about in the darkness of their dictatorial oppression. It provides a sense of reality that what they hope and pray for may some day come to pass in their own areas of the world.

No man ever gets so rich that he can afford to lose a friend. No nation ever

becomes so powerful that it can afford to ignore what other countries think about it, whether they be big or small, civilized or uncivilized. Good will means something to a country in time of peace; and sometimes, as was demonstrated in the north Africa campaign, it may mean the difference between defeat and victory in time of war. So I think that over the long pull, if we are going to have peace, it is essential that we provide the mechanism and machinery whereby we can promote those points of view and points of contact which are favorable to us.

We have provided over 20 safeguards in the Mundt bill, not only against infiltration of un-American individuals into the organization which is to be created; but safeguards protecting the economy of America; safeguards providing that Congress be kept informed of what is going on; safeguards providing for guidance and counsel and advice from the private professions and industry to help the State Department develop the best possible type of program; safeguards precluding the employment of aliens except in those areas where Americans are unable to speak the dialect being broadcast; safeguards so that the Voice of America will be spoken by Americans and the spirit of America will be interpreted by loyal American citizens who are enthusiastic, sincere, and able exponents and disciples of our cherished ways of life.

We have included safeguards providing that wherever possible the State Department must use private agencies in order to carry out the program; safeguards so that Congress by concurrent resolution can stop the program or any portion of it any time it chooses without a Presidential signature, because we want the Congress and the country to feel secure and convinced that this is a program of Americans broadcasting the voice of America in a manner in which all Americans can be proud.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. BLOOM. I know the gentleman has given a great deal of time to the preparation of the bill but there is one thing I think ought to be explained to the committee and that is the present channels that we have in the air. If we should not pass this legislation or do something so as to retain those channels we lose them. I wish the gentleman would explain to the committee that if those channels are once given up through lack of use at the end of this month we have lost them never to get them back; they are gone forever and we could not do the thing we are trying to do here. We must retain those channels.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is precisely correct. Under the international allocations of short wave channels, when you cease to use your channel your rights are lost. It is very similar to the land situation in my State in the old days when people established squatters' rights. Squatters would move in there and as long as they lived on a quarter section and defied the elements, if they lived there long enough the land became theirs. But if they moved off for a while they lost their squatters' rights, somebody else moved in and they never could get their rights restored. So it is with these wave lengths. If we do not use them, if we let them go even for a little while they are lost to us forever and some other country will appropriate them to broadcast their propaganda against us. Unless we adopt this legislation we lose our squatters' rights on the highly valuable wave lengths now assigned to us.

Mr. BLOOM. Some other country will move right in and take those wave lengths over and we have lost them forever.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. CHIPERFIELD. What has been done in this bill with regard to reciprocity?

Mr. MUNDT. I explained that at the beginning of my remarks. I know the gentleman was called from the Chamber by a telephone call and might not have been here when I touched on it, and I did so rather hurriedly.

In this bill for the first time in legislative history, let me say to the gentleman from Illinois, there is a formula for reciprocity. Briefly, if concessions are not granted us we do not grant them to such countries over here. It is in the bill and it seems to me it is a tremendously significant safeguard, it is a great step forward, it is an affirmative declaration. It is not a policy which antagonizes anybody but it is a fundamental policy which would be made clear by my bill and which would work with equity for all concerned.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I am delighted to yield to the ranking minority member of my subcommittee who has given invaluable help in the perfecting of this legislation.

Mr. RICHARDS. Is it not a fact that another good safeguard is contained in the bill to the effect that the policy may be terminated by Congress itself at any time? I do not know whether the gentleman mentioned that or not.

Mr. MUNDT. I mentioned it but I may have skipped over it rather hastily. In order, however, to make this remain a congressional activity under complete congressional control at all times, we put in a specific proviso that the whole program or any portion of it can be repealed by concurrent resolution of Congress. We retain the right to exercise our own judgment in maintaining control of the legislation and in evaluating its effectiveness.

NEW CONGRESSIONAL CONTROLS OVER NEW PROGRAM

Mr. Chairman, before concluding I want to call attention specifically to the 20 definite and complete congressional controls which H. R. 3342 set up to direct and govern the activities of this new office and the new and expanded program which this legislation authorizes it to undertake. Nothing is further from the fact than to make the careless and unsupported statement that H. R. 3342 proposes simply to continue in existence a prevailing program or to project a present policy into permanency. H. R. 3342 does nothing of the kind, Mr. Chairman. H. R. 3342 is new legislation. It is specific, clear-cut, comprehensive, and it establishes controls and safeguards never before found in any American program of information service abroad, whether it be that operated in the Western Hemisphere alone under the office of the Inter-American Coordinator or whether it be that of the OWI during the war, the psychological-warfare program of the War Department, or the OIC which temporarily took over some of the operations of the Office of War Information during the postwar era but which office is being definitely and completely terminated on June 30 this year, regardless of the outcome of this legislation.

Let me give you the facts from the printed record and I hope you will supplement this information by reading the comprehensive volume of hearings which we held on H. R. 3342 and the committee report which accompanies it. Here, however, by specific, definite reference to page, section, and line are the new safeguards by which Congress will direct the activities of this new program and by which Congress will keep it constantly under its control and supervision.

No. 1. On page 3, section 201, line 15, you will find set forth in unmistakably clear language the doctrine of reciprocity governing our international relations and activities. I have discussed this previously in this address so I shall not elaborate upon it further now.

No. 2. On the same page, page 3, starting on line 21, you will observe that we require the Secretary of State to turn over for deportation any foreign visitor who abuses the privileges he enjoys under his visitor's visa by engaging in activities of a political nature or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States. May I add, Mr. Chairman, that since visitors are now in the United States and will always be here whether we enact H. R. 3342 or not, this is a highly significant new safeguard since it gives the Secretary of State authority and instructions which will not only stop any existing un-American activities on the part of foreign visitors but which will make certain under the exchange program we propose to establish there shall be no abuses of this type. This safeguard is specific, stern, and clear.

No. 3. On page 4, section 203, line 19, we provide that no assistance under this act shall be furnished of any character not in keeping with the free democratic principles and the established foreign policy of the United States. Mr. Chairman, here once again we write into law the clear conviction of Congress that this shall be an American program, projecting American concepts, and conforming with American ideals.

No. 4. Page 9, line 4: Here we make clear that nothing in this act shall authorize the extension of services and advice to foreign countries relating to the

organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government. You see, Mr. Chairman, throughout this legislation we retain the fundamental purpose of this program. This is a peace bill, sir, and not in any sense a war measure or a military proposition.

No. 5. On page 8, section 403, line 12, we specify that the Secretary of State shall encourage the performance of the services proposed under this legislation by private American individuals and agencies. Only where private enterprise in unable or unwilling to function is it contemplated the information and educational exchange program established under H. R. 3342 shall be handled by the Government itself.

No. 6. Again on page 8, section 403, line 16, we provide that the services abroad rendered by a Government agency shall be advisory, investigative, or instructional in character for purposes of demonstration and not in competition with private enterprise.

No. 7. Still on page 8, section 403, line 20, we make even clearer that such services abroad shall not include the construction of public works or the supervision of such construction. It is our purpose to aid private engineers and private American enterprises to secure business connections and contracts abroad and not in any way to interfere with private enterprise. That we have been successful in doing this is clearly apparent from the fact that the Committee on International Relations of the Engineers Joint Council has enthusiastically recommended passage of this bill. The testimony of their spokesmen is found on page 178 of the printed hearings available to each of you.

No. 8. Page 9, line 8, we specify that services by our Government to foreign countries shall not be undertaken if such services will impair the fulfillment of domestic responsibilities of any Government agency. In other words, we clearly recognize and stipulate that the primary function of an American Government agency is to handle the needs and requirements of Americans first.

No. 9. Page 9, line 12. Here we stipulate clearly that this is to be no great haven of bureaucracy and no starry-eyed adventure by impractical idealists or theorists. Here it is provided that the Department of State shall invite in outstanding leaders—please note the language is mandatory—in the various fields of activity covered by this act to review and extend advice on the policies in each of the various categories concerned.

No. 10. Page 11, section 502, line 7: We have made it crystal clear in the language of this so-called Mundt bill that this program will not establish competitive Government radio and press agencies to compete with private American enterprise. Note the language of this specific congressional directive:

> The Secretary shall encourage and facilitate by appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information about the United States by private individuals and agencies, shall supplement such private information dissemination where necessary, and shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate.

Mr. Chairman, the Office of Information and Educational Exchange as proposed by H. R. 3342 will become the only Government agency in the United States operating under a congresesional mandate to work itself out of a job as soon as possible.

No. 11. Page 11, line 15: Here we stipulate directly that this act shall not be construced in any way to give the Government a monopoly in the production or sponsorship on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs or a monopoly in any other medium of information. Mr. Chairman, it is interesting to observe here that all seven of the short-wave liscencees in the United States are in favor of this program and that well over 80 percent of the editorial opinion of this country has also been expressed in support of it.

No. 12. Page 11, line 17: We provide specifically here that the State Department shall—again please note this is a directive not a suggestion—invite in outstanding private leaders in cultural and informational fields to review and extend advice on the Government's international information activities. We have proposed, sir, to mobilize in this great crusade to win and preserve the peace the best brains and capacities of America both in and out of Government in every field of endeavor and pursuit incorporated in this legislation.

No. 13. Page 11, still in section 502, near the bottom of this page, please, on line 21: To make double certain and completely positive that there shall be no competition by the Government against private enterprise we stipulate that all films, broadcasts, and other materials in the fields of mass media shall be identified as to Government source when they are so projected.

No. 14. Page 14, line 4: Again to make positive that this becomes truly the voice of America we stipulate that the employment of aliens shall be sharply limited to services related to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably qualified United States citizens are not available. These will be very few in number but where they are required their services become invaluable.

No. 15. Page 16, section 703, starting on line 21: To prevent this operation from becoming a sprawling bureaucratic office and to safeguard the American taxpayer we specify that the maximum use must be made of existing Government property and facilities where Government property or services are required to be used under this act. Thus where embassy property abroad can be used, it will be; where existing offices can be used at home, that is required. Small as are the outside expenditures to be made by this operation, we have set up safeguards that they all be used economically and efficiently.

No. 16. Page 18, section 901, starting on line 14: This is the now famous loyalty check on all personnel to be used in this program. It requires that all people employed or assigned to duties under this act must first be screened and certified as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have discussed this earlier in this speech so I shall not amplify upon this safeguard further now. It is the complete answer, however, to those who worry as all of us rightfully should lest un-American influences creep into this or any other division of the State Department. You can be sure before the FBI certifies as to their loyality the people in this division will be completely and adequately investigated and examined.

No. 17. Page 19, section 904, line 20: This safeguard provides that nothing in this act shall authorize the disclosure of any information or knowledge in any case in which such disclosure is prohibited by other law of the United States such as in the case of atomic developments, for example, or where it is inconsistent with the security of the United States. Since the War Department is to be represented on the Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee advising the Secretary of State on the conduct of this program this provides a full and effective safeguard concerning our military secrets as well as upon other developments which might better not be disclosed.

No. 18. Page 20, section 906, line 18: Once again to make definite and clear the mandate of Congress we here provide that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State—need I add, sir, that any Cabinet officer can be impeached for a violation of duty—that insofar as is practicable the services and facilities of private agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise, must be utilized in carrying out the provisions of this act. By bringing in here the element of contractual arrangements we specifically provide the avenue and agency for utilizing a wide field of private agencies in implementing the program set up in H. R. 3342.

No. 19. Page 21, section 908, beginning on line 6: To retain the full control of this program in the hands of Congress—and whom, may I ask, are we to trust if we cannot trust ourselves?—we provide that the authority of this act or any provision of it shall terminate whenever such termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress. Since such a termination procedure does not require the signature of the President it means that a simple majority of the Congress can terminate this program in whole or in part at any time it so desires or at any time it finds or feels that the program is neither effective nor efficient. Seldom has legislation been written which carries a more direct and decisive safeguard.

No. 20. Page 21, section 909, which is the final section of the act and which begins on line 11: Here we provide that the Secretary of State must submit to Congress semiannual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under the authority of H. R. 3342. In addition we must appropriate the money specifically for every activity under the act at the beginning of each fiscal year. Thus we will be kept fully and currently informed and advised as to what is being done and we can and will govern ourselves accordingly when the annual

appropriation bills come before Congress. The Congress and the country will be kept advised concerning the achievements and the operations of this program. By this device the full force of public opinion and congressional authority becomes one final safeguard to make certain the United States Office of Information and Educational Exchange is being wisely and effectively operated on a broad program to help preserve the peace and to maintain a climate of public opinion everywhere which will be conducive to the attitudes and understandings which are essential if war is to be permanently averted.

Mr. Chairman, in one way or another I have worked on and toward this legislation since early in 1943, when I introduced my first bill on this general theme. We have won a great war at colossal cost in life and limb and fortune. Can we now win the peace? If so, can we hold it secure and make it permanent? Talk and good intentions and negative attitudes alone will neither outwit nor outlast communism, and they will never outlaw war. We must do something affirmative and positive and American if this last great bastion of freedom in all the world is not to succumb to the stresses, the strains, and the seductions of our day and time. Through the program outlined in detail in H. R. 3342 we establish a mechanism and authorize the machinery for waging a crusade for peace. Its cost is less than insignificant as compared with just 1 year's preparedness for war, to say nothing of just 1 day's participation in the type of conflict which next will come if we fail in our efforts for peace. Surely it is worth the trial. We Americans have led the world in education, in production, in government, in our standards of living, and in our standards of justice. Now, if ever, we have a chance to lead the world toward a way of life and a type of understanding which will win and sustain the peace. H. R. 3342 can be our first big definite self-sustained step in that direction. It is a start up the trail leading to an objective which all Americans hold dear—that of eternal peace.

Do some of you say this is impossible? Do some argue it is not worth ten or twenty or thirty million dollars a year to try? Are there faint-hearted among you who believe this challenge is too great to attempt? Because it has never been done must we believe it can never be? Is there any good reason not to start that which has already been too long delayed? I urge you to be citizens of great faith. Certainly an era which can produce the jet-propelled plane, the death ray, and the atom bomb can conquer the problem of the boundary line. Are we to let imaginary lines scrawled by mere man across the face of the earth hold us back from conquering what at most is but a mental attitude in an age when we are actually conquering the space between the planets?

Mr. Chairman, we dare not fail to try every reasonable expedient to preserve the peace. No man can say that anything which promotes mutual understanding and cements friendships is not a deterrent to war. And, sir, unless all of human history is a fictitious mockery it stands unchallenged and unchallengeable that anything which eradicates misunderstandings and erases skepticisms helps create the environment in which friendship and prevailing understandings thrive. Today, all I ask you to do is to make the effort.

I ask you to have courage and confiddence and conviction enough to try something different to help avert war and to help promote peace. I ask you to try this not as a substitute for anything—it is not proposed in lieu of armies or navies or soldiers or bombs or the United Nations—it is proposed as something additional, as a supplement to what we are already doing which if it succeeds can win for every country the security which no country in the history of the world has up to now enjoyed. I urge you to enlist in this ethical echelon in the battle for peace not in the terms of what it might cost to conduct the campaign but in the tragic terms of what it might cost if we fail in our over-all efforts to make this peace a permanent thing. I urge your support for H. R. 3342.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I have been impressed in recent weeks and months with the general agreement among the American people, and also within the Congress itself that there is need for such a program as is proposed in this bill.

A good many people have expressed doubt about the way this program has been or will be conducted. Some Members of Congress have criticized some of the personnel connected with the undertaking. So I wish to confine my remarks right now to that phase of the question.

There is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that the loyalty of these people must be unquestioned because they are the voice of America, they operate the conduit through which that voice is to be made felt throughout the world. There is no question about that. I think we all agree on that.

I believe every Member of the House will agree that we are fortunate in having in charge of the State Department at this time one of the great Americans of all time. Someone said a minute ago: "Well, General Marshall is a great man, his loyalty is unquestioned, but he cannot look after everything in his Department." Why, of course, he cannot. When General Marshall was Chief of Staff he could not personally lead the Normandy invasion and he did not, but he selected a good man to do it and he gave that man over-all supervision to perform that operation. General Eisenhower, who was our leader in the European theater, could not personally conduct all of the operations in connection with the Battle of the Bulge, but he selected a good man to command there and he kept in close touch with the operation and with the conduct of that battle.

Anyone who knows General Marshall intimately knows that when it comes to the selection of good men to work under him he is an expert, and they also know that he does not hesitate to fire any man he believes cannot fill the bill. Someone has said: "You will have a personnel man down there under General Marshall." You have. The Assistant Secretary of State in charge of administraton is General Marshall's right-hand man. His name is John Peurifoy.

Let me tell you about John Peurifoy. I have known him many years, and his family all of my life. He is from South Carolina. His forebears came to this country 150 years before the American Revolution and their descendents have served this country faithfully, as leaders, in war and in peace, ever since. There is no question, there can be none, of John Peurifoy's loyalty, character, and outstanding ability.

Let me tell you what John Peurifoy did, General Marshall's personal appointee, the first thing after he went into this job. He called up the FBI and said: "I want you to investigate me. I have a tough job to do and to do it well my loyalty to our Government must be above suspicion. I want you to investigate me and everybody down here."

And in passing may I say that since General Marshall was appointed Secretary of State he has himself requested of the Attorney General that top priority be given to the investigation of the loyalty, patriotism, and Americanism of every employee in the State Department.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, this bill goes a little too far in one respect.

I am going to vote for the bill, but I voted for an amendment in the committee, and I am going to offer that amendment here, to make what I consider a fairer bill. This bill goes a long way. It says that the Secretary of State can employ no one under this program until the Federal Bureau of Investigation has investigated him as to his loyalty. That is all right. I am for that. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is a fact-finding agency. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has peculiar facilities to find facts about anything or anybody. But, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is not a quasi judicial agency, and I am against the provision requiring that the FBI certify an applicant before the Secretary of State can employ him. I think the bill as written is a reflection on the Secretary of State though not intended to be.

If we cannot have more confidence in the Secretary of State, whether he is a Democrat or Republican, this Government is in a pretty bad way. It is my purpose at the proper time to offer an amendment to correct this situation.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICHARDS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I think that I share with the gentleman the high degree of admiration that every Member of the Congress has for General Marshall, and I think we applaud the committee in its care with which they

are going to scrutinize the selection of people who work on this program. I have listened very carefully to the gentleman's remarks as well as the remarks made by the gentleman from South Dakota. There is one thing that still puzzles me and which has not been touched upon. Who listens to the Voice of America? What information does the committee have before it that would indicate to the House what people of what countries to which these broadcasts are beamed actually hear the programs?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes.

In reply to my distinguished friend, I would say that people all over the world are listening to the Voice of America. The Department gets 25,000 letters a week about the program from abroad. It costs 30 cents apiece to mail them from foreign countries all over the world. That is evidence in itself that foreign peoples are listening to the Voice of America. And we have unlimited other evidence, and I hope we will have time to present some of it to the Members today. But I wanted to return to this matter of personnel because it has been harped on so much.

There is one man who has been identified with this undertaking, pilloried by some, and I think very unjustly, William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State. He has been in charge of this program for 20 months.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICHARDS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I am very much pleased that the gentleman should take the time to express his confidence in Mr. Benton, who heads this activity in the State Department. I should like to say that I know Mr. Benton. I do not believe there is anybody in the entire country that approaches him in the qualifications needed for this particular work. I believe he is the best man that could possibly be found.

Mr. RICHARDS. I thank the gentleman for that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICHARDS. I do not want to yield any more.

Mr. Benton has shown himself to be an unselfish, patriotic, progressive, outstanding, and loyal American citizen. He has done a wonderful job in this thing. Some people in this Congress and some people in the country have intimated that it might be necessary to throw Mr. William Benton to the wolves in order to get the opposition to accept this program but I for one am not willing to throw him to the wolves, because he has made America Voice-of-America conscious. He is the one who has constantly dinned it into Americans that even during peacetime we have a battle on our hands, that we must get across the American viewpoint to the other people of the world in order that they may get a true picture of the kind of people we are, what we believe in, and what we stand for.

Bill Benton does not need this job; he took it only to render service to his country. He was a successful businessman long before he was selected to put across the Voice of America; and he has really put it across whether you like all of his methods or not.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Sixty-one Members are present, not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 73]

Allen, Ill.	Gossett	O'Toole
Andrews, N. Y.	Granger	Owens
Angell	Hale	Patterson
Barden	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Pfeiffer
Beall	Hall, Leonard W.	Philbin
Bell	Harless, Ariz.	Plumley
Bland	Harness, Ind.	Powell
Boykin	Hart	Rabin
Brown, Ohio	Hartley	Rayfiel
Buckley	Heffernan	Reeves
Bulwinkle	Hendricks	Rich
Burleson	Hess	Riley
Byrne, N. Y.	Hoeven	Rogers, Fla.
Byrnes, Wis.	Holmes	Rooney
Celler	Johnson, Tex.	Ross
Chadwick	Jones, N. C.	Sabath
Chapman	Jones, Wash.	St. George
Clark	Kefauver	Sarbacher
Clements	Kelley	Scott, Hardie
Clevenger	Kennedy	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Clippinger	Keogh	Seely-Brown
Cole, Kans.	Klein	Sheppard
Combs	Lane	Short
Davis, Tenn.	Lemke	Smith, Kans.
Dawson, Ill.	Lesinski	Smith, Ohio
Dawson, Utah	Love	Stigler
Delaney	McCormack	Stockman
Dingell	McMahon	Sundstrom
Doughton	Macy	Thomas, N. J.
Douglas	Mahon	Tollefson
Elston	Mansfield, Tex.	Van Zandt
Fallon	Martin, Iowa	Vinson
Fellows	Meade, Ky.	Wadsworth
Flannagan	Meade, Md.	Weichel
Fogarty	Miller, Md.	Wilson, Tex.
Fuller	Morrison	Worley
Gallagher	Muhlenberg	Youngblood
Gamble	Nodar	
Gifford		
Gorski		

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JENKINS of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 3342, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 311 Members responded to their names—a quorum—and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, as I was saying when the point of order was made, there are certain factors that have made the American people conscious of the worth of a program like this. I mentioned Mr. Benton's great work, the general confidence in the Secretary of State, and a few other factors. But I think the conversion of the American people to the need of a program like this is due, more than anything else, to the present-day policy of Russia. General Marshall has testified that we are being lied about and maligned throughout the world by certain nations antagonistic to our form of government and our way of life. The worst view of our life is being shown to other peoples in the hope that they will lose confidence in our system and that the totalitarian system wil be exalted. We must combat it. We must realize the importance of this great dynamic force, air waves and radio.

Many nations have used it during the last 10 or 15 years, in war and in peace. Hitler softened up his intended victims by propaganda programs sent through the air, not truths such as we want to tell about America but a gilded view of the kind of government dictators intended to foist upon the world. Japan used it to soften up her enemies in the Far East. Mussolini used it in his Mediterranean conquests. Russia is using it. We do not know how much Russia is spending on a program like this but we do know that it has been testified by people who should know that they are spending more than all the other nations of the world combined. England is spending forty or fifty million dollars to give the people of the world her conception of a proper kind of democratic government and democratic life. It would be folly for this great American Nation, dedicated to liberty and justice, to refuse to defend itself by the spoken word.

May I say here that everyone on the Committee on Foreign Affairs is convinced of the worth of this program. It is not a partisan program. The foreign policy of the United States is nonpartisan. This is an American program, and I believe it is entitled to your support.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I trust that the gentleman will enlarge on the question I asked the preceding speaker, about what people in what countries hear the Voice of America. That has not yet been developed.

Mr. JUDD. One of the other members of the committee, I believe, will deal with that. I want to approach it from a little different angle.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. The gentleman from South Carolina said that Hitler and Mussolini used this program. I simply hope the gentleman will explain that the same thing will not happen to us that happened to them by using the program.

Mr. JUDD. The program that we intend to use is totally different from that which Hitler and Mussolini used. Their purpose was to bewilder and mislead peoples, to soften them up and extend control over them by a series of lies and incessant repetition of the lies. If we were to try to outdo the Nazis in lying, to misrepresent rather than accurately present America it would, of course, be utterly indefensible and contemptible. I would not vote 1 cent of the taxpayers' money for any such purpose. Fortunately we do not have to go out and lie about America. What we have to do is merely to present the truth. But we have to do it repeatedly and effectively.

When I see the magnificent job of salesmanship the Fascists and the Nazis and the Communists have done for such

rotten products, I am ashamed that we, with such a good product, have on the whole done such a poor job of salesmanship, have been so almost apologetic about the system of government that has given a better life to its citizens than any other in history.

I want to devote my remarks at this time in the general debate to a discussion, insofar as I am capable of it, of the basic philosophy underlying this proposal, and also of the contention made several times today, that if we have a good product it will sell itself, that we do not need to tell the story to the people of other countries.

If a person can get two bars of soap and can try out both of them, he will choose the product he finds is the better. But hundreds of millions of people today are not in a position to sample for themselves what life is like under our American flag under freedom. They have to depend on the reports that come to them, and the other side is giving them distorted reports on the air 24 hours a day. If people hear only lies that are big enough and told often enough, how can they escape being confused?

I submit it is not a tenable position to argue that just because we have a better system, of course, everybody in the world knows it. The fact remains that a lot of people in the world do not know it.

A friend of mine just came home from a visit to south China. He was born out there. He knows the language. He went to his native place in the interior where he was brought up as a boy and where he knew the people and they knew him. He sent me some of the questions that the people asked him: "Is it true that the Americans have turned over the occupation of Japan to Russia? Is it true that all American forces have been withdrawn from Japan leaving the running of the country to the Japanese? Is it true that American troops in China number 100,000?"

He said that some Chinese told him they had heard we had up to 3,000,000 troops there when actually we have less than 10,000.

"Is it true that American troops murder, rape, and maim an average of one Chinese every day?"

Of course it is impossible to have troops in any country without some mishaps, even crimes. Every one of them can be built up all out of proportion by an enemy of our way of life. You gentlemen from the South know how some things that have happened down there are played up as if typical of everyday life everywhere in the United States.

My friend was asked: "Is it true that the new Sino-American commercial treaty makes China a vassal of America?"

In that new treaty, China made some concessions and we made some concessions. Yet only the report of the concessions that China made goes out, and America is portrayed as a cruel imperialistic nation forcing her will on weaker nations. They know America was not like that in the past, but after the Yalta betrayal, it is understandable that their confidence in us can be shaken by such propaganda.

Mr. Chairman, it is not enough for us to have a good product. We have to present it. Our good deed is not enough if they do not know about it. Or the deed may be interpreted as having ulterior motives if we do not take the trouble to explain why we did it.

Something that, if done to us, would mean to us that the individual or nation which did it is our friend, may perhaps be interpreted by those with a totally different background and set of values, as indicating that the doer is an enemy.

Until the Teheran and Yalta Conferences the United States had come as near to living by the Golden Rule in its international relations as any nation in history. But sometimes I wonder if we really understand the Golden Rule. We read it and interpret it just as it is ordinarily written: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you. That is adequate when we are dealing with people having the same background and set of values as ourselves; but when we are dealing with people of a totally different background, then we have to understand its true meaning which is: Do unto others as you would have them do unto you—if you were they. That is a very different thing.

Often we have not taken the trouble to project ourselves in our imagination over into their way of thinking, so we can see ourselves and our deeds as they see them. But only as we do that can we present our way of life—how we got the way we are and why—in such a way that they understand us and what we do.

Our forefathers came to this country in the beginning because they had an idea, a vision, which they were unable to work out in Europe. They came here to plant and develop that idea—human freedom and political equality. They had two wide oceans between them and the rest of the world. Then the steam engine was invented and they put it into boats to make steamships, which destroyed the oceans as barriers. Then we invented the airplane, the rocket, and ultimately the atomic bomb. Thus with our own inventions we ate up the cake of our physical separation from the rest of the world, but still, nostalgically, thought we had it.

Sometimes I wish we had a planet all by ourselves. But I know that being Americans we would not be happy if we had such a planet. We would lie awake at night on that planet thinking up some way to get over to this planet and start doing business with it.

Surely Pearl Harbor proved that no matter how much we may want to ignore the rest of the world, the rest of the world is not going to ignore us. Now, if it is not going to ignore us and we have to deal with it, then we want to deal with it in such ways as to promote the security and prosperity and well-being of the United States.

There are four main means by which we can deal with the rest of the world, four measures by which we can try to influence favorably to ourselves the thinking, ideas, and attitudes of the people around the world.

First, by diplomatic measures—the strength and skill of our diplomacy.

Second, by military measures—the strength of our military organization and the skill with which we handle it at the right moment.

Third, by our economic and financial measures—the strength of our economy and the skill with which we handle our economic relations with the rest of the world.

Fourth, by ideological measures—the strength and attractiveness of our ideas and the skill with which we present them. This, of course, does not take the place and cannot do the work of the other three, but it is an important part of the total scope of our contacts with the rest of the world, and it can greatly assist the other three.

More and more countries are spending more and more money each year on this means of trying to influence other nations and peoples. France is spending on propaganda abroad 30 percent of her total foreign office budget. If we were to do as much in the ideological field as France, we would have to spend almost a third of the total appropriations for our State Department.

Russia is spending more on it than any other nation. Why? Because her rulers know what one man, Karl Marx, did with an idea, and what Lenin and Stalin have done with that idea. They saw what Hitler did with an idea. They know what the Pilgrims, when they came to this country over 300 years ago, did with an idea.

The great heroes in Russia today are not industrial magnates or scientists; they are not the great generals. The heroes in Russia today, and the highest paid persons in the land, are the skillful users of words, those who know how to take an idea and, whether true or false, present it in an attractive, convincing form. They have learned it is their most potent and effective weapon throughout the world. Surely we have learned it is their most dangerous weapon. And yet some are saying it is needless and useless for us to do anything at all in this particular field of activity.

Mr. Chairman, I think we have to give the Russians credit for doing an extraordinarily skillful job in presenting their ideas to the rest of the world. For example, at San Francisco, at Moscow, at London, at Paris, at Lake Success, one of their delegates at least three times a week gets up and makes a speech in which he launches attacks on us for lynchings in America, our alleged imperialism in China or Korea, what we allegedly are doing in the islands of the Pacific, or the Middle East, or Latin America, our so-called dollar imperialism and so on. They keep the world's attention so focused on the alleged evils—and some of them are there—of our western civilization that millions of people all over the world, including the United States, fail to note, or at least to appreciate fully, the fact that Russia herself is forcing on all her neighbors as cruel and ruthless and utterly despotic an imperialism as any the world has ever known.

It was gratifying to read last fall that one day in the assembly of the United Nations, after the Russian delegate had

got through with his usual denunciation of American "imperialism," Mrs. Roosevelt got up and said, "Just because you say it every day does not make it true." Well, if it takes so long for Americans to see through the humbug—and many of them are still taken in by it—what can you expect of persons in the interior of Europe or Asia, who have little of no background of knowledge by which to judge all the charges and lies; no standard by which to measure the propaganda against us. The testimony is overwhelming that it is increasingly effective. Are we not to make an effort to present the truth, to say nothing of an effort to correct the untruths?

Mr. Chairman, I have had some experience in this field, because I spent the best 10 years of my life in this business of trying to spread ideas. I was a missionary in China. Some spread ideas by speaking or preaching. You long ago discovered that that was not the way for me to go about it. Some did it by teching, and it is a good way.

Some did it through agricultural and industrial work, giving people better crops and tools, more food and better living conditions as the means of proclaiming and demonstrating their Christian faith.

It was through medical work, bringing to people better physical and mental and I hope spiritual health that I tried to spread the ideas I believe are the most important truths in the world.

The great Teacher said, "You shalt know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

I believe that—believe that the truth and the truth alone will make men free. But how can it make men free if they do not know it? And how can they know the truth if they do not hear it? And how can they hear it if nobody tells it?

Mr. Chairman, there can be no question as to the need for the activities proposed in this bill—their importance in the world-wide struggle between freedom and slavery. What we must now determine is whether the measures authorized are the best way to meet the need.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] has expired.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 13 minutes to the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I think that the passage of this bill is of vital importance to this country in spreading the truth and nothing but the truth to all of the other countries in the world.

This bill is not aimed only at the dissemination of information into Russia. That, of course, is a part of the whole world picture, and I think it is tremendously important if we are going to continue to send relief abroad and to appropriate huge sums of money for that purpose, and to appropriate something like $400,000,000 for Greece and Turkey. At the same time we ought to tell the people throughout the world just what America is, just what we stand for, just what we intend to do.

I do not believe in the window or show type of propaganda. I believe that the best type of propaganda is to tell the truth; and, as the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota has just stated, the truth will make you free.

I have been somewhat disturbed in the consideration of this bill by statements both direct and indirect made against the director of this particular branch of the State Department. Attacking a governmental activity by attacking its leader is, of course, nothing new in politics, and it has become a familiar technique; but I feel that we are extremely fortunate to have such an individual as Bill Benton as director of this particular program in view of the fact that he has a splendid business background to back up what he has already accomplished. I wish to refer the membership of this House to a statement which appeared in the Washington Post of May 17, 1947, and which can be found on pages 198 and 199 of the hearings, a statement signed by such individuals as Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corp.; Mr. Ralph E. Flanders, a Member of the other body; Mr. Eric Johnston, president of the Motion Pictures Association; by Will D. Fuller, president of the Curtis Publishing Co.; and by Miriam B. Folsom, treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Co. These gentlemen are men who know Mr. Benton very well. They are individuals who have worked with him in private business and they tell us in no uncertain terms of their confidence in his ability. For the benefit of the membership of the House I wish to quote a few lines from the article which appeared in the Post of that date. They said:

> We are five of the men who have worked most closely with Bill Benton in various civic activities. The kind of criticism that is now being leveled at Bill Benton is the kind of thing that keeps responsible and able people from going into Government work.

I might interpolate to say there that despite the fact that Mr. Benton has been charged with being an associate of Mr. Chester Bowles, that as a matter of fact there had been no connection between these two people for over 12 years. In 1935 Mr. Benton left the firm of Benton and Bowles, went to the University of Chicago where he served as vice president, and from that position he was asked by his Government to accept his present position in the State Department. I think also it might be well to bring out that Mr. Benton has a real American background. As a boy before the First World War he left Minnesota with his family and migrated to Montana where he helped to prove up on a dry land homestead. I think that indicates quite clearly the type of individual with whom we have to work, an individual who believes primarily in the efficacy and worthwhileness of private enterprise, a man who has come into the Government at a loss as far as he is concerned financially, and a man who has contributed of his great ability to the development of a program that is necessary for the welfare of this country.

I sometimes wonder why some men come into the Government to work, and at other times I wonder why once we get a good man he stays with us, because so many of them have had to take too much in the way of abuse from Members of Congress, and they have been in a position where they have been unable to defend themselves. I think we ought to try and be fair and impartial in considering a program of this kind.

Bill Benton is being blamed for a lot of wartime ghosts for which he was not responsible. Many Members of Congress hated the OWI, and are blaming Benton for that. Many Members of Congress did not like Nelson Rockefeller's operation in Latin America, and now they are blaming Bill Benton for that. Many Members of Congress did not like Bill Benton's predecessor, Archie MacLeish, and they blame Bill Benton for that. We are not voting on OWI today. We are not voting on Nelson Rockefeller's wartime operations. We are not voting on Archibald MacLeish. We are voting on a proposed information program in the State Department which began after the war was over.

A prominent Senator remarked recently that if Benton had come to Washington as an unknown man, and started a completely new organization, he could have made 100 times as many mistakes, and would still have only one-hundredth as much criticism. He is not criticized for his mistakes, but rather for the ghosts which preceded him.

Bill Benton in 20 months has reduced the personnel from 11,000 to 3,000. Bill Benton is trying to bring into effect a new program, to pick the best, and the highest type of personnel, and to give to the people of all the world the kind of a picture of America that we want him to give, a fair, impartial and unbiased picture.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I think the gentelman should add to his very fine statement that Mr. Benton had no connection with the OWI at any time, in any way, at any place.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

One of the things in connection with this bill has to do with the exchange of students.

EFFECTIVENESS OF STUDENT EXCHANGES

First. Here is the story of one student. In 1936 a man from Afghanistan came to the United States to study engineering. He obtained his degree at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and spent a year of training at Denver, in the laboratories of the Bureau of Reclamation. The man then returned to his native Afghanistan, where Japanese engineers were employed in many key government jobs. When war broke out between Japan and the United States, the Japanese were expelled by the Afghan government, and this American trained engineer was appointed Minister of Public Works. He called for American advisers. Last year this former American student gave a contract to a New York engineering company for $16,000,000 to construct a dam in Afghanistan. The exchange of students is good business. It also has produced an important leader in a key country, bordering on the Soviet Union.

Second. The exchange of students has a measurable effect upon the political attitudes of students who study under a democratic system. Of the 19 German students who went to Oxford on Rhodes Scholarships before the recent war, 15 were anti-Nazi throughout the war. My authority is a report by the Secretary of the Rhodes Trust, quoted in the London Times last December 21. There is no question that the political views of students who study abroad is greatly influenced in favor of the country which provides the education. If the United States is out to make political friends, I do not know a better way than through the exchange of students.

Mr. Chairman, some mention has been made of the use of private agencies and personnel in this particular part of the State Department. I would like to bring to the attention of the House the fact that for 6 years the Department of State has been placing contracts with the Institute of International Education, a nonprofit organization in New York, to supervise scholarships for foreign students.

Also for 6 years the State Department has been using the American Library Association for various tasks in the field of books and libraries. At one time the association administered the three American libraries in Latin America as a "pilot" operation in the absence of a professionally qualified administrative staff in the Department, but it gave up that responsibility in line with its stated policy of not engaging in long-term commitments for administration of such programs. The Library Association continuously consults and advises the State Department on books which are sent abroad.

The American Council on Education has been supervising the State Department's aid to American schools in Latin America. Mr. Roy Tasco Davis, well known formerly as United States Minister in Central America and director of a private school in Maryland, has headed that work under the American Council on Education.

The State Department has given a contract for the past 3 years to Science Service, Inc., a private organization, to select and translate American scientific books into Spanish and Portuguese.

The State Department's broadcasting operations, as you know, are to a large extent carried out by private radio companies, operating under contract with the State Department. All the radio transmitters are managed by private companies, and approximately half of all broadcasting programs are prepared by private companies.

The State Department has obtained 16-millimeter educational films from more than 100 American companies and private organizations. All new motion pictures required by the State Department for distribution in foreign countries are produced by private film companies.

The practice of looking first to a private agency has been a policy of the State Department for a number of years.

Other Government agencies which participate in this program are also utilizing private services. The Department of Agriculture has utilized the services abroad of staff members of 26 of the 48 land-grant colleges.

Last year, for example, the Department of Agriculture had survey missions in three foreign countries. The mission to China was headed by Dean Hutchins, vice president of the University of California. The mission to the Arab states was headed by President Harris, Utah State Agriculture College. The mission to the Philippines was headed by Dean Call, of the University of Kansas. It is natural that the Government turns to the great agricultural colleges for help.

Of course, there will always be a residue of this information and educational work which no private agency can handle. The magazine Amerika, which the State Department sends to Russia, is necessarily a Government magazine because the Soviet Government does not permit the circulation in that country of private American magazines.

Also, when a foreign government asks for training in census taking, or weather forecasting, or public-health administration, it is natural that experienced personnel for such services are most likely to be found within the Government than outside because of the unique public nature of such work.

The point I want to make is that the use of private agencies is not a new policy. It is a policy already in daily use.

In conclusion, I would like to call to the attention of the committee the fact that we have the approval of all the private broadcasting companies and by and large the great majority of newspaper publishers and editors. They have indicated their belief in the need for a program such as this, and I sincerely hope the House will see fit to pass this measure overwhelmingly.

Mr. Chairman, under unanimous consent granted me previously, I am inserting at this point a series of articles and letters having to do with the business under discussion:

[From the Christian Science Monitor]

A START TOWARD UNDERSTANDING

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

(By Neal Stanford)

WASHINGTON.—The fact that Voice of America short-wave broadcasts are now expected to continue in one form or another is as much to the credit of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as to anybody. His brief testimony on the Hill the other day on why the Voice of America should not be silenced was impressive and effective. It was simple, straightforward, and persuasive. In fact, because it was so effective and revealing, your correspondent is taking the liberty of paraphrasing the high lights of General Eisenhower's brief testimony.

I have sat with some of my fine friends in the Russian Army by the hour trying to explain to them the basis of our Government. They simply cannot understand such things as our idea of a free press, one that can publish what it pleases, coupled, of course, with responsibility for the truthfulness of its reporting. They simply say: "If you were real friends of ours, you would not allow such and such a thing to go out."

There nothing has a right to be in these broadcasts but fact and truth. If you do not stick to fact, soon you will become aware of disbeliefs. It will recoil on you and defeat you if you try to get slick about this thing. It must be true.

These programs must be persistent and be put out by persons who know what will appeal to the audiences they are trying to reach. There is no use talking academic principles to someone thinking in terms of food, clothing, and what you get for your day's work. We don't realize that in Russia people are living six and seven in a room; that they let out space by the cubic meter and not by the room. It should impress them to know that here a man can have a cottage, a car, or a refrigerator.

When I met the Russians in Berlin, I wanted to arrange an exchange of visitors. I thought it would be a good thing. So one day I invited each other country to send 100 officers into our area to see what they wanted. The Russian member, a friend of mine, was disturbed and objected, so I said: "All right; I will withdraw your invitation." But he said: "I want an invitation."

Afterward he came to me and said he was embarrassed and had something to explain. "For 25 years," he said, "we have been surrounded by enemies. We had no friends. The result is we have trained every Russian soldier that everybody is his enemy—everybody who is not a Russian. Therefore, if I invite your men to come down as freely in my sector as you are asking mine into yours, we will have incidents. They will be shot. We will have all kinds of trouble."

For the first time I began to understand this fellow's problem. He was trying to meet on a friendly halfway basis but the teachings of his people for the past 25 years would not let him.

I do not believe the Russian people really know our atomic bomb proposals. Things like that are not disseminated in that country as in ours. For instance, we actually had Russian soldiers honestly asking us, when we met them in Vienna: "Where did the Americans get so many Russian jeeps?" You see, they operate under a different system. It is not considered necessary to tell them so many things.

Every capital in the world knows the facts about our military situation as of this minute. There is no question about it. Their military people know we are disarmed.

I think there should be reciprocity in all these things—exchange of scientists, observers, students, etc. It is a thing that establishes good faith.

I know that even when we are telling the truth we will be accused of telling lies. They will do that for a long time. But what we are trying to do is make a start in promoting a condition that will be favorable and in which the peaceful idea can grow. We cannot expect to reach these people quickly and on a very broad basis at first.

There will be disappointments, but if we stick to the truth, and use every possible means of exchanging truths with other peoples, we cannot but help add advantages to ourselves. There can be no absolute security for the United States until every nation enjoys a comparable feeling of security. All that arms can do is give you a relative feeling of security. I do not care how many guns and planes and ships you pool. Only as we get a common basis of believing in each other, do you have security. Then I can go fishing.

COMMITTEE FOR UNITED STATES INFORMATION ABROAD,
Washington, D. C., June 2, 1947.

The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. MANSFIELD: The Committee for United States Information Abroad has been formed by a group of citizens who have learned from personal experience that it is important to explain ourselves to foreign countries. To quote General Eisenhower in

his statement in support of the Mundt bill, we are "constantly struck by the appalling ignorance that exists throughout the world about the United States; things that we take so much for granted that we do not even think about them are completely unknown to much of the world.

We think it is vital to tell the people of the world what the people of the United States are like, how they live, what they think, what they believe. It is vital to share our knowledge with them, and bring theirs to us.

The United States policy of extending aid to free nations makes no sense unless we also export American ideas. We are convinced that if the true purposes of the United States are known and understood around the world, that we will have friends around the world. We are also convinced that if we allow any distortion of those purposes and ideals through propaganda around the world, without correction, then the responsibility for that distortion and the danger it represents, is partly ours.

The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1947, H. R. 3342, known as the Mundt bill, provides the basis for continuing a constructive program, including the exchange of students, teachers, and technical persons abroad, as well as the "Voice of America" broadcasts.

We are well aware that there have been criticisms of part of the activities now carried on by the State Department. We think also there may be certain changes needed in the proposed legislation. Such corrections can be made without altering the purpose of the bill. It is most urgent now to take necessary steps to avoid complete disruption of the program.

We therefore strongly urge you to support this legislation, as requested by Secretary of State Marshall.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH MCGILL, *Chairman.*

COMMITTEE FOR UNITED STATES INFORMATION ABROAD,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1947.

The Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MANSFIELD: I have learned from some Members of Congress that some confusion exists between the Mundt bill, H. R. 3342, and an international radio broadcasting measure pending before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

This confusion should be cleared up before the vote on the Mundt bill this week. I have made inquiries at the State Department and have obtained the following information:

On March 24 and 25 the Acting Secretary of State sent to Congress two proposed bills, both relating to broadcasting. The first measure would give to the Secretary of State general authority for conducting an international information program, including broadcasting. This proposal was redrafted and introduced by Representative MUNDT, and is now on the House Calendar. The proposed legislation being considered by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee concerns broadcasting alone, which it would place in a federally chartered corporation to be known as the International Broadcasting Foundation. It has not yet been introduced as a bill and no hearings have been held.

Passage of the Mundt bill will in no way prejudice the consideration at a later date of the International Broadcasting Foundation. The two bills supplement each other and both are sponsored by the Secretary of State. Also, as I understand it, the provision in H. R. 3342, which would authorize broadcasting, might still be needed if the Foundation proposal were later passed, if (as I presume everyone would concede to be necessary) the State Department would still participate in preparation of the broadcasts, at least at the policy level.

As chairman of the Committee for United States Information Abroad, I again urge you to support the Mundt bill, and to assist in correcting any misunderstanding concerning its relation to the International Radio Foundation proposal.

Sincerely,

RALPH MCGILL, *Chairman.*

(Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON], a very valuable member of the subcommittee working on this legislation.

(Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, to possibly repeat a few remarks I made this morning before a very small but select audience as the House convened, I should like to say again that since I have been a Member of the House of Representatives I have heard a great many palpable misstatements and inaccuracies made on the floor regarding pending legislation. It is my very sincere opinion that more half truths, more vagaries and more prejudices have been aired in connection with the so-called Voice of America program than on any other single legislative topic. So violent and so entirely likely have been some of the allegations made that when I originally found myself appointed as a member of the subcommittee under my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], I was completely predisposed against the measure and personally convinced that the material being broadcast to foreign nations was not only ill-conceived and presented with an unbelievably high degree of stupidity, but actually subversive and tending to destroy the very foundation of this country.

The initial hearings before the subcommittee served to dispel much of the confusion existing in my mind relative to what has already been done and what is presently contemplated for the future. In full justice to the critics of the program it must be admitted that some mistakes and errors have been made. However, it also might well be pointed out that errors, inconsistencies and faulty judgments are not completely and entirely limited to the confines of the State Department or to Mr. Secretary Benton. A careful examination of the facts might even prove that some of the opponents of this measure have not always been entirely accurate in their statements, nor have they always been infallible in their considered judgments.

In proposing a program of cultural exchange between this country and other nations we, on the committee, have attempted always to keep in mind one basic, fundamental thought. We have, as I said this morning, only one thing to sell to the world, and to the gentleman who said "When you sell a thing you lose possession of it," I should like to point out that the men who first brought Christianity to the world did not lose possession of it. It grew to something bigger and finer than they had ever conceived it could or would. The men who have sold liberty and freedom in this land have not lost it. Our forefathers who sold the first doctrines of a representative government did not lose it, but we stand in danger of losing it and we stand in very serious danger today. What we conceive to be unfettered freedom of action for the individual under law is what we have to sell to the world. Yon can call it liberty, call it the democratic process, call it the American way, or call it anything else, it still remains the one commodity we have to vend.

Mr. NIXON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. NIXON. The gentleman has been discussing what America has to sell on these programs. Has the gentleman any evidence as to how successful the means of selling has been? What kind of audience has been built up for these programs?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I am very grateful the gentleman has brought up this point. To digress for just a moment on that question, the public-opinion poll conducted by the War Department in the American zone of occupied Germany last year showed that 75 percent of all radios in the American zone are used for listening to the Voice of America. This was an increase of 12 percent over the preceding year.

A public-opinion poll in Budapest, Hungary, last November showed that there were 100,000 licensed radio sets. Of these, 62,000 could pick up short-wave broadcasts, and 43,000 were actually listening to the Voice of America.

The State Department last year received 60,000 letters from foreign lands relative to the Voice of America radio program. These letters made specific comment on the programs. I do not think there is any question but that the Voice of America is being listened to, and listened to most widely.

There is slight disagreement on the basic premise that this program is desirable. Few indeed are those who would claim that such a program is unnecessary or undesirable. The basic issues have been confused, however, as is so often the case, with personalities and with questions of ability and selectivity and questions of procedure. We cannot toot upon a tin whistle in a world of percussions and brasses. We are dealing and we shall continue to deal for many years to come with a world in which every effort is being made to subjugate peoples by men who use ignorance as a weapon to defeat life and freedom and peace, by men who use hatred, bigotry, and intolerance to subjugate the minds of men. The danger we seek to avert by this program is not directed against chains upon human hands, for unfortunately most of the world today is under chains. Rather we fight against the bondage of human minds which follows as a natural result of ignorance of other people, their habits, and their respective ways of life.

We propose under the terms of this bill, H. R. 3342, to attack this ignorance on the part of others with every weapon of enlightenment on which we can lay our hands. It has been truly said that

to know a man is to like him. Can we afford not to tell the world about America, about our true aspirations, our true purposes, and our prized liberties, when the press and the radio of other lands through 24 hours of every day cry out a program of hatred, falsification, vilification, and calumny?

If General Motors can spend $15,000,000 a year to advertise automobiles, can we do less to advertise freedom of speech, press, and worship? If Procter & Gamble can spend $21,000,000 a year to advertise bubbles and lathers, can we do less for a world nurturing a hope of freedom than to tell them about schools, churches, farms, and homes in the very cradle of liberty?

Take the magazine America. I have here one of the most recent issues. Do any of the gentlemen take exception to the content matter? Is this anything tending to undermine and destroy democracy and freedom? It tells about Abraham Lincoln, letter carriers, vacuum cleaners, electric irons, threshing machines, lawn mowers, trucks, and farms. In Russia there is a circulation of 50,000 copies of this magazine, and they are dog-eared and tattered before the last person has read them. They are passed from hand to hand until they are completely worn out. It unveils to the people of Russia a world of which they have never dreamed, a world of which they have never heard, a world in which a man is a creature of human dignity and of personal opinion and in which machines do the work done elsewhere by human backs. Can anyone imagine that this revelation could fail to have a strong, moving impact upon people whose minds have been closed to the subjects given herein? Is this un-American? Is this something which tends to destroy freedom?

The last page in the magazine is on the Declaration of American Independence, and it starts out with words like these:

> We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Certainly that is not subversive and does not tend to tear down the things that we have.

Why do Communists find it necessary to reindoctrinate and reorientate soldiers of the Red Army who return to Russia? Why has it been found necessary to almost drive some of them back to a life which they once accepted with docile compliance?

Mr. Chairman, those who know attribute the defection of their loyalties to the sudden and moving discovery that outside the borders of their own land there is a world full of amazing and wonderful things, a world brought forcibly to their attention by their service during the war.

What moves a member of the Russian Embassy working in the Russian Embassy, a Russian, to fill his brief case with secrets stolen from the Canadian Government under the very eyes of his colleagues and return them to the Canadian Government? What else but a feeling of new friendship discovered in a world he never knew existed?

That is what we are trying to take to these people.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN].

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I gladly yield to the distinguished chairman of our subcommittee.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I want to announce to the Members of the House since I notice several gentleman looking at copies of the magazine America that we have some extra copies here which contain the complete English translation which will be much more intelligible to the Members than if they merely look at the Russian language.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, reference was made during the discussion of the rule today to the increase in the cost of the State Department since 1940. I believe it was about 500 percent. I can but call attention to the increase in the cost of the War and Navy Departments during that time. These increases are, by and large, of exactly the same pattern and for the same reason.

Reference was also made to the fact that this information program is a new one. That is quite true. The testimony of General Eisenhower before our committee when he was asked that direct question by me was to the effect that we in the United States, and the United States Army particularly, gained a realization of the value of such a program for the first time from the Germans during the war. Yes, it is a new program.

Now, we passed an appropriation bill here yesterday for upwards of $5,000,000,000 for the War Department. The State Department has asked, as our distinguished chairman has said, for only $31,000,000 for this program, which is infinitesimal by comparison, I repeat, even if the House should grant the entire amount.

Many of you will remember that a bill similar to this was under consideration by the Seventy-ninth Congress, practically throughout its existence. Exhaustive hearings were held by the Foreign Affairs Committee. Some members of the committee wished to improve the bill by rewriting it and amending it. That occurred, and finally the bill passed the House perhaps a year after the hearings, but too late for consideration by the Senate last year. That is the trouble now. That enabled the Appropriations Committee, very properly I think, to decline to appropriate funds for this program, because there was no authorization of law for it, it having been done heretofore under the President's war powers, I believe. We do not criticize the Appropriations Committee. They were probably right. We just hope they will continue that same policy in other bills. Practically the same bill as passed the House was reintroduced. Exhaustive hearings occurred again. The committee has amended the bill considerably, and improved it. Now, time is of the essence, because if this bill does not become law by the end of this month, the cultural relations program will necessarily discontinue for lack of funds. As has been said, the wave lengths of the Voice of America will have to be abandoned, and some other country, so many of who are anxious for those wave lengths, will greedily grab them up. The rooms and buildings in other countries which we now have rented for libraries and for the school program, will have to be abandoned, and others will rent them. Finally, the broadcasting material, very expensive material, will have to be sold or junked or abandoned.

The personnel of the Department will disband and be scattered to the four winds. Of course, there are Members of this House, charming gentlemen that they are, who will contend that it would be an improvement for the personnel to disband. But no member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, no Member of the House who is thoroughly familiar with that situation, will agree with them. On the other hand, I thoroughly agree with my distinguished colleagues, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS] and the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], in their opinion that while mistakes have naturally occurred—mistakes always occur in any such large organization as that; you and I make mistakes; I make them, and I am afraid some of you do sometimes—while mistakes have occurred, I am strongly of the opinion, in fact, I am absolutely convinced, that on the whole a great job for this country has been done under the able direction of Assistant Secretary Benton, in which I wish to congratulate him.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield.

Mr. RIZLEY. I wish the gentleman would turn to page 9, section 404 of the bill, and tell me what that means.

Mr. JARMAN. Why, the gentleman can read the English language as well as I can. Of course the gentleman knows what that means. The gentleman ought not to ask me that. He understands that.

Mr. RIZLEY. Does that mean that this Government is going to take anyone they want to put on this program, whether a foreign citizen or not, and pay his expense of training in any college or public or private institution in this country?

Mr. JARMAN. I do not think it means that, but I will yield to the author of the bill, who can probably explain it better than I can.

Mr. MUNDT. It does not mean that at all. It provides for an exchange of students. The students pay their own expense. The State Department can reimburse the Government. That is handled specifically under terms of procedure now well-outlined and in operation.

Mr. RIZLEY. Regardless of what the gentleman says, I was not facetious at all. The last part says to provide for training for somebody making a request

upon the Secretary. He makes his request to some Government agency to provide for such training from State and local agencies or private institutions and organizations, and that would be the responsibility of the Federal Government.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is taking a few words out of the context. If he will read the whole paragraph he will understand the meaning.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a consent request?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD immediately following the remarks of the gentleman from Alabama.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman. will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield for a question; but then I must decline to yield further.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I wish to ask the gentleman, a member of the committee, if the committee during its study of the bill gave consideration to the effect the bill would have upon the increase of immigration of this country if we advertise the virtues of the United States as thoroughly as the bill proposes.

Mr. JARMAN. My recollection is that no particular consideration was given by the committee to that question.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Does not the gentleman believe it will have that effect by increasing desires on the part of millions of people in Europe and other parts of the world to come to the United States?

Mr. JARMAN. It will undoubtedly have that effect.

Mr. McDONOUGH. And will that not result in inclination to pass legislation to meet that situation?

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I gladly yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. This cannot possibly change our immigration laws as a result of these programs going abroad, there is good reason to believe people in those countries will seek with increased determination to correct their own societies and rebuild them along the pattern of freedom they see in America.

Mr. JARMAN. And we have such confidence in this country that we do not fear those who may come here because of this advertising.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I must decline to yield further.

Mr. Chairman, this program is based almost entirely on the conviction that mutual understanding between the peoples of the world will serve as a firm foundation for lasting peace and that by contributing to peace it will save the taxpayers of this country a thousand, yes, I will say a millionfold of its cost.

The program contains many things which have been long-standing functions of the State Department and which have been in progress through general authority given that Department. I refer particularly to the radio news bulletin which goes to our embassies throughout the world daily, I believe, and which I so thoroughly enjoyed and by which I kept in contact with the United States in South America 3 years ago before this Division of the State Department came into being. The library program is some 12 or 15 years old. While it was possible for those programs to be carried forward by the State Department under general authority then, now that they have been brought into this Cultural Relations Division and the Congress has declined to provide funds for it, it would—I am not a lawyer—but I am afraid it would be impossible for the State Department to carry those very necessary and worthwhile functions on in the future because of the declination of the Congress to provide funds therefor.

Mr. Chairman, unless one with a contrary view appeared during the one day when I was unavoidably detained, every single witness who appeared before our committee was vigorously in favor of this legislation. They were such distinguished gentlemen as Secretary of State Marshall; Under Secretary Dean Acheson; General Eisenhower; General Bedell Smith, who was General Eisenhower's chief of staff during the war and is now our Ambassador to Russia; and Secretary of Commerce Harriman, a former Ambassador to Russia and England. Not only did all of these gentlemen vigorously urge the adoption of this legislation, but no opposing witness appeared, despite the invitation I heard extended by our able chairman through the press to anyone in the United States who wished to appear against this legislation and the assurance given by him that he would be happy to have them. Unless they appeared on that one day I was absent, no single witness appeared against the proposal.

You tell me that a program, the criticism of which has been so widely pubcized as has this, particularly during the last few months, throughout the United States, you tell me that after an invitation like that, when a committee has heard testimony for many days, there would not be witnesses in opposition?

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JACKSON of California. May I say that on that 1 day there were no witnesses in opposition to this bill.

Mr. JARMAN. I thank the gentleman. I thought that was true but I wanted to be sure. You tell me that under those conditions, when no one appears, not a single person appears against the bill, that the program is all wrong? If so, I would like for you to explain to this House why that is true and why the people of the United States generally are incompetent to ascertain that fact.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I think the gentleman may well add a list of the distinguished witnesses that appeared in support of the bill in addition to the fact that none appeared against it. There was such great organizations as the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Amvets, and others, all offering testimony in the hearings strongly endorsing this legislation. Certainly everyone is not wrong except those opposing it on the floor of the House.

Mr. JARMAN. I thank the gentleman with whom I thoroughly agree. I am impressed that the main trouble, Mr. Chairman, is probably the fact that the critics of this program are disturbed because it does not embellish the situation in our country. They apparently feel that it should be made to appear more attractive than it really is; whereas we are willing for the people of other countries to see and hear it "as is." I do not indulge in the insinuation that we who favor this legislation entertain more respect for and confidence in our country than those who oppose it, but we wish this program to continue to neither embellish nor belittle it. We wish it to be a proportionate cross section of our country as it is.

Relative to the circus-lady picture, for instance, which has been so generally criticized, I call your attention to the fact that we do have circus ladies in this country who somewhat resemble this picture. While by no means an artist, I also refer to the fact that General Eisenhower considers this phase of the program very valuable. Now with reference to the broadcast about Senator TAFT and Mr. Wallace, I do not believe that one who has read them and is thoroughly familiar with the conditions under which they were rendered could possibly criticize either. The whole Taft broadcast was entirely in order and not the least bit uncomplimentary to this gentleman. The Wallace broadcast went only to Germany and was not very complimentary to the Wallace family as statesmen, but highly so as raisers of corn.

I am afraid the trouble with the Voice of America in the eyes of its critics is the fact that in the words of General Marshall "Its broadcasts do not guild, but cover the earth with truth." It is the purpose of the entire program to send not only to Russia, but throughout the world a true cross section of what happens in these United States of ours. The fact that this seems to be so generally realized in other countries, enabled either General Marshall or General Eisenhower to say: "The people of the world believe our broadcasts."

We wish to continue to deserve this reputation and cannot do so if we color or slant the information we send them.

Mr. Chairman, it is the purpose of the State Department to continue to conduct this program in such a way that the people of the world will continue to believe these broadcasts. Despite the criticism of those who think a different picture than that which really exists should be painted to the people of other countries, the State Department is not going to yield to that insistence and spread false propaganda, even though these critics believe such would benefit the United States. We members of the Foreign Affairs Committee thoroughly agree with and approve this determination.

I was surprised to hear General Eisenhower say that even during the war it was the best policy to spread the truth. I was dumfounded when he replied to my inquiry if it was not necessary to use a lot of falsehoods during the actual critical phases of the battles in the negative. Although stating that falsehoods were sometimes used at critical periods, he insisted that the truth generally paid even during war. He gave as an illustration when we took the island of Pantaleria. That was his first hop from North Africa. He said substantially: "I would not agree that broadcasts should go to that island to the effect that we were going to bomb it, that we were going to attack it and destroy those there if they did not surrender until we were actually ready to do it, because I was afraid if I did that and did not follow through we would not get the results which you will recall we did get when the attack actually occurred."

I need not call your attention to the fact that Pantalleria was one of our easiest operations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, America not only financed but won two wars for the world. America fed the world after both of these wars. America has given and is still giving as well as lending untold millions to help feed and rehabilitate the rest of the world.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if the rest of the world is so stupid as not to know the ideals and objectives of America, then it is just too stupid to ever understand our ideals regardless of any type of program which the State Department may institute.

Mr. Chairman, I have a constituent in Ross County, Ohio, who not only founded but who was the Director of the American Library in Paris in 1918, where he served in that capacity for 7 years. He tells me that any attempt to change the ideas of Europeans about the United States is worse than futile. He also tells me that his experience convinces and proves to him that it is not only stupid but absolutely wrong to attempt to tell Europeans what to think. Mr. Speaker, this constituent, speaking with authority, implores me to use my best efforts to prevent any more American dollars being wasted on such stupidity.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN (after counting). One hundred and two Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION].

(Mr. ROBSION asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. ROBSION addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. LODGE].

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, as a new Member of this body I have felt for some time that one of the greatest dilemmas with which we have been faced has been our desire to legislate so as to eliminate administrative weaknesses. It is a very difficult thing to do. The executive department has grown tremendously during the past few years, and in this time has developed certain tendencies which fill many of us with trepidation. I believe that the great majority of the Members of this House are for some type of program, and I believe that their worry comes chiefly from the question which has arisen concerning the quality of the personnel. I believe also that a great part of that worry has been justified.

I think one thing should be made very clear, and that is that this is not the OWI. The OIC has inherited certain people from the OWI, but upwards of 11,000 people were employed at home and overseas at the peak of the Government's International Information and Cultural activities in wartime. In November 1946 the OIC total had been reduced to 3,140 and the present total is about 2,800. I am informed that new people from outside sources were aggressively sought and placed in key positions, and that only the best of those in the transferred agencies were retained.

The merger in the State Department, the drastic reduction in personnel and the adaptation of these activities to peacetime rather than wartime requirements was a gigantic job. It was accomplished in a few months and without any break in the continuity of the Government's overseas information program.

The OIC has come under criticism for the alleged inefficiency of some of its operations and, as I say, there has been criticism of its personnel. With respect to the first point, almost all OIC operations have recently evidenced improvement in terms of the response of foreign audiences due, in the main, to improvements in operations growing out of experience. As an illustration may be cited the fact that the number of letters received by the Voice of America has increased steadily from an average of about 5,000 to an average of 25,000 a month. The number of people seeing OIC motion pictures abroad has increased until the total is now approximately 10,000,000 a month. Last year, 3,000,000 people used OIC libraries abroad. The number of foreign students assisted has increased sharply, and the placement of articles in the foreign press has also increased.

The interest manifested indicates the growing effectiveness of the OIC measured by the yardstick of the response of foreign peoples.

I might say here that the reports from Italy, from members of the United States press over there, are that the Italian people are very much disturbed at the prospect that there may be a discontinuance of these broadcasts and other services. They have come to rely on these programs in many ways; and particularly from the point of view of the exchange of technical information with respect to hygiene and other matters, they have come to regard these programs as very valuable. It seems to me that just now, with the Italian treaty ratified, with Yugoslav troops poised on the Italian border, with the threat of riots, with De Gasperi trying to form a cabinet which will exclude the Communists, this is a poor time indeed for us to say, "We will be silent. We will continue to do good by providing you with relief but we will be silent. We will, in the words of Mr. Churchill, do good by stealth."

Since assuming responsibility for OIC nearly 2 years ago, Mr. Benton has been keenly aware of the importance of personnel and he has been constantly seeking to improve the standards of personnel and to bring new and competent people into the organization. I heard the other day, for instance, that an old friend of mine, Stewart Brown, who used to be with the U. P. in Rome, is now the deputy director. Another good man is my old friend John Begg, who is assistant director for media. And there are others. Notwithstanding the uncertainties as to the OIC budget and the problems of integrating the personnel into the Department of Foreign Service, 124 new professional people have been brought into the OIC from the outside since July 1, 1946. Thirty-five of these have been placed in top supervisory positions.

As a further illustration of the policy of strengthening top-level personnel, it is interesting to note that 9 out of the 10 division chiefs of OIC have been changed since January 1, 1946. The total overseas personnel numbers approximately 1,800, of whom about 325 are Americans. Each information staff abroad functions as an integral part of the foreign mission. The reason there are so many aliens is for the same reason that you have them in the Foreign Service, where I believe about 60 percent of the overseas personnel are aliens. Aliens are cheaper and in certain jobs more useful. As far as the domestic personnel is concerned, I would call your attention to the fact that a year ago the OIC employed approximately 290 alien employees, and that within the past year the number has been reduced to 14, a reduction of some 95 percent.

I think those figures are convincing and encouraging and I could go on and tell you something about the individuals, mentioning names and citing records. But there is no time. It is more vital that I point out to you that there is intellectual starvation in Europe today, particularly in central and eastern Europe. When the war was over there was an almost Messianic hope that America was going to come in with the implements of peace as she came along with the implements of war. When I say "implements of peace" I do not just mean relief; I mean intellectual stimulation and comfort. Do not forget that particularly in central and eastern Europe for years before the war all that these people were fed in the way of intellectual nourishment was what the Nazi propagandists fed them. There is an intellectual aridity in that part of Europe which is the result of this historic fact. There is a moral crisis in Europe and there is an intellectual crisis, too. This crisis is underlined and accentuated by an ethical nihilism which is creeping in all over Europe and which threatens to become more widespread and more barbaric even than nazism. If we do not do something about it nobody will. If we do not assume intellectual leadership, how can we assume political leadership? This is

a war for men's minds. We shall be silent at our peril. During the war there was a poem which was revived from time to time as Americans went off to battle:

Though reason chafe and love repine,
There came a voice without reply,
It's man's perdition to be safe
When for the truth he ought to die.

It is important that we in America live according to these truths, but it is also vital that we should declare these truths and identify them and explain them to those who for all these years have been fed predigested pabulum by the totalitarian states. If we do not, we can have no hope of winning them over to our system of government. Democracy must be an article of export if we are to make it survive and spread and serve as a sword and a shield in defense of our system. We 140,000,000 Americans are the happy few who now have the salvation of western civilization in our hands.

If we do not pass this legislation it will be one more indication that we are fundamentally and intellectually isolationists. The people of the world will not believe what we tell them after that. They will not understand all the minor domestic implications of this thing. They will observe that here in America we have decided that we have nothing to say to them. In a world of rapid communications and vehement proclamations we prefer to remain silent. I believe that it is vital that we approve this measure. I have been assured that the personnel will be further improved as it has been improved in the past.

Mr. Chairman, I think that we must urgently shed light where now there is darkness. I believe that we in America, with our idea of liberty which is still the great revolutionary concept of the day, must be articulate in our attempts to throw back the reactionary forces of darkness and despair and despotism which in spite of the war's end still are very much on the march.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and one Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I believe there are two fundamental problems before us. The first is: Do we want an informational program at all? If that is answered in the negative, then nothing else matters. The second problem is: What kind of program do we want?

With respect to the first problem as to whether or not we want an informational program, my answer would be "Yes."

It was only a few days ago that we observed Memorial Day, and I expect from 10,000 rostrums we spoke of freedom and of a new birth of freedom. That is why hundreds of thousands of young Americans died. And the question is: Do we stop there or do we go on with the crusade? Now, the great obstacle to meeting the yearning of freedom everywhere in the world is falsehood. That is the thing we are contending with in an informational program.

For quite some time now I have been noting some of the falsehoods that go out over the radio which have appeared in Pravda and which have appeared in Ivestia and some of the other organs of communication. I want to read to you a few of them because they are authentic. They said or wrote in some of these media: "It was the Russians who crushed the Nazis."

You see, we had nothing to do with it. They make it appear that we were not a part of World War II, made no contribution to victory, lost no young men on the field of battle. Millions will believe it if that goes uncontroverted.

There was a motion picture in Prague called Victory Over Asia. A colonel of the United States Army tried to gain access. He had great difficulty. They showed that the victory over the Japanese was won by Soviet troops and there was not an American soldier in evidence anywhere. In that motion picture, which was made by the Soviet Union, they showed the surrender in Tokyo Bay, and there was not an American officer or admiral present. That is the thing that goes on today. Shall it go uncontroverted?

In Pravda they said, "Only Soviet Union has modern equipment." They said nothing about the $11,000,000,000 of equipment that we lavished upon them. They never mentioned the casualties of the American Army and Navy in the Russian journals. They only had the casualties in Russia.

They stated in Pravda that in the United States there are one and one-half million jobless veterans.

You see, the purpose is to break down confidence on the part of the people, in the integrity and in the greatness of the American system.

In Pravda they said, "Veterans are faced with poverty and hunger, and receive no care from the United States."

In Pravda they said, "There are 350,000 United States soldiers who cannot read and write their own name." They seek to convey the impression that this is an illiterate country.

In Russian journals they said, "Nothing can stop inflation in the United States."

In these same journals they said, "A fierce struggle is going on in the United States."

In those same journals and over radio Moscow they have said, "Only the Soviet Delegation at United Nations fights for peace."

You see, we are the enemies of mankind. They seek to establish that we are imperialists. This is going out over the radio. I heard Moscow radio when I was in Turkey and Greece, and I had the transcriptions translated so that I could understand what was being said.

They have said in Izvestia, "World Bank was designed to ensnare small countries."

They said in these Russian journals, "American imperialism has come to kindle civil war in Iran."

They said, "Americans are trying to transform China into a military base."

They said, "The United States interferes in democratic regimes in Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia."

A few months ago they said, "We are interested in the bases in Greenland, because they are intended to bomb vital centers of Europe."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has expired.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for two additional minutes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. There are two other items that you should hear. Here is what they said over the radio in Korea: "American soldiers are murdering workers in south Korea."

That is below the thirty-eighth parallel. That is what we occupy. Then they said, "United States troops blowing cholera germs across the border to kill people in north Korea."

What chance has freedom in the world unless the one great exemplar and exponent of freedom in the world can roll back that whole wave of falsehood, can roll back that slow stain that is designed for miserable, impoverished, and hungry people who like entombed miners hear the tap-tap of a rescue party, believing there is still a chance? But when this kind of falsehood goes out to 150,000,000 people outside of Russia and persuades them finally that we are the enemies of mankind, then what happens to every effort that we make, consonant with and pursuant to the sacrifices that were made in World War II, to meet and to still the yearning for freedom that is so strong in human hearts in every part of the earth?

I do not know how much it will cost. Maybe ten million will be enough, maybe fifteen million; but in any event we cannot let this kind of falsehood go on without challenge, because it simply undermines the efficacy of everything that the United States seeks to contrive in this world. I saw an example of visual propaganda in Guatemala when I was there. I was talking with our Minister in 1940. I saw how clever these propagandists were. They took the story of the Battle of the Little Big Horn, in which the braves of Sitting Bull had annihilated the forces of Custer, and simply perverted American history and made it appear that Custer's forces had annihilated Sitting Bull and all his braves. Show that to mestizos with some Indian blood and they get the wrong impression about the United States unless it is undone.

In an integrated world where the burden of peace is upon our shoulders, is it not important that we present our message to the world and enhance the hope of a peace that has a chance to endure?

It was not until World War II that we became fully aware of the importance of psychology as an aid to victory. The very fact that we established an Office of War Information to advise people in foreign countries of our objectives and purposes and the added fact that within the Military Establishment itself there was

created a Psychology Warfare Branch is the best evidence of the importance of information in the pursuit of victory.

The victory has been won and the problem now is to win the real victory of peace. Who will deny as he appraises the feverish condition of the world today and who knows the difficulties and obstacles to peace and the purposes of victory that it becomes necessary to carry that purpose to every corner of the earth. Other nations are spending untold sums to popularize their viewpoint and their ideology and it is difficult to appreciate the viewpoint of those who would at this stage of the peace negotiations revert to a kind of psychological isolation. If that should be the policy of the Congress and the country then we should recognize at once that in the days ahead it will be America against the world because their efforts in the field of propaganda, information, and publicity will not cease.

The case seems all too clear for a continuation of an informational program and that brings us to the second problem, namely what type of a program.

At the very outset of my remarks I stated that the proposition before us embraces two problems. The first is whether or not we shall continue an informational program, and the second what kind of a program shall it be.

With respect to this second problem, I share the dissatisfaction of many Members of the Congress with regard to the type and efficacy of the programs that have heretofore been carried on.

Like you I want to be certain that it will present America in a proper light. I want to be certain that it will represent the spirit, the achievements, and the greatness of this country.

The ministries of propaganda in totalitarian countries are only too glad to obtain, if possible, that kind of literature and that type of motion pictures which presents certain seamy aspects of American life in order to persuade their own people that this country is filled with dissension, racial antipathies, a faltering faith in our own system, and other sentiments which are designed to put us in a bad light.

If such countries could contrive it, they would not care to present to their people historical films which show the growth and evolution of America but instead present such bawdy presentations as Tobacco Road and the Grapes of Wrath, which overemphasize and magnify a facet of American life which is the exception rather than the rule. These ministries of propaganda would be interested in such books and publications as are captious and critical of our own form of government. They would be interested in radio programs which reflect upon the purposes and objectives of the United States.

All this bears out the importance of placing this program in competent hands who will make certain that the real story of America and the American tradition will be told.

To that end I propose at the appropriate time to offer an amendment which would create an Advisory Commission with power to formulate the policy that would be expressed under the authority in this measure. I am setting out here the full text of the amendment:

Amendment to H. R. 3342: Page 18, after line 5, insert the following title, and change the title numbers, section numbers, and cross references in other titles of the bill accordingly:

"TITLE IX—ADVISORY COMMISSION TO FORMULATE POLICIES

"FORMULATION OF POLICIES

"SEC. 601. There is hereby created a United States Information and Educational Exchange Advisory Commission (hereinafter in this title referred to as the Commission) to be constituted as provided in section 602. The Commission shall formulate and present to the Secretary of State the policies to be followed and adhered to in connection with the interchange of persons, knowledge and skills, the assignment of specialists, the preparation and dissemination of information about the United States, its people and its policies, and the carrying out of the other provisions of this act, and, notwithstanding any other provision of this act.

"MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION; GENERAL PROVISIONS

"SEC. 602. (a) The Commission shall consist of 10 members, not more than six of whom shall be from any one political party, as follows: (1) Nine members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and (2) the Secretary of State or such officer in the State Department as may be designated by such Secretary.

"(b) The members of the Commission shall represent the public interest, but of the persons appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section, one shall be selected from among educators, one from among individuals formerly in active service in the armed forces of the United States, one from representatives of labor, one from the newspaper business, one from the motion picture industry, one from the radio industry, and three from persons having general business experience. All persons so appointed shall be persons of national reputations in their respective fields. No person holding any compensated Federal or State office shall be eligible for appointment under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) The term of each member appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall be 3 years except that the terms of office of such members first taking office on the Commission shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, three at the end of 1 year, three at the end of 2 years and three at the end of 3 years from the date of the enactment of this act. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor is appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his term of office any member may continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

"(d) The President shall designate a chairman and a vice chairman from among members of the Commission.

"(e) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as such members but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence in connection with attendance of meetings of the Commission away from their places of residences.

"(f) The Commission is authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry out the authority conferred upon it by this title.

"(g) The Commission is authorized, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such clerical assistants as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this title.

"RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

"SEC. 603. The Commission shall from time to time prepare and transmit to the Secretary and to the Congress its recommendations for carrying out the various activities authorized by this act, and shall submit to the Congress a quarterly report of all programs and activities recommended by it under this act and the action taken to carry out such recommendations."

Mr. Chairman, you will observe that an advisory committee of 10 with established reputations is provided for and that the members of such a commission would be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under such a provision if a person with oblique views should find a place on this commission, the responsibility would then be chargeable to the legislative branch. The amendment specifies the background of the members of the commission so that they will bring to their responsibilities experience in every field of communications. They would not be compensated and the amendment requires that from time to time they must transmit to the Congress their recommendations for carrying out the provisions of this act.

I am confident that with this type of a commission there will be a clear and distinct check upon the types of programs to be carried out, and there is complete reason to believe that the real America would be represented to the people abroad as an answer to the untruths and falsehoods which are constantly being disseminated to millions of people concerning conditions at home and the objectives we have in mind in bringing peace and freedom to the hundreds of millions who live in misery today and still nurture a slender hope for liberty.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS].

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to pay tribute to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT], who only a few days ago, made such a wonderful appeal for the continuation of the Voice of America program. Mr. Short's speech was sufficient in itself to have assured the necessary appropriations to continue this vital service to the nations of the world. I commend the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House for bringing this legislation to the floor, authorizing these broadcasts through the legislative processes.

America has assumed a most prominent place among the nations of the world. With such a distinction there goes with it responsibilities which we should not look lightly upon. For more than 150 years America has gone forward under the principles enunciated by our founding fathers, "rule of the people." It is all the more appropriate that this bill emanated from the House of Representatives. A man cannot sit here as a Member of this body without being elected by the people of the district he serves. Each of us in this body occupy the distinction which no other public official in the United States could boast.

It is the only job to which a person could never take office by appointment.

Now, this program is designed to convey to the radio audiences of the world, among other things, information about our representative form of government, freedom of speech, freedom of press, and freedom of religion. If the trend toward communism is halted, a large measure of credit would rightfully go to these informational American broadcasts.

I believe in economy in the operation of the Government. I do not, however, favor eliminating necessary and needed functions in order to get it. The Voice of America was established on January 6, 1946, by the State Department for the purpose of letting the world know what America is thinking and doing.

These broadcasts are on a 24-hour schedule, beaming programs in 24 different languages to all corners of the world. We do not know what the exact figures are on the listening audience, but they are far greater than most people think. More than 50,000 letters were received by this organization in 1946 relative to this program. Sixty-five percent of these letters were received from Europe, 25 percent from Latin-America, and the remaining 10 percent came from the Far East. Statistics reveal that a conservative estimate of listeners runs more than 100,000,000. This is very indicative of a large world audience.

On this daily schedule of broadcasting, the world hears quite a variety of programs. Thirty-six transmitters are kept in constant operation sending out over 5,000 programs a month. The breakdown of programs shows that of all programs included, 17 percent is devoted to news, 34 percent on developments in all fields of American life, 3 percent on drama, 28 percent to music, and 18 percent in variety, such as radio shows which are familiar to us.

It is very evident that these peoples want and need these programs. They hear them, that we are certain. In a recent letter to the Assistant Secretary of State William Benton, the Honorable Hans Olav, who is the counselor to the Norwegian Embassy, had this to say, and I quote:

> I have just returned from a 3 months' visit to Norway during which I talked with and met many people. In literally every place I visited, I found that those who had short-wave sets were keenly interested in the American programs and told me rather proudly that they were able to pick up the United States. They were grateful not only that good music was heard, but also for the occasional educational and other talks carried on the short-wave programs. It seems to me that this living link of the spoken word and musical note between the United States and Norway is of inestimable value to the betterment of understanding between our two peoples.

We know that there are relative few radio sets abroad in comparison with the number in America. Nearly all foreign sets are equipped with short-wave receivers and the Department's personnel in these countries inform us that people will come from miles to hear the programs of the Voice of America.

It is entirely above all barriers of language, literacy, national boundaries, and censorship. When the former Secretary of State, James Byrnes, made his famous speech at Stuttgart, Germany, last year, the Polish censors refused to tell the people about it. They allowed nothing to be printed and kept everything contained in this speech secret from the Polish people. It was rebroadcast by the Voice of America and soon the Polish censors released all the details because the people had heard it anyway over their short-wave sets.

Letters and reports from the four corners of the earth clearly demonstrate to the State Department that the people are very much interested in what goes on here in America. The British Broadcasting Corp. is spending $20,000,000 annually in putting 98 program-hours a day in short wave to foreign nations. The 1947 appropriation to carry on these broadcasts amounted to the sum of $7,804,321, which is not excessive for the great benefits derived.

The State Department has as its target, broadcasts beamed to every country of the world in which there is a radio set. Requests are coming from everywhere to increase the period of time allotted each country. The Balkans want more. Southeast Asia wants more. The whole world wants more.

Let us keep on telling the world about our progress. The nations of the world should be privileged to continue to hear this program. The Voice of America should be expanded, not hamstrung.

(Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

(Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

THE PIECES OF THE TRUMAN PROGRAM

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I have no word of criticism of Mr. Benton. I am sure he is a very estimable gentleman, and, of course, I yield to no one in my respect for the members of the Foreign Relations Committee and its very able chairman and the chairman of the subcommittee.

Any realistic appraisal of the world situation today makes it obvious that spending money to propagandize our way of life through such devices as the Voice of America is a flagrant waste of taxpayers' funds. The picture of tons of potatoes being deliberately destroyed by our Department of Agriculture did more damage to American prestige abroad than a hundred radio broadcasts can ever repair. Within the past 2 weeks it has been revealed that we have 1,031 employees in the State Department Office of Information and Cultural Affairs in the domestic branch alone. There are hundreds more overseas. We know that their objectives are praiseworthy. They are out to win friends for the American way of life as opposed to socialism and communism. But we shall not win converts to our economic system unless we demonstrate at home that we can solve our problems more effectively under liberty than they are solved overseas under totalitarian regimentation—on the British Socialist model or the Russian Communist pattern. I urge Congress to use the money we should be wasting in this way to give American taxpayers some indication that we have not forgotten them. Just as Americans would deeply resent any widespread effort by British Socialists or Russian Communists to propagandize us, so do Europeans resent this propaganda technique on our part.

The Voice of America broadcasts are just one piece of the Truman program.

The pieces are beginning to fall into place, and the pattern is becoming clear. It is not a pretty pattern; it is not a pattern which the people of the United States can look on with confidence or with a sense of hope for the future.

Taken alone, something could be said for the avowed purposes of the program embodied in H. R. 3342—the promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies. That sounds like a laudable purpose, and, in fact, such interchange has been going on for generations.

But we have learned to look behind the titles and the labels of measures proposed by the Truman administration.

The Greek-Turkey-aid bill was presented to this Congress as a humanitarian measure, designed to relieve hunger and suffering. The Truman administration attempted to conceal and disguise its true character, which was admitted only after the measure was subjected to searching examination on the floor of the House. Then it was admitted that all of the so-called aid to Turkey was to be military aid, and most of the aid to Greece was to be military aid. The humanitarian purpose turned out to be hypocrisy.

No, Mr. Chairman, we must look behind the high-sounding title in the present bill about the interchange of knowledge and seek out the true character of this measure. Its true character is not difficult to discover. The Voice of America program is nothing more or less than the propaganda arm of the Truman doctrine. It is just one more piece in the pattern of the Truman adventure in international relations.

What are some of the other pieces in the Truman program which have become apparent in the past few days?

On May 26, Mr. Truman urged the Congress to authorize a program of military collaboration with all the petty and not so petty dictators of South America. Mr. Truman submited a draft of a bill which would authorize the United States to take over the arming of South America on a scale far beyond that involved in the $400,000,000 hand-out to Greece and Turkey.

Under the Truman proposal the United States would train the soldiers, sailors, and airmen of the other nations of the Western Hemisphere. We would maintain, repair, and replace the military equipment of those nations. We would transfer American arms, planes, ships, and other military items and munitions, together with technical information, and we would accept in payment for such activity anything which would be satisfactory to the President. This is the most far-reaching proposal for the militarization of this hemisphere at American ex-

pense of which it is possible to conceive. It means the pouring out of the resources of the United States in support of the Fascist gang around dictator Peron in Argentina. It means the pouring out of the resources of the United States behind every ambitious dictator-on-the-make in South America. It means turning South America into an armed camp. But this is only one piece of the emerging Truman pattern.

On June 2, Mr. Truman continued his campaign for universal peacetime military training in the United States by releasing the Truman commission's recommendations. Even Mr. Truman's commission did not attempt to estimate the staggering cost of this adventure into militarism at home, but it estimated that the outlay of $1,750,000,000 a year was only a part of the total.

Let me repeat, this Truman commission itself admits that an annual cost of $1,750,000,000—more than four and one-half million a day from now on—would be only a part of the cost in dollars of this proposal to fasten a permanent military system upon the United States. But even the cost in dollars is not as important as the cost in American liberty. Every instinct of the American people rebels at the proposal that the military should take over in America. They know that where military control begins, there the basic American liberties end.

But military control at home is a part of the emerging Truman program. The Truman administration is using all its propaganda resources in an attempt to soften up the American people to accept this idea. On Wednesday of this week the New York Times carried the headline "Patterson backs 'military mind'." Mr. Truman's Secretary of War was at Columbia University outlining the charms of the military mind, and according to the New York Times news story, and I quote:

Mr. Patterson was joined in his defense of the "military mind" by Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal who cited wartime incidents to give point to his argument.

Yes; the Truman administration is busy in its attempt to sell the idea of military control to the people of America. And hand in hand with this propaganda campaign go secret meetings for industrial mobilization.

On June 4, a widely read Washington columnist reported, and I quote:

One of the most secret meetings since war days was held behind tightly barred doors in Washington's vast Pentagon building last week.

The writer is Mr. Pearson, and no one has attempted to refute his report. He went on, and I quote:

Plans were laid in detail for the establishment of an industry reserve corps of American workers and employers in major American industries.

Purpose of the reserve corps would be to prepare industry for rapid conversion to wartime production in an emergency. Special training courses for employers and employees will be worked out if the plan finally is approved. The industrial corps would have units in every major manufacturing plant in the Nation.

This is the kind of thing which is taking place behind barred doors in the Pentagon Building, about which the people of the United States learn only by accident. This is a part of the emerging Truman program.

It is against this background that the Voice of America program must be considered. This vast foreign propaganda machine proposed by the administration is a part of this program. It is a part just as Mr. Truman's friendship with the dictator Perón in South America is a part. It is a part just as Mr. Truman's eagerness for universal military training in the United States is a part. It is a part just as Mr. Truman's proposal for arming every South American country to the teeth is a part. It is a part of the whole Truman doctrine of draining off the resources of the United States to support every reactionary government in the world.

I am opposed to the Voice of America just as I am opposed to every part of the dangerous and irresponsible Truman doctrine.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, finally we know just where our colleague stands on this legislation. I suppose we may even assume that he is against all foreign missions.

Mr. Chairman, as I have listened to this debate and have tried to summarize the objections to the pending bill, I have concluded that the greatest objection is that the program may not be properly administered in the interest of America. This is tantamount to saying that America does not have enough patriotic men and women to whom this program might be entrusted. It seems to me that this is a rather fatal admission for a gentleman to make and, in fact, an absurd position for gentlemen to take.

While listening to the debate I asked myself the question "Is democracy on retreat in the world?" We have just witnessed within the last few hours the trojan horse technique of Russian aggression, and we know that from VE-day on the world has witnessed a bloodless conquest of communism. Communism has been spreading like a prairie fire. All of us know that false Russian propaganda has played an important part in the spread of communism.

I visited Europe immediately following VE-day, and I had an opportunity somewhat similar to that of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] to hear some of the Russian broadcasts, the only answer to which we can make is to give even more strength to the Voice of America, to the end that we might be able to penetrate the iron curtain of Soviet influence. Immediately after victory in Europe and as soon as the Russians reached Berlin, they started to spread false propaganda. Ten days or 2 weeks after VE-day I was at Magdeburg, Germany, on the banks of the Elbe River. I stood at one end of Friendship Bridge, which was built by American men and with American money, and guarded at the other end by Russian soldiers. This was the bridge which was used to transfer the displaced persons from one zone to another. Immediately after VE-day—Russia did not wait 24 days or 24 months, but perhaps within 24 hours—a picture of Joe Stalin was placed on a large road sign at the Russian end of Friendship Bridge welcoming the displaced persons back into the Russian occupied part of Germany. The minds of these displaced persons were being poisoned by false propaganda which came from the Russian-controlled radio in Berlin.

Since VJ-day I have traveled in the islands of the Pacific. I was recently in Greece and Turkey. All over the world Russian propaganga is villifying American democracy and defaming our institutions in the eyes of the people of the world. We cannot say that this propaganda is not having influence. We know that it is having influence. We see definite evidence daily of the spread of communism as it sweeps across the earth.

To abandon this program now would mean that all that has been spent on it in the past and all the good that has been accomplished so far would be a total and complete loss. It would be even worse than a total and complete loss, because the Russians would say to the rest of the world that the great truths which have been heard over American radio were nothing more than false propaganda and that even the American people realized the falsity of the statements which had been made by the Voice of America over the airways of the world and had repudiated the program.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHELF. Is it not true that when some 5,000 bushels of wheat was given out by the Russians in the French zone here a few months ago there was great fanfare but no mention made whatever when some 2,000,000 bushels were given to those same unfortunate people in France by the United States?

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman is correct. Mr. Chairman, this is a very important matter. The objections offered to the passage of this bill should not appeal to the intelligence of the Members of this House.

Someone, a moment ago, referred to some statement which was attributed to the Saviour. We all know that the Saviour once said: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." We must free the minds of the people of the world by letting them know the truth about the institutions of America. We have liberated the bodies of the oppressed people of the universe. We must not now permit their minds to be enslaved.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I think the question before us can be summed up in this fashion. We fought the war

not with money alone, we fought it with money, with men, and with ideas. We are now asked by the opponents of this bill to win the peace with money alone. This we cannot do unless we want to tie one hand behind our backs. We can win the peace only with men and with ideas as well as money.

Let us see what arguments the gentlemen who oppose this bill have to muster against it and how they square those arguments with the arguments they themselves have made in the past.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I will yield as soon as I have finished my statement.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman referred to those who made arguments against it. We have not had any opportunity to make any argument.

Mr. JAVITS. It has been argued before on many occasions by those who now oppose this bill, and at great length, that appropriations which were made for relief and other purposes to aid in the reconstruction of Europe that they did the United States no good, because nobody knew that they came from the United States, and that such assistance represented the humanitarian and statesmanlike act of the United States. Here is a bill which proposes to make us to make clear to the world just what we are doing and why we are doing it. Nevertheless it is opposed. May I point out that the cost involved in this whole program is at most three-tenths of 1 percent of our program of reconstruction since VJ-day and probably as little as two-tenths of 1 percent.

The second argument which has been made is that our friends tell us that if we just stick to the United States and use all our money here to make this the best system on earth, everybody will want to imitate it. But if we do not tell them what it is, and do not tell them how it works, then they will not be able to imitate it because they will not know what it is, and they will not know just what it is we want them to imitate.

Last, the gentlemen who oppose this bill have told us before that they want to save money, they want to make the program for the world's reconstruction as inexpensive as possible. Is there any better way to save money than to convey information on the policies, the motives, and the ideas of the United States by every media of radio, movies, and press, thereby encouraging efforts at reconstruction within these countries and shortening the time within which we must assist them with the goods which these very same gentleman have constantly opposed our appropriating money for?

Obviously, what is happening is very simple. The gentlemen who always oppose every measure which would enable the United States to strike a blow for world peace by assisting with postwar reconstruction are opposing this bill.

This bill has one other very important point. It tries to inject into our foreign policy the necessary human quotient. For what is foreign policy? It is nothing but men's aspirations, their hopes, their fears, their prejudices. If we do not transmit ideas abroad we can never hope in an effective way to deal with the hopes, the fears, the prejudices, and the aspirations of the world.

Finally, this is not a program in the main for broadcasting the Voice of America. The bill has been very wisely drawn and very necessarily drawn to be a program for the exchange of men, too. That to my mind is one of its important and principal points. It proposes the exchange of technicians, of students, and of professors. It proposes to help to acquaint the people of the world personally and physically with each other. Every traveler, every soldier who has been abroad and who has seen the conditions abroad and talked with foreign peoples, will tell you that the most effective way to convince the world that America's purposes are peaceful and constructive, that we want nothing and want to exploit no one, is by having people see us in action on our home grounds. I think this bill, considering its benefits is the cheapest expenditure the Congress has been called upon to make for a very long time.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ARENDS. Let me ask the gentleman a question in all sincerity. We assume, naturally, that our students going to other nations of the world will try to teach the other nations of the world our form of living, what we are doing in our country, and tell them of our democracy, and so forth. Naturally we come to the conclusions that the people of the other states in the world will do the same when they come here. Suppose Russian students come over here and try to teach us a little more about communism. In this bill there is a provision to prohibit these students from staying here any longer, that we can deport them if their mannerisms or their characteristics are not what they should be. So what do we do? We say, "All right, we are going to deport you." I remember distinctly that only a few years ago the Congress passed a resolution to deport Harry Bridges, but it never happened. I am wondering what might happen in this instance.

Mr. JAVITS. The answer to both of the gentleman's questions is as follows:

The bill prohibits any political activity by any student, professor, or other person who comes over under its terms under penalty of prompt and summary deportation. The case is quite different from the Bridges case where he was admitted as a resident alien; these students and professors are admitted only under the specific limitations of this bill, and these provisions were drawn by the legislative counsel at the committee's request with just such a situation in mind. It is not telling us but boring from within that any American fears, and the bill fully protects us against political activities or activities not consistent with our security by those coming here under the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, the headlines in the afternoon papers proclaim the fact that the Reds have taken over Bulgaria, too. Today it is Bulgaria; yesterday it was Hungary. Who tomorrow? Who is going to be next? The pattern is always the same—infiltration, boring from within, and then a coup d'état. How far will communistic totalitarianism dare to go? What is the end going to be? How will we fare if its objectives are fulfilled?

The bill now before us is going to help to determine how far communistic pressures can go, what the end will be, and what its effect on us will be.

We have decided on the foreign policy of this Nation. We are committed to a policy of aggressive world leadership. We are trying to lead the world away from war, trying to induce men to sit down together around council tables and talk out their differences; to settle them peaceably instead of resorting to war. So we are not concerned with a matter of policy today. The only question before us today is how vigorously we are prepared to back up the policy on which we have embarked. If we are going to provide the leadership which the world needs so desperately, and wants so desperately, we shall have to acquaint the world with the things that America stands for. We know how vigorously Russia pursues her propaganda activities. Concrete evidence of this has been presented to us time and again during this debate. Some of us have seen how effectively this propaganda is carried on in other countries. We know that in all such activities which are intended to foster world revolution and world communism, Russia uses her best minds. There is no limit to the number of persons used or to the amount of money expended. And they are making progress. We see evidences of that every day. There is plenty of fertile ground in the world in which to spread communistic propaganda. Where human misery abounds, and it does in so much of the world, communistic doctrine and hate propaganda find their most effective medium for growth.

By contrast, we are sending out a few outstanding men like Byrnes and Marshall, but we provide them with limited funds and inadequate personnel, often poorly paid and poorly prepared personnel. Yes, in many cases we are sending out file clerks for diplomats, and then sitting back and expecting diplomatic wonders. It cannot be done. Starvation policies will not produce results, either in the State Department or in foreign lands. We must keep abreast of the times and fight fire with fire. We must tell the world what is going on in this country and what this country stands for.

We need not concern ourselves about the threat of war—not now. But 5 years from now or 15 years from now, I do not know. Then it may be too late to concern ourselves. We must keep abreast of what is going on and match propaganda with information so that the world

will know what this Nation stands for and what it is trying to do. Then our leadership will count in the world.

We have more to sell in this country that any other nation on the face of the globe. We have Americanism. There is nothing else like it. We must let the world know about it. Communism is being sold to the world today. It is time we learned to sell Americanism. We can do it if we will. This is one means of doing it.

Mr. Chairman, I want to commend the great Committee on Foreign Affairs, and particularly its distinguished chairman, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON], and the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], for bringing it before the House. They have performed a real service to their country and to the world.

(Mr. COOLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I recently made.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, before we close this debate, I want to commend the Members on both sides of the aisle on the splendid spirit of nonpartisanship shown here today. I am glad that there is a general understanding of the great problems now confronting our country in the foreign field and that it is generally realized that we must make the voice of America heard and understood throughout the world.

I wish to pay tribute to the great chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON], who has worked so long and hard for world understanding and cooperation. May I pay tribute to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], chairman of the subcommittee and author of this bill, who has so effectively led the forces in favor of this program?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from South Carolina for his kind expressions, and I reciprocate them.

I now yield the remainder of the time, 5 minutes, to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON].

Mr. EATON. Mr. Chairman, first of all I wish to pay tribute to our brilliant and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], He, with his subcommittee, has worked very hard and very wisely in the preparation of this bill. He has had the unanimous support of the membership of the whole committee on both sides. He has brought a good bill here, although we admit that no single piece of legislation will meet all the requirements of this vast and complex problem.

I thank the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS] for his kind words. I have a very profound affection and regard for him, as I have for his colleagues. It is encouraging once in a while in the political rough and tumble to get something besides a brickbat.

I want to stress the necessity for this legislation. I join with everyone in disgust and disappointment over the absurd failure and unnecessary mistakes and of this program in days recently gone by. When, for example, I saw that unspeakable picture of a fat prostitute designed to be sent out over the world as a picture of American womanhood, I almost gave up in despair. But that has gone over the dam, with a great many damns along with it, well deserved, and we now confront a situation from which there is absolutely no escape.

This world is shaken to its foundation. Every race everywhere is disturbed, spiritually as well as economically and politically—shaken from all their old foundations. God only knows what the future will mean for our children and for future generations in all the world; but one thing is certain, we are going to go up or down together, and this Nation of ours stands today as the one great leader, I believe ordained of God, to call the rest of the world into a time of hope and progress, after the chaos resulting from war. This is why I want to see America interpreted to mankind so that our leadership will receive full understanding and response.

What is America? It is not boots and shoes and gadgets to be sold, as one gentleman here seemed to think today. It is not a certain way of acquiring automobiles or bank buildings or bank accounts. Somebody asked me the other day, "What is America?" I answered, and you must forgive a poor expreacher for this point of view: "America is a beautiful soul." That is what has made America a spiritual and material power: A passion to be free, a consciousness of the dignity of the individual made in the image of God, a great passion that men should have full opportunity to realize themselves. That is the spiritual reality that we mean when we say "America."

What is an American? An American is a man whose soul loves the soul of America. No matter what color he is, what his politics may be, what part of the world he may be born in, if his spirit responds to the spirit of freedom that created this country and made it the hope of the world, he is an American.

Our problem now, Mr. Chairman, is to make Americanism dominant in every portion of the world. The only way to do that is to drive out bad ideas by putting good ones in their place and keeping them there.

I hope this legislation will go through, and I hope the Government will summon men of vision, men of spiritual passion and understanding, to organize and develop this program and make it a success.

The first step, as I see it, is for the Members of this House to overcome their fears and anxieties and prejudices and vote for this legislation. Let us do a good job—while we are at it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired; all time has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, OBJECTIVES, AND DEFINITIONS

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the "United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1947."

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I submit a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HOFFMAN moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

ARE WE AS DUMB AS WE SEEM?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, leaving out all reference to purposes and motives, let us take a look at what we are doing.

Not long ago the Congress voted $350,000,000 to be used to aid the unfortunate people of Europe. That appropriation was made not only because we are kindhearted, solicitous for the welfare of others, but for the added reason that we desire to stop the spread of communism.

The argument was that hungry, suffering people were more apt to listen to and adopt false teachings than were those more comfortably situated.

Then we came out in the open, and, yielding to the President's plea, the Congress voted $400,000,000 military aid and access to billions of dollars of war-surplus supplies to aid the Governments of Greece and Turkey. Again the effort to frighten our people in order to get them to support this measure. The argument was made that Russia, with its communistic hordes, was marching south and east.

Assume for the moment and for the sake of the argument that our fears were justified and that to protect ourselves from Russian aggression, from the march of communism, it was necessary to use our dollars, our materials, and our men to stop communism at the Turkish frontier, a doctrine to which I do not subscribe, let us examine our subsequent action.

Having embarked on a policy which will cost billions of dollars, mountains of materials, and perhaps the lives of a million or more Americans if war comes as a result of that, the other body, day before yesterday, ratified a treaty with Italy. Under that treaty, and a policy which we have adopted, billions of our dollars will go into Italy and of those dollars, Russia, under the present treaty will get from Italy one hundred million.

Will someone please tell us why we should give our dollars, our materials, and the services of our men to stop the Russians and Communists from moving south and east, and at the same time make it possible for Russia to obtain money from Italy which can supply it only because of our money and material; from Italy which contributes only be-

cause of our insistence, thus using the aid which Russia receives from us through Italy to strengthen the movement of the Communists south and east?

But, Mr. Chairman, the height of absurdity is reached here today in this proposed legislation. Under this bill we are asked to authorize the expenditure of additional billions which when expended will tend to defeat the objectives which we are told we are seeking to obtain when we appropriate the seven-hundred-odd-million dollars for foreign aid and for aid to Greece and Turkey.

Millions of the taxpayers' money are to be spent to stop communism in Greece and Italy, and now today, by this bill, we are asked to authorize the expenditure of other millions to bring teachers of communism here where in American schools, colleges, and universities and in public forums they can, and they will, advocate the acceptance of communism.

Apparently what we need is some sort of institution to examine and determine whether we are sane, dumb, foolish, or just emotionally overwhelmed with theories handed to us from abroad, or by those the Republicans in days gone by, characterized as wide-eyed, long-haired fuzzy-wuzzies.

Into my office within the last few days have come hundreds of cards from farmers protesting the cuts in the appropriation bill for the Agriculture Department. Those cuts were made because it was necessary to cut down on our expenditures. We have taken the money away from our own farmers and now are told we must give it to the State Department to spend to bring guest speakers of communism to teach our children what they should do.

When will the Republicans who are hanging onto the tail of the "international kite," let go, get back to earth and common sense?

I have voted to cut domestic appropriations time and again because I thought this Government of our needed a little economy. Now, you turn around here, denying to the farmers of the country the money they asked to enable them to improve their production in order to feed the hungry people across the seas, and you appropriate those same dollars you asked me to take from the home folks to bring Communists over here to undermine our government. Does that make sense? To me it does not. I am telling you, I am getting pretty tired of voting against the interests of my farmers or what they think is their interest, voting against my own interest from a political standpoint, and having some Members of this House some of them Republicans, dish out millions upon millions of dollars to these foreign governments and to the New Dealers and left-wingers on one pretext after the other. Why does the Congress do it? I would like someone to tell me.

Mr. CHELF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. CHELF. The gentleman does not sincerely believe that Russia is going to let anybody come over here and teach us anything, does he?

Mr. HOFFMAN. What is the idea then of appropriating the money? Why waste the money?

Mr. CHELF. The gentleman does not believe that Russia is going to let teachers come over here and teach us anything, does he?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Why, certainly, if we are fools enough to accept their teaching. Does not the gentleman know that Russia has been doing that very thing for the last 10 or 15 years. Does not the gentleman know that some of them have already been convicted? What does the gentleman think Browder and Foster have been doing for the last 20 years?

Mr. CHELF. I am talking about under this bill. They do not want their people contaminated by us.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is the object of this—have us pay for their propaganda. This bill will let them come over here and teach our young folks, not the old folks—we are too hard-headed—but take the youth of the land and teach them communism, and we, under subsection 3, pay them $10 a day to do it. I say it is all nonsense.

Mr. CHELF. Do not undersell the youth of America.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to say to the gentleman from Kentucky that Russia has her instructors in almost every college in America teaching communism and undermining America.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And under this bill we are going to pay them for coming over here, feed and house them, and probably clothe them, and wine and dine them while they are here. See section 4, page 13 of the bill for the authorization for entertainment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my motion.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Chairman, first of all I want to commend the attitude of the gentleman from Michigan in asking unanimous consent to withdraw his motion because along with the rest of us he would like to expedite the public business and get along with a consideration of the merits of the resolution.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Why did not the gentleman give us some time then so we could discuss the merits long ago?

Mr. MUNDT. I am sorry, we only had 60 minutes. I did not have the time. I would have been glad to have given some of it to the gentleman if I would have had more time.

I do not now want to take much time discussing the particular motion to recommit to the committee because the gentleman himself has offered to withdraw the motion and wants to continue discussion of the bill. I want to correct one misunderstanding, however, which has arisen about this bill. It does not provide any place, anywhere, for paying the expenses of foreigners who want to come to this country. He said we would be paying Communists to come to this country. Such is not the case. This legislation simply corrects a situation which now exists rather than creating the conditions which he said might exist if this bill becomes law.

As I said in the debate earlier, there are now 3,696 Russians in this country today who came here quite apart from any relationship whatsoever to this bill. If you read the language on page 3, you cannot miss it. When this bill becomes law it will no longer be possible for the Russians to have 3,696 people in this country while denying Americans the right to visit their country. We are correcting in this bill that which the gentleman complains is taking place, but we are not creating the problem; we are, in fact, correcting it. As to the second aspect, about somebody coming over to our schools and teaching our children communism, I call your attention to the language, mostly in monosyllabic words, on line 21, page 3:

> If the Secretary finds that any person from another country, while in the United States pursuant to this section, is engaged in activities of a political nature or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, the Secretary shall promptly report such finding to the Attorney General.

That is a safeguard not now existing. We write that into law when we pass this legislation. It does not become operative unless we pass the bill, but if we pass the bill, then it becomes an effective safeguard.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I would like to ask the gentleman just what article 4 on page 15 means, if it does not mean expenses of travel throughout the United States for foreign-born itinerants.

Mr. MUNDT. That is something entirely different. Of course, we provide for information tours. We have been doing that with the Belgian editors. We have been doing that with the Argentine journalists, and we have been doing that for many years with people that we officially entertain in this country. It does not provide for payment of tuition in colleges and educating other people unless we deliberately bring to America designated groups or individuals that we ourselves are eager to have educated in and about America.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. What does section 3 mean then?

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COUDERT. In order that the RECORD may be quite clear, I think the gentleman has stated it, but I would like to have him state it even more clearly, is it the intent of the committee that drafted and sponsored this bill that the provision on page 3, section 201, to the effect that the Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges, and so forth, does not in any way mean that there is any obligation to pay the expenses of such interchanges?

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is correct. There is no obligation. If at some time the United States finds, as it may well find, that it is desirable to bring additional students from a country like China, we could, if there were an authorized expenditure for such a purpose, make payments, but there is no obligation at all in the language of the bill requiring the United States to do so. It is not at all contemplated as a general policy.

Mr. COUDERT. The reason I asked the question is because, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I want to be sure just exactly what the intent of this bill is so that when the Departments comes to us and says we want "x" million dollars to transport students from abroad and keep them here we know just what was intended by the Congress in enacting this bill.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. There may be many countries from which it is important that students come to this country, and which cannot get American exchange to support them here. In those cases it would be possible under this language—and it is intended—that the United States should assist in the transportation and maintenance of those students. Almost invariably arrangements can be made with the university or college where they study in America for them to have free tuition or scholarships, but their transportation and maintenance might be provided by us in certain cases where it is in our national interest to do so.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, with that explanation before us, I ask that the motion to recommit be defeated.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. I object, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion to recommit offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The motion was rejected.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as I understand, the purpose of this bill is to sell America to the rest of the world. There is an old saying that if a man is honest he need not go around telling people about it, his actions will speak louder than his words. If America has not been sold to the world in the last 160 years, I doubt very much if $31,000,000 is going to sell it to the world now. For 100 years or more the people of the Old World have been coming to this land in such large numbers that 25 years ago it was necessary to put the bars up to pass a law known as the quota law. They had heard about America. I suppose there are many Members on the floor of this House like myself whose parents both came from the Old World, long before the days of the War Between the States. They had heard about America and its government of freedoms. Since that time they have come in such increasing numbers that as I say, we put the bars up. In that period of time the people who came to America have been in constant communication with their relatives, their friends, and their neighbors across the sea. They were told of the blessings of liberty and life here. You have never heard of any exodus of these people from our shores. A recent poll taken in England of people between the ages of 18 and 30 on whether they desired to emigrate to America showed 80 percent in favor of doing so. In Italy over 90 percent were in favor.

You say that America has not been sold to the world? Let me say as a member of a committee who left the shores of the United States less than 2 years ago and journeyed in some 15 countries of Europe with one exception people came to us and asked if there was not something we could do to help them come to the great United States. If America, this land of opportunity, has not been sold to the people of Europe would they be so eager to come to the United States?

Not long ago I was talking with Mr. Constantine Brown, foreign news analyst for the Washington Star, a very distinguished journalist and columnist at the very top of his profession and nationally known. He spent the first 4 months of this year in various countries of the old world, Europe particularly. His statement to me was: "All of Europe would like to come to the United States if they were permitted to do so." Do you think it is necessary to sell the United States to the rest of the world, when you go to foreign countries and stand in the presence of long rows of white crosses of the men who wore the uniform of our country and died in the cause of liberty and freedom? Do you think it is necessary to sell the United States to the rest of the world after we have spent some three hundred billion dollars and sacrificed the lives of 300,000 of our precious American boys? Europe knows that hardly a nation or a people across the ocean but has received aid from us. One of the problems of our army of occupation in Germany while I was there—the summer of 1945—was to keep the Germans who were in the Russian zone of occupation from coming into the American zone of occupation. They know us well and knew they would be better treated under our flag? Of course they know.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. There is no man in this House for whom I have greater respect than I have for the gentleman from Michigan, and I am sure his people in Detroit, Mich., have that same feeling, based on his integrity, ability, and devotion to duty. But does not the gentleman find it necessary and advisable periodically to go back to Detroit to tell his people what he has done here and why he did it? Is his good work here enough, unless he describes it to them, and explains the reasons for his actions? Does not the gentleman find that of value to him?

Mr. DONDERO. Perhaps it is what I stand for and what I do and the way I vote in this Chamber rather than what I say back home.

Mr. JUDD. Do not you have to have both—the deed plus the word?

Mr. DONDERO. May I suggest that this $31,000,000 might be better spent, if it must be spent, in cleaning up some of the problems here at home rather than to try and tell the rest of the world what it already knows. This bill is unnecessary and a waste of public money. I trust this bill will be defeated.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. I am under the impression that the gentleman is in error. He is laboring under the impression that this aims to encourage immigration. This bill has nothing to do with immigration nor does it advocate immigration.

Mr. DONDERO. Not at all. I know perfectly well the purpose of the legislation.

(Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. RIZLEY addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think that perhaps a woman can speak from her heart about the thoughts and feelings of women, wives, and mothers, whether they be gold star or blue star or whatever they may be. We have a gold star mother in the House. I have not talked with her as to her feelings about this bill. I do not know how she feels, but I do know that the women of this country do not want any more wars and that they are willing to expend everything, save only their honor, in whatever seems wise to set up the kind of a climate that peace can live in. That is a climate where there is understanding, and there cannot be understanding unless there is exchange of thought and ideas. The best way to get exchange of thought and ideas is in exchange of personnel. There has been so much said about this radio program. I am all for it. As it happens I know something about international radio. I know it is not easy, if you give up your frequencies to get them back again. There is truth in what has been said on this floor in that regard. I think it would be the height of stupidity for us to lose hold of the air rights that we have. It has not been easy to get them. If you are familiar with the Havana Conference and so forth, where all the radio people met and tried to do each other out of wave bands. To relinquish our bands, would be little less than stupid.

I would like to emphasize the exchange of teachers, of students, of technicians, of

specialists of all sorts with all the countries of the world. There are other countries in the world than Russia. Why do we do nothing but talk about Russia, Russia, Russia? Yes; she is the other big titan, that is true. She is a very strong country, we hear, but is she not a very weak country, really, for she does not have even the fundamentals of right living. She does not know what it is to do something for the other fellow. She has not learned that the height of happiness is to do something for somebody else. Without such knowledge no nation has begun to live.

We who are women want every possible thing done that will lead to greater understanding. We want to open the paths to the consciousness of other people. We want them to know what it is we have here, even though it is still imperfect. This bill has been most carefully worked over by our committee and by our subcommittee limiting and protecting where such provisions were necessary. I am certain this House is going to pass this legislation for I have confidence in the sanity and judgment of the Members of this House. Through this program, well used, we shall be setting up two-way roads to understanding. All who want from us will be giving us much in return as the exchange of skills, of ideas, of ever-increasing fellowship slowly bridge the dark river of doubt that must be spanned as we build the great highway to peace.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, as far as the foreign broadcasts are concerned there may be some merit in them when they tell what America thinks; but I was utterly disgusted with the broadcasts that went out from the State Department to Russia while Henry Wallace and Harold Stassen were over there misleading the people of Europe as to what the American people thought. They reminded me of the Irishman who came back from a trip to France and said the French were so dumb that he could hardly make them understand their own language.

If you will provide that a copy of every broadcast be sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President pro tempore of the Senate for the inspection of the Members after it is sent, in order that we may know what is going on, that program might have some merit; but if you are going to put a bunch of semi-Reds down there to pump a lot of Red propaganda into Europe to mislead them as to what the American people think, you will be doing the American people irreparable harm.

Another thing, you provide in the bill for the exchange of professors. God knows if we could send out of this country a boatload of professors once a month for a while, we might be doing this country a great deal of good.

And talk about deporting anybody. It is all we can do to get Eisler tried, much less deported.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. ARENDS. And we could not even deport Harry Bridges despite a resolution of Congress.

Mr. RANKIN. No; and we could not even deport Harry Bridges. The Supreme Court finally made him a citizen.

These Communist professors are in almost every college in America, and they are undermining and destroying confidence in this Government and trying to destroy the American way of life. I am speaking from the cards, because I have heard the testimony, and read the testimony, taken by the Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If we cannot reform the Communists who are here in America, how can we hope to reform the Communists in their own back yard?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly we cannot.

Great Britain is not asking to send any teachers over here. These teachers will come from behind the iron curtain. That is where they will come from—Russia.

I would like to vote for a reasonable bill, but there should be some amendments taking out the vicious portion of this measure.

I realize that it is a good thing for the rest of the world to know about America, but do you think they do not already know? Do you think they do not know now that we are going to send propaganda there? Do you think this is going to help if we send propaganda there to try to make them believe that the United States is on its way to communism? If you let some men broadcast that is the kind of doctrine they will get.

I submit this bill ought to be seriously amended. There ought to be a provision that a copy of every broadcast should be sent to the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate to be inspected by the Members of Congress that we may know what is being told to the people in Europe. Then there are these provisions here for bringing people over to this country from behind the iron curtain. That provision should be eliminated. We have too many of that kind here now.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. Does not the gentleman agree with me that if the world by this time does not know our ideals and our objectives that they are just too stupid ever to understand them, regardless of any type of program which the State Department may engage in?

Mr. RANKIN. The statesmen of the world know about the American Government. After the last World War almost every government in Europe crashed. They rewrote their constitutions, or reformed their government, but not a single one of them followed the Constitution of the United States. Governments have crashed since this war closed and they have set up other kinds of government, but not a single one of them has followed the pattern of the Government of the United States.

You have a lot of propaganda going out from this country today over the radio, through picture shows and even through the press, that is misleading as to what the American people think. I for one am not willing to continue that kind of policy at Government expense.

This bill should be drastically amended or recommitted to the committee from which it came.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mrs. LUSK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am very much interested in this bill. In my opinion, it is perhaps one of the most important pieces of legislation that the House will have an opportunity to consider. Because I am not a member of the committee I have not felt the necessity of speaking for the bill, as there seems to be a great deal of interest in favor of the bill. However, the gentlewoman from Ohio presented a challenge to me I feel I must accept.

I would like for you to know I feel that America has a great deal to be proud of up to this point. Our people have conducted themselves in a way that the country can be proud of and we can stand behind them. But we of the Congress cannot let them down at this point. This great task is far from being finished. Our boys have done their part. The people of this Congress must do their part at this time in helping to make the peace if we are to live up to the ideals that our servicemen established and the things they felt they were fighting for when they went overseas. I have many letters, and I am sure all of you have, outlining the things they were doing, the reasons why they were on the battlefronts, the things they felt they were doing for the people at home. It is just as important now that we carry that standard and those ideals forward and that we keep our position at the head of all nations and that we fulfill our opportunity for leadership.

Mr. Chairman, a great deal has been said about the importance of education, that we must educate our children in this Nation if we are to maintain our place as a leader of nations. The world is too small now to think of only one nation when we speak of education. There is no better way for us to carry on a program of world education than through the plan presented by this bill for the Voice of America. It is very important that we help students in other nations, students who live in other lands, to understand our plan of education. We also have an opportunity to learn from them about their way of life.

For quite a long time now in the public school program we have been exchanging student teachers with colleges of other countries in order that they would know more about our plan of teaching and our method and administration of public-school education and could go home and carry out the things we feel are important. Our student teachers have gained much in understanding of world affairs. The same purpose will be served in teach-

ing people about our country and the things we want them to go home and teach their people. This exchange of students with other lands will have a wide influence toward creating a greater confidence and understanding of our way of life.

The plan for the Voice of America is a fine plan and I urge your support of it.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can agree on time. This is the first section of the bill. There are many more sections of the bill to be read.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object——

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I have not made a request.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Why does the gentleman want cut us off now? At least let us talk about it. If you are going to broadcast to the whole world, let us broadcast to you a little bit.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman wants to speak I will not make the request.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time because of the necessity of taking a plane in a short while for Chicago, and I may not be here for the final roll-call vote on this bill.

I think everyone in the House knows that I probably have criticized this program of the State Department as much if not more than any other Member. The criticisms I have leveled at the State Department have been justified. I do not hesitate to say that I believe the total number of hours I have spent right down in the State Department day after day, week after week, month after month, total more than the combined number of hours spent down there by all Members of this body. More than likely I am the only Member who has gone to New York and spent a whole day in the broadcasting station, there to find out exactly what has been going on. I criticized the art project very vigorously on the floor of the House on May 13. I criticized the personnel of this department under Mr. William Benton on May 14. I inserted in the RECORD the names of those to whom I objected and my reasons for doing so. Therefore, I believe I am qualified to speak on this particular bill. If the truth were known, in all probability I am one of the few Members of the House who has taken the time to read every single word of the hearings on this bill. Unfortunately there are some defects in it. I hope you will see fit to adopt the various amendments to remedy them.

I am extremely sorry that the committee during the hearings did not go into the personnel problem in greater detail. One of the best things that could happen to this program would be to let it die on June 30 and start a new one. Why saddle the Secretary of State, General Marshall, with all the personnel that is in the Department at the present time? Let him employ these people temporarily until he selects the ones he desires to maintain permanently on the staff.

In spite of my vigorous opposition to the program under present operation, I am going to vote for this bill, because I believe General Marshall will correct the existing situation. However, he cannot perform miracles, and I assure you that if some of the changes I am requesting are not made, I shall ask permission to bring your attention to exposures of this Department which are shocking. I feel that there is a place in the policy of our Government for a program of this kind if it is conducted properly by the right personnel, becoming and fitting to the standards of the United States of America in the eyes of the world.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. I want to commend the gentleman for his fine work. I want to ask the gentleman if he does not think that this bill could come to us today with better grace if William Benton would resign?

Mr. BUSBEY. That may be the gentleman's opinion, but I do not think, if he knew William Benton, that he would expect him to resign before this bill is considered by the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUSBEY. I will say, however, to my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] that if this bill passes the Congress and becomes law I, for one, feel that there are many people in this country who can conduct this program much better than Mr. William Benton. I hope Mr. William Benton does resign to make room for a capable administrator, because he has not done everything he should have done to correct his personnel problem in the State Department.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUSBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. As a member of the committee who listened to Mr. Benton, I want to go on record as expressing my full confidence in him as the administrator of this program, and express the hope that we will continue to have him if this program is continued in the future. I think he is a good, sound, American.

Mr. BUSBEY. The gentleman is entitled to his opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has again expired.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman from Ohio said very seriously, "Those who want from us will give to us." I have not seen that in operation yet but I hope to live to see it in operation. When that comes about, we will be all right from then on as far as our budget and one thing and another is concerned.

I am going to vote against this bill. I have weighed it for some time in my mind and come to some conclusions which I am willing to defend.

A businessman in my town who came here from Europe in the twenties and has done well and made money came down here and wanted me to fix him up and get the necessary papers so he could go over to Europe to gather up the remnants of his family and some of his friends if he could find them. He spent nearly 3 months over there. I had quite a conversation with him recently. He carried a considerable sum of money from other people in America for their friends over there, so that he might go through the narrow streets and hunt for these poor people. He said that everywhere he went the people are thankful for what America has done except in England where, he said, you cannot find a man who does not take pride in telling you to your face that the only reason America got in the war was to save our own necks. But as far as Europe was concerned, he said, we should not send any money over there. They will never help themselves as long as we continue to do it.

It does not make any difference how much information you put back of the iron curtain, even if you get it to the people, because they are helpless. It is like selling religion in the world through the centuries; to sell religion to the poor beggar in the street who had no influence or prestige does not get you anywhere. What we have done over there does not help the little people. The politicians are satisfied with the ignorance of the people and their power over them. It keeps them in their positions.

He said that in the five countries he visited he did not come to a place where he could not buy a steak when he wanted it. He said it was costly, that they charged you for your napkin, they charged you for your knife and fork, and they charged you for your chair to sit on, but you could get it.

He said that he left there in the twenties and they had two classes there then, and they have two classes today. The only badly off people he found were the displaced persons. You will not help them with this information and the expenditure of more money. I am not voting for any more money to go out of this country to Europe.

He said, and I believe him, for he is honest and his friends are over there, that they will never help themselves as long as we continue to dump money in there and make bums out of them.

I said, "How about communism over there?" He said, "You do not see or hear much of it. They do not call it that and do not talk about it. A man who employs less than 30 people is on his own and has hard going, but a man who employs more than 30 people has government aid. He has material that he has to give to the government."

So you can see those governments are doing nothing for their poor people. They never did. They always had two classes and they have two classes now. He said he saw no beggars compared to what he saw in the twenties when he left Europe, because the poor are getting relief, and the others are getting along. I said, "How about merchandising?" He said, "It is as good as it is here, in the five countries where I was." I said, "Where did they get the merchandise?"

He said, "They are manufacturing and they are importing. The stores are full of people. There is a lot of money, but the people are doing nothing for themselves."

So I am not going to support this legislation. You can talk all you want about the iron curtain, but the people behind the iron curtain are helpless. The few who are in control dominate. That applies all along over there. Those governments, those political leaders, have never done anything for their poor, and they will not do anything for them now except to continue to feed them.

This information comes from the grass roots, from a man seeking his friends. He said he smuggled several of his friends out of Poland across the border. I said, "How did you do it?" He said, "You can do anything over there with money. It is all black market, double cross, and graft. You stroll down to the border with some money in your pocket and say to the guards, 'You stroll,' and they will stroll." He said, "You can take as many friends across the border as you want to. As long as you are only going over there with money you are only building up graft, double cross, and backmail."

Now, my friend is a businessman and he has a genuine interest in his friends and relatives and I am taking his advice.

I will not vote for another dollar to go over there when we have so much need over here with an unbalanced budget. You Republicans ought to remember that you promised a balanced budget. You promised to save money. Now, show that you mean what you said.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, like my colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY], I, too, supported my colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations subcommittee on the State Department, under the chairmanship of the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska, in striking out the appropriation requested for this activity of the State Department.

I have no doubt that on the record before them that subcommittee was fully justified and that the House was fully justified because of the inadequacy and the deficiencies in the execution of the program. For my part, in voting as I did to do that, I was actuated primarily by a desire to call attention to an inadequate and improperly conducted program and clear the underbrush so that we could start afresh with a new operation in a very important field. To my mind, there is one and only one justification for this program, so much of a justification that I can hardly, I am ashamed to say, see the other side.

In effect, if we turn down this bill we are taking from our Government a weapon, a potent weapon, in the great conflict of the times that we are living in; as much so as though we gave up the atomic bomb, although there is, of course, a difference.

This is a weapon. We are confronted today in this troubled and dangerous world with the choice of two alternatives, it seems to me. One: We may succeed, and God help us if we do not, in bringing about some semblance of peace through cooperation and bona fide efforts of the United Nations or a similar organization; and, failing that, we are headed, I fear, into a tragic and inevitable conflict with that other great power that seems determined to achieve peace solely by conquest of the entire civilized world.

In either alternative, the part that is played by the United States is going to be enormous. We are the other great power. I think we are the great power. To say to our Government and to our Department of State that you shall not be permitted to use—that you shall be deprived of one of the greatest of modern weapons, the weapon of ideas, the promulgation of idea—propaganda, if you like—is to say, in effect, that you are deprived of a great and vital weapon. It is for that reason, Mr. Chairman, that I think we should pass this bill because in principle it is sound and in principle it is necessary. I am not so concerned as to its form; it may be that it could be improved by amendments.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. Should we still go ahead with compulsory military training if these beautiful ideals are going to work? Do we need them both?

Mr. COUDERT. I am very much afraid that we may need them all, because if we fail to achieve peace through cooperation we will be faced with the greatest danger since this Republic was born, and there is no weapon that we can afford to give up and there is no potential friend or ally from one end of the world to the other whom we can afford to neglect or surrender.

I hope the bill passes.

Mr. BREHM. Talk softly and carry a big stick; is that right? An olive branch in this hand and a sword in the other hand? It does not make sense.

Mr. COUDERT. I am afraid so.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] has expired.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the required number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to call attention to some of the provisions of this bill that have not been discussed during the entire 2 hours of debate, and only briefly touched upon.

The distinguished gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] said there was no provision for paying the expenses of citizens or subjects of other countries or for paying their traveling expenses included in this bill.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Not at present. I read from section 702, line 20, page 14, of the bill:

> In carrying on activities which further the purposes of this act, subject to approval of such activities by the Secretary, the Department, and the other Government agencies are authorized—

And now I read from page 15, line 8, item No. 3—

> under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens or subjects of other countries, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended;
>
> (4) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended, to provide for planned travel itineraries within the United States by groups of citizens or subjects of other countries, to pay the expenses of such travel, and to detail, as escorts of such groups, officers and employees of the Government, whose expenses may be paid out of funds advanced or transferred by the Secretary for the general expenses of the itineraries.

Mr. MUNDT. Will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I still refuse to yield because I want to complete the reading of these provisions in the bill.

> (5) to make grants for, and to pay expenses incident to, training and study—

All that I have read applies to citizens and subjects of other countries.

Mr. Chairman, the section I shall now read, in my opinion, does not even rise to the dignity of respectable nonsense. Listen to this:

> to provide for, and pay the expenses of, attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with furthering the purposes of this act when provided for by the appropriation.

Mr. MUNDT. Will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I refuse to yield. Now, does that limit the societies whose expenses are to be paid to conventions? All that is required is that they be concerned with furthering the purposes of this act. Any communistic society or other society known to be subversive could avail itself of this provision if it was concerned with furthering the purposes of this act.

There are no safeguards. Furthermore, who ever heard of paying the expenses of members of private societies with taxpayers' money. I repeat, this proposition does not even rise to the dignity of respectable nonsense.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. MITCHELL. I understand that on the floor of the House $5,000 was appropriated for the WCTU convention in Atlantic City here recently.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I do not remember anything about that. I most certainly did not vote for it.

I am opposed to this entire proposition and hope that this bill will be defeated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized.

(Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I have consistently throughout this session supported President Truman and General Marshall in what I thought to be their foreign policy. When it came to the Greek-Turkish loan I did not hesitate but voted for it because I believed that it would accomplish

its announced purpose, which was to stop the rising tide of communism in Europe.

Then when this bill came up today, as far as the title is concerned "The Voice of America," I am for that at least as far as radio broadcasting is concerned. It will not help much but it will not hurt anything. But I do think there is one provision in here that is dangerous, and it is this section here providing for the exchange of students, professors, and technicians.

I am a little surprised that the author of the bill, the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], a member of the Un-American Activities Committee, a man who ought to know the way the Communists work by infiltration in educational institutions, surprised that he would bring this thing in here at this time. Now, 3, 4, or 5 years from now when we get a little more settled condition in the world it may be all right to let them send their teachers here. You know what they will be, they will be teachers of economics, they will be teachers of history and government, they will be teachers of politics. Those are the fields in which they will work their subversive influence.

Now, you talk about good will. You do not have to talk about the boys who lie dead over on Normandy and Omaha beaches, you do not have to talk about the boys who did not come back from Europe, but for two years we had two or three million of the best ambassadors of good will scattered over the face of Europe that could possibly be found. They performed many acts of kindness. They were kind to the children of France, Belgium. Luxemburg. They shared their rations with them and gave them their candy bars. They made love to the girls in those countries, they broke their windows, they had their little differences, but they gave their chocolates to the children and cigarettes to the adults. These more than offset the little irritations.

To say that this program can take the place of the three or four million ambassadors of good will we had over there is just asinine, it is ridiculous, it is nonsense.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I wonder if the gentleman knows, touching the matter of subversive activities, that this bill has the unqualified support of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Amvets, and that practically every Member who fought in the last war is for this resolution today?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I do not know anything about the Veterans of Foreign Wars; I do not know anything about the American Legion, or anyone else being for it; but I do know that in the light of our past experience, certain provisions of this bill are utterly inadequate.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does not the gentleman think it a pretty good idea to listen to what the Members of Congress have to say who came back from over there?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I think the returned veteran is the one to speak, the ones who bears the scars of battle upon them. They are not opposing this bill in Congress today.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I will say this. I spent 2 years in Europe, and I am against this exchange of workers and students provision. The gentleman made a great deal of this little magazine America of which the State Department distributed 50,000 copies and told us about its being so dog-eared after the Russians got through reading it. I just wonder how long since Joe Stalin has been anxious for us to send over that booklet telling about Abraham Lincoln and the capitalist system? That is what is told in that booklet. If Joe Stalin wants that kind of stuff sent into Russia, why are we spending $400,000,000 to stop Russia in Turkey? If Joe Stalin is getting down to this "old buddy" kind of stuff, then the hundreds of millions we are spending are going to waste.

Talk about exchanging teachers, professors, and technicians. I well remember the experiences we had in 1938 when we had an exchange with German professors in some of our universities. They would get hold of graduates from West Point or Annapolis, pump them dry, and then 2 years later sink them in the North Atlantic. That is what we are going to get now. Why do we want Russian professors over here teaching economics and government? Why do we want a Russian professor over here talking to his room mate and preaching communism to him? Oh, you say he can be deported. Well, some of the gentlemen will tell you how hard it is to get the Attorney General to deport Mr. Gerhart Eisler. Here you are giving them the cloak of legality to come in and preach communism. They will not be Eislers. They will be here under the sanctity of the law. It is just ridiculous and that portion of it should be taken out of the bill.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. ELLIS. I call the gentleman's attention to page 5, section 301. It appears that anyone can be brought into this country on the approval of the Secretary of State. In other words, just get on the boat and come over here. But if it is proven that he is undesirable he has to be returned under the immigration laws.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes. Who is going to check on them?

Mr. ELLIS. It seems like they can come in on invitation by the Secretary of State, but if they are found to be undesirable they have to go back under the immigration law of 1917. If anybody knows of anyone who has been sent back or disturbed under that law I would like for that gentleman to tell us this afternoon. That man will be here just as safe as you are as long as he wants to stay.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am sure of that.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. The gentleman knows all the students and professors he has talked about have not come here under this program. They came in under the laws that existed long before this bill, and still exist. Does not the gentleman realize that we are making an effort here to correct, not aggravate the situation? We are trying to do two things: To put on a reciprocal basis those countries which have been sending students and professors to us but who have been unwilling to let ours go to them, and to assist in interchange of students and professors between the United States and dozens of countries besides Russia, countries that we are not afraid of and that are not sending over political agents, and whose good will and understanding we desire and need.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to permit me to ask a question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be granted five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, it seems to me that we should get further than the first section of this bill before we start giving additional time.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, we have not had much opportunity. Give us a chance to air our views.

Mr. MUNDT. I have no desire to cut the gentleman off but I do not want to give an extension of time to everyone.

Mr. GAVIN. The gentleman has not had an opportunity to speak. He has been questioned here. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma indicates he does not want the time.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

Mr. Chairman, on November 5 of last year there was a change in the political complexion of this House on the promise of those who ran on the Republican ticket that they would quit the doctrine or idea of saving at the spigot and wasting at the bunghole. Do not think for 1 minute that the people of this country do not know that we have been making these vast appropriations for foreign relief. I voted for the $400,000,000 for Greece and Turkey. They know that since this war closed, when we were saddled with a debt of $300,000,000,000, that we have spent an additional $15,000,000,000 in Europe and in Asia.

I want to just talk to you for a few minutes about the provisions of the bill and what it really means. There has not been much said about it. This bill is the largest, most far-reaching blank check for power and money, provided they can get it, that has ever been before this House. Now listen to the provisions:

SEC. 701. In carrying out the purposes of this act, the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him—

(1) * * * to make grants of money, services, or materials to State and local governmental institutions in the United States, to governmental institutions in other coun-

tries, and to individuals and public or private nonprofit organizations both in the United States and in other countries.

There is an unlimited power of attorney that you give to the Secretary of State to give money, materials and anything he sees fit to any nation and anybody in the world, at any time, in any amount.

2. To furnish, sell, or rent, by contract or otherwise, educational and information materials and equipment for dissemination to, or use by, peoples of foreign countries.

Now, if you want to vote for that and then face the angry members of the parent-teacher associations of this country who are showering this House with protests against cutting the school-lunch program to the extent of $30,000,000, why, go to it. If you want to get on a wagon like that and ride and be in the attitude of a drunken man taking a joy ride in the dark, who knows he is on the wagon but does not know where in the hell he is going, why, go to it.

To go on:

3. Whenever necessary in carrying out title V of this act, to purchase, rent, construct, improve, maintain, and operate facilities for radio transmission and reception, including the leasing of real property, both within and without the continental limits of the United States, for periods not to exceed 10 years, or for longer periods if provided for by the appropriation act.

Did you know that was in there? That is worth knowing when you vote on this thing.

4. To furnish official entertainment necessary for the purposes of this act.

I have heard that word "entertainment" in acts before. I always tremble when a representative of this country goes abroad to negotiate with representatives of foreign countries, because I remember that we never lost a war but never won a conference. I remember that when our representatives started out for Yalta we took with us bourbon and scotch, and Stalin took vodka and champagne, and from what happened there his vodka and his champagne were more potent and more bewildering than our bourbon and our scotch.

Now, the President took his son Elliott along as an official witness, and Elliott wrote a book. He said that on one occasion, when he quaffed drinks through the bubbles of the champagne, and when everybody was high, that Joe Stalin proposed a toast to the 50,000 Germans they proposed to shoot without a trial, and Elliott said—I do not doubt his veracity; the people who interviewed him cannot deny that he is entitled to some credit, because they put him on the witness stand. He claimed that Churchill was full; I doubt that. He may have been feeling good, but he seemed to have sense—he protested that toast of Stalin's and said that it was contrary to Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence and his conception of justice, and thereupon our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, suggested a compromise, that they only shoot 49,500 without a trial.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENNINGS. Then, Elliott said, he staggered to his feet and they all joined in the toast.

When you go to explain to your constituents back home about the money you are authorizing to be appropriated for entertainment, there is just one way to entertain an international meeting, and that is with alcohol. I am not making a prohibition speech but I will make this observation: I have read history and I have observed mankind for a number of years. I never yet have heard of a drunk hero or of any man who found wisdom in the bottom of a bottle.

That is not all. Here is some more of this blank check you are asked to sign and turn somebody loose with, God only knows who:

To establish and maintain in the United States reception centers for foreign students and for visitors representative of the fields listed in section 201 above.

To provide for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States.

To employ, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, persons on a temporary basis, and aliens within the United States.

That is what you are asked to do. Do you want to do it?

The truth of it is, my friends, let us just wait a little bit. Why this hot haste? Why this hurry? You are fixing to do something that commits this Congress to the appropriation of uncounted millions of dollars. Why not recommit this measure and bring in a measure here that will protect the people of the United States?

Here are these bawdy pictures that they hold up as representative of the men and women and the boys and girls of the United States of America. How many million dollars did that cost the American people? Do not think for 1 minute that we got that folderol for nothing. We paid for it up into the thousands of dollars, and we caught them with the goods, caught them breaking up the hatch although they had taken time to hide the shells; we caught them with wool in their teeth, caught them in the very act. Now they come back and want more money. One of my friends over here said Mr. Benton is sponsoring this thing. He is the fellow who is responsible for it.

Let us take our time, now. Do not worry. We are spending money over there now by the millions every day.

Mr. HOFFMAN. They might have wool in their teeth, but the lady does not have any clothes on.

Mr. JENNINGS. That is the reason they painted her picture.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last 5 words.

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I am not too enthusiastic for this bill. I have some apprehension as to whether or not it will be administered as it should be If it is, then it will be conducive towards peace, and that is why it has an appeal to me. I think this bill is 10 times, yea, a hundred times better than the Greece-Turkey matter that I opposed with all the vigor of my soul, which was not too much, I grant you; at least, it had very little effect. But I think this bill, if it becomes a law and is properly administered, will help to bring about peace.

I have not heard a word from anybody yet about what the other countries in the world might give to us. We are in my judgment becoming too big-headed in this country. It is liable to lead us to war and has helped to lead us to war in the past. We do not have enough of the spirit of the Master about us, I am sorry to say.

I love this country with a fervor. I would be willing to give my life, now, any time, for the old red, white, and blue. I offered it once and came near giving it on half a dozen battlefields in the First World War. I like you folk on both sides of the aisle. I have learned to think a lot of you, and I am going to like you whether you like me or not; but I am saying to you that with all the admiration I have for you and the consideration I have for you, there is too much hate in your hearts.

There is not enough real Christianity in my heart or the heart of any one of us.

Let us look at the record. Right before the last war, according to information I have gleaned from the Encyclopedia Britannica, the World Book, and other authentic publications, documents, records, and so forth, the people in Norway, Denmark, and Sewden had practically eliminated tuberculosis among their cattle; and the cheese and butter and milk from those countries brought premiums on the world markets because of their purity.

A number of other diseases which plagued us were, so I understand, eliminated by those people. So, you see, we can learn a great deal from them by exchanging students and scientific knowledge.

Why, you ask most any school child in America where the largest trees are and he will say, as I heard it alleged on the floor of the House, that they are out in California. I have a high regard for the great State of California although I was born in Texas and raised in Oklahoma, but the biggest trees in the world are not in California. W think so. Why? Because it is so easy for us all to become bigheaded, to think that everything we have is the biggest and best in the world. I can see, my friends, that this great beloved country of ours for which I am willing to give my life is about to be catapulted into an empire to try to run this world, and I am against it.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that this measure will help to bring us back to common sense. Some great man made this statement. He said, "I never met anybody in all my life who did not know more about some things than I know."

How true that is, my friends. I have never met anyone, however ignorant he might have been, whether he knew his A B C's or not—no I never met anyone who could not tell me a lot of things. I have been somewhat of a student all my life. I was admitted to the bar to practice law when I was 21 years of age. I am a former county attorney. I prac-

tice law privately for 8½ years. I was a district judge for 9½ years. But there is a lot of law that I do not know and millions of other things I do not know.

I say to you that I believe these people coming from foreign countries can bring us some good ideas. I am not scared to death just because some might come from Russia, or some other country, and just because a few of them might get in a position where they might brag about their country, that they are going to turn us communistic. I say, in my judgment, there is too much hysteria and people are unreasonably scared to death. We over on this side of the aisle have not convinced you on the other side of anything, and you on your side have not convinced us of anything different from our original political philosophies and yet we have been doing a lot of talking, each trying to convince the other for a long time, and both meeting with failure in that effort.

[Mr. MITCHELL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the required number of words and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, a great deal has been said concerning the personnel in the offices that are disseminating information from the Voice of America. It so happens that I attended college with some of the top men in that organization. I have before me a letter from the wife of one of the top men in Voice of America, who also attended college with me. I know the writer of this letter and her husband well, because they were personal friends of mine. I want to read some excerpts from this letter. I am particularly interested in the fact that our distinguished colleague from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] has changed his ideas since meeting in New York with the top men of the Voice of America. Mr. Delgado, the husband of the party who wrote this letter, was one of the men he visited. These excerpts from this letter from Catherine Morgan Delgado are very interesting. She is the daughter of a former Supreme Court Justice of my State. Mr. Delgado, in my estimation, is one of the most intelligent young men I have ever had the privilege of meeting.

This letter says:

> Several weeks ago Congressman BUSBEY visited the New York office of the State Department's radio branch, met three men who are largely responsible for what goes on the air from the United States. One was my husband, Mucio Delgado, still a constituent of yours (and still a Knight of Columbus from Arizona)—

I may say parenthetically he is a very ardent Catholic—

> who is chief of the Broadcast Division; a second was John Sheehan, head of the New York office, a very devout Irish Catholic who has been known to frown at anyone reading a copy of PM; the third was Mr. Thayer of the Russian desk, a relative of the Cabots and Lodges of Massachusetts, long a United States foreign service officer, who during the war served with the Army's OSS.
>
> Those who cry for sifting out Communists and other subversives seem to forget that the FBI has been screening these Civil Service people for years. In an operation conducted in 26 languages to reach 67 countries it is naturally impossible to fill out a staff completely with citizen personnel sufficiently familiar with local dialects and backgrounds to be effective. Even so, of the 522 radio staff members here more than 200 are World War II veterans and a large proportion of the rest are United States citizens whose loyalties cannot be questioned.

I want you to listen to this particular part because I think it is very important. The writer says:

> Incidentally, when you hear bluster about inefficiency and waste, remember that 522 people are putting out in 26 languages at least three times as many broadcast-hours as any domestic commercial network. This compares to NBC's roster of 10,000 employees in New York.
>
> As a radio widow who knows only too well that long hours often make up for what some informed believers have termed a ridiculously inadequate set-up, I resent that sort of unfair Americanism and criticism.

I happen to know these people. When we come here and bluster and bandy words about without knowing what we are saying I think is most unfair. We have heard a great deal of talk here today and we have had crepe draped around some of the war heroes and the Gold Star mothers, but if any of you are willing to carry the responsibility for a third world war and the death of your sons and grandsons you just vote against this program today. You must not do it for the simple reason that we cannot afford to fight a war and have our sons die on foreign soil, spend our money to win a war and then go silently home and let the rest of the world tell of their activities while we die at the roots.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I was sitting in the rear row just a few minutes ago with four chairmen of the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations. I heard these gentlemen remarking about the difficult time they were having reducing expenses, cutting costs. I can readily appreciate their dilemma because I too am a Republican and I promised along with other Republicans that we would cut the cost of government to the bone.

I recall as a member of the Committee on Public Works that we had a meeting early in the session and we had a sort of gentleman's agreement that we would not submit any new projects, that we would not approve any new projects during this session of Congress. In my own county of Cuyahoga in which the city of Cleveland is situated, there is a river, the Cuyahoga River.

In 1946 the War Department recommended certain improvements at the port of Cleveland. These are shown in House Document No. 629, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session. Among the recommendations made by the Government was that six railroad bridges that are a menace or hinderance to navigation be replaced with new bridges and that one bridge be rebuilt.

The total cost of these improvements is estimated by the Army engineers at $13,236,800, of which the Federal Government would spend $10,927,400 and the railroads $2,309,400.

Until such time as these bridges are replaced, plant owners along the Cuyahoga River are unwilling to set aside money for plant improvements because they are unable to move the larger type of lake boats along the river because of the narrowness of the bridge openings.

It is especially important at this time that funds be provided to replace bridges Nos. 25, 8, 9, and 1. These four bridges would cost $8,800,000, of which the Federal Government's share would be $6,975,500 and the railroad's $1,824,500.

First on the above list is bridge No. 25, owned by the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. This is one of the oldest bridges in the inner harbor and the opening is very narrow with the result that boats move through the draw with great caution and this bridge is an extreme hazard to navigation.

Two large steel plants are located above this bridge on the deep-water channel, one of which is the property of the Defense Plant Corporation, and is leased to the Republic Steel Corp., and the other is owned and operated by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

If the Government makes an appropriation for the above bridges, construction will start almost immediately as the railroads are advancing funds for the preparation of plans and are ready to pay their share of the cost of the bridges.

In the rebuilding program for America and the world steel and steel products in unlimited supply are necessary, and when these old railroad bridges are replaced the steel companies located in the Cuyahoga Valley will be able to increase their production.

This and many other worthy projects are being sidetracked in the name of economy.

We voted in this Chamber to reduce President Truman's budget by $6,000,000,000. Now I am informed that we will be lucky if we reduce it by $4,000,000,000, or possibly $3,000,000,000. For the life of me I cannot understand my Republican friends when they are willing to spend $31,000,000—this item has been upped from nineteen to thirty-one million dollars—to tell the people of the world how wonderful we are. We appropriate money to continue governments that the common people of those countries do not want. Do you think the people of Greece want the present Greek Government? Do you think if the people of Russia had a chance to get rid of some of their leaders they would not jump at the chance? Do you think in Czechoslovakia and in Poland they like the kind of government we helped to put over on them? Do you think those peo-

ple love us in America for permitting a Soviet regime to rule in many of these countries? Now we anoint their heads with oil, we supply them with money, and we are going to spend $31,000,000 to tell the people how wonderful we are. The natives do not think their governments are wonderful. If they had anything to do with it they would come over here. They would get out of those places. They do not need to be educated about the United States of America. They love our country. They would like to come over here, and you know it. But they do not appreciate our keeping corrupt rulers in power with our money.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is there not a bill in the Judiciary Committee by which 400,000 of them are trying to get over here?

Mr. BENDER. Yes. There are many who have come in here illegally now trying to stay here. How in the world are we going to be consistent Republicans and reduce expenses if we vote for all these boondoggling projects?

You do not need $31,000,000 to tell the people of the world about the United States. If they have not learned up to this time, with an expenditure of $300,000,000,000 in the last war, they never will learn. The United States of America is not asking the world for a thing.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Have we not left a black trail all across Europe, especially in England.

Mr. BENDER. Someone said that England is spending $50,000,000 for propaganda. Sure. It is our money they are spending in England. Is it not true we provided the money for them? We are perpetuating a Socialist government over there, a government that is far out of line with what we have here in the United States of America.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. And they are also negotiating a loan with Russia of some $3,500,000,000.

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman never made a truer statement in his life.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, the Jackson Day dinner was held last night in Los Angeles, Calif., to an enthusiastic crowd of over 1,300 Democratic Party leaders. The scheduled national speakers were John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, and Gael Sullivan, acting chairman of the Democratic Party, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The national committeeman of California, Edwin W. Pauley, used his influence to cancel the appearance of Mr. Snyder and Mr. Sullivan a few hours before the banquet hour. It was therefore too late to secure national speakers to take their place. The excuse given by Mr. Pauley, was that he disapproved of a tentative draft of policy of the State Democratic committee which mildly criticized the Truman doctrine. The draft of policy had no connection with the Jackson Day dinner. The recent speeches of Mr. Henry Wallace in California have given rise to the rumor of a Wallace slate of delegates in 1948. There will undoubtedly be a Pauley slate for Mr. Truman. By the stupid political action of Mr. Pauley, Mr. Snyder and Mr. Sullivan in gratuitously insulting the official State Democratic Party organization, James Roosevelt, the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of California, and the third speaker of the evening, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, there will now undoubtedly be a third slate of delegates headed by a Roosevelt, a name very potent in California.

Such a development would no doubt, put California in the Republican column in the presidential election of 1948. If it occurs, the Republicans can thank Edwin W. Pauley, the man whose nomination for Under Secretary of the Navy was rejected by the other body of the United States Congress.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I thought for a few minutes that the gentleman from California was giving a Voice of America broadcast. It sounded like some of the broadcasts that I heard from the Voice of America in Europe after the war was over. Those broadcasts made me blush with shame. The broadcasts I heard in Europe were not the voice of America but the voice of the radical left-wing New Deal of this country. I am sure the Jeffersonian Democrats in this House would have blushed with shame and denied they represented the true America.

I came over to the House this afternoon expecting to support this bill. I believe in selling America to the world. I have had some bit of experience, as some of you have, in traveling around most countries of the world. I had one experience that I wish to tell you about down to South America. I took a trip on a Norwegian freighter. No one could speak English but the captain. There were only a few of us on the boat. On that Norwegian freighter there was a short-wave radio set. What do you think we got in the way of broadcast? Broadcasts from Italy, Germany, and from those broadcasts they put out a little news about America. I was shocked about the news from the United States, because some of those broadcasts made me feel that the people in Detroit and Chicago were starving to death. The broadcaster mentioned a murder in the United States. Why, you would have thought that half of the town was in a riot. It was such a poor picture of America. And, I felt all along that the Congress, that our State Department, or that someone ought to be selling the true facts of America to the world.

But, in looking at this bill presented by the committee, you find not a bill to beam radio program to other countries, but a bill so wide and open to include bringing an unlimited number of aliens to our already overcrowded schools. This will crowd out many a worthy GI. It is not a Voice of America broadcast bill. It covers the whole field of information, transfer of funds, official entertainment, with our citizens paying the bill.

Let me point out some other features of the bill. The purposes of the bill in the report seem to be all right; I cannot quarrel with them, but let us explore the bill. Here are some of the things it will do.

On page 3, line 9, there is a provision for some foreign guest instructors to help sell America.

I find on page 6, line 4, and again on page 13, lines 16 and 17, some references to official entertainment. Now, is that part of the Voice of America? I think that this representation, as has been pointed out, is liquid refreshments of some kind. I just cannot go along and say to the farmers and the folks in my district that "We are going to tax you to help furnish liquor and drinks and other forms of entertainment to a lot of foreign guests of this country." I also feel this, that the committee should keep in mind that the universities of this country and lined up and crowded with American GI's that want to go to school, and in this bill we bring in an unlimited number of foreigners to crowd out the veteran. It should be pointed out that we are already bringing in thousands of students and they just do not go back. They come in under the nonquota provision of our immigration laws.

Then I find, on page 15, that they pay for travel, conventions, and social activities, yes, pay $10 per diem to make them welcome. The bill carries no limit on the amount of money to be so spent.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. While you are paying your veterans something like $200, you are going to pay these folks their travel expenses and $300 a month.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It just does not make sense to me.

On page 5, lines 1 and 2, it says these aliens are going to help teach English here. Perhaps they will add to the ever-increasing rolls of ism teachers in our schools.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. Does the gentleman think as a physician that, after we have drenched England, France, Italy, Russia, and all those other countries with our benefactions and our goodness, using a hypodermic needle on them now to the extent of $31,000,000 will do any good?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. This country is not on very good terms with the rest of the world. You cannot buy friendship; my experience in traveling the world over tells me that few countries like us. Bonds from all South American countries were, with one exception, defaulted after World War I.

It appears in this bill that the same old crowd of OWI will run the program.

We best let this group go out of existence and start anew. I will support a real radio selling program to the world, but not the voice of radical left-wingers that are now in control. This bill is too broad and not in the interests of America.

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last five words.

(Mr. BRADLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, like the gentleman who just preceded me, I came here with the thought of supporting a reasonable bill—something which might involve some moderate expenditure for the Voice of America. I am literally astounded by reading this bill. It seems to me to have no limits outside of heaven for practically anything one wants to do. The provisions of it are broad, and deep, and wide, and they cover practically the entire world.

Let us take a few items very quickly. Take section 201. There is no limit to the number of people who could be taken into the country or sent out of the country under these provisions. Is it 10, or 10,000, or 100,000? I have no idea. Everything is left up to the Committee on Appropriations. Has the Committee on Appropriations become the legislative body of the House of Representatives? According to this bill, I think it would be.

Take section 202, which provides for publications, books, periodicals, and so forth. No limit again. Go the limit. Nobody seems to care.

Take section 203. We go into the question of providing for education and assistance to schools. At the present time we have people in this country begging for assistance in education. The schools of Arkansas, the schools of Texas, and the schools of many States need educational help, and we cannot give them a thin dime, but we can come out here and say, "Spend what you want on education abroad, whatever the Appropriations Committee will give you."

Go over to the next page, section 301. You can assign anybody you want to any purpose, in any number, except you cannot assign the Army and the Navy to help the Army and the Navy of some other country.

Let us go to the next page, section 303. We even go to the limit of allowing Government personnel to accept office under foreign countries. Will we let them take the oath of allegiance to those countries? Nothing here says they cannot. Are we going to send a man from here and say he can take the oath of allegiance to that country and then be loyal to our own? I find not a word that says you cannot.

Let us take one more item and then quit. We go over to training in section 404. In this we not only provide that all the boys can go, or all the boys can come, but we say that the United States is authorized to give training and orientation courses for the boys that come and the boys that go. I do not know how anything could be written broader, or anything could be written for which more money could be spent, or how this House could waive its authority any more than it does if it passes this bill.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CHURCH. The gentleman referred to section 201 as though there was a limitation, depending on the appropriations. No; it does not depend on the appropriations. There is no limitation whatever in line 9, page 3, dealing with students, trainees, teachers, guest instructors, and professors. Only the Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges between the United States and other countries. It does not depend upon appropriations.

Mr. BRADLEY. I thank the gentleman for his observation. I simply remove the previous qualification and say there is no limit. I hope the bill will be recommitted for revision.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this bill may be in need of amendment as has been suggested. If so, I am happy to see amendments offered and will work in certain cases for their approval. In general, I approve of the intent and purpose of the bill.

Most of the discussion we have heard today has been criticism of the personnel who produce the Voice of America. It has been said that many persons connected with OWI have been retained and are still connected with this work. I do not have first hand knowledge but I cannot concur in the criticism either of the OWI or its successor, VOA. I have known some of the young men connected with this splendid work and I know of their fine intelligence, good Americanism and intense loyalty, therefore I would stake my life that their part of this great work has been well done. While I am on the matter of high quality and compentency as well as deep loyalty and patriotism, I would like to express my entire confidence, not only in the young men referred to but in Mr. Benton, now at the head of the agency. But I should like to say a word now concerning the provisions for exchange of instructors and students with other nations.

Having been a college instructor I have had some experience which bears somewhat on this matter. I have not been a student in foreign lands but I have had instructors from abroad and I think I can properly evaluate them. As an instructor I have had foreign students and whether I did them any good or not I know what impressions they made on me, and that is what I would like to suggest very briefly.

One of the most effective instructors that I ever had through my school career was a Nordic whose English I could follow with difficulty but whose scientific instruction made a deep impression upon me. He had degrees from several universities in northwestern Europe and he gave me information and impressions of the peoples and institutions of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden which were virtually equivalent to college studies there.

I did have an exchange professor from Germany at a period between the two World Wars, and of all things, he taught the danger-charged subject of economics. It was at a time when Germany was giving birth to nazism and he was a choice product of a German university. Was he a dangerous subversive? And did he delude me and pollute my mind and that of other students? He did not. I have often thought of that man and wondered about him. If he went back to Germany or was in Germany at the time when Hitler came to power, I know he would have been the first to have been thrown into a concentration camp, for all of his teachings were exactly the reverse of what the Hitler philosophy embodied. If Germany had had more men like him, Hitler would never have been more than a paper hanger.

As an instructor have I had foreign students? Yes, several interesting ones. One of these foreigners was a mature man, a brilliant fellow, a Russian, directly from the land of the former Czars. Ah, was he a Nihilist? Or a Bolshevik? Did he carry bombs? No, he had a great deal of spirit but not of the kind you might suppose. He was a White Russian, a Greek Catholic priest and he had seen members of his own family cut down by the Reds, and had barely escaped across Siberia with his life. He is the only person of Russian blood I have ever known, and I learned more from him than he learned from me. I would be glad to admit students from Russia like him.

Have I had orientals as students? Yes; Chinese, Japanese, and turbaned Hindus. Those orientals disquieted and embarrassed me by their earnestness and eagerness to learn. One illustration will suffice.

In an educational lecture before a class containing one of these Hindu students I mentioned a little book entitled "Leonard and Gertrude" while discussing Pestalozzi and other educational reformers. Imagine my pleased surprise that evening in the university library, while most of the members of that group were probably attending social functions, to find that Hindu student poring over the little book by Pestalozzi. As I passed him I casually inquired, "Do you find that interesting?" Said he, with great earnestness, "I must translate this into the language of my people." In a lengthy conversation with him I discovered his reason for that determination.

Has America had any successful experience in the matter of exchange of students? Several years ago the University of Arizona for a considerable period regularly exchanged students with the University of Mexico. I am convinced that that cultural exchange has had an important influence upon the friendly relations of our two countries. No one will deny that the presence of so many Chinese students in American schools, supported by the Boxer fund, have improved their knowledge of and their attitude toward the United States. If time permitted, I could tell of further improvements in American-Chinese relationship by the labors of high-class instructors in such Chinese universities as at Nanking. I am convinced further that only through the exchange of information and cultural appreciation with the other important

peoples of the world can we make ourselves a little more secure in this dangerous situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OBJECTIVES

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this act are to enable the Government of the United States to correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries, which constitute obstacles to peace, and to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries, which is one of the essential foundations of peace, by means of—

(1) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;

(2) the rendering of technical and other services to other countries on the basis of mutual cooperation; and

(3) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United States, its people, and the principles and objectives of its Government.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 4, strike out the words "correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries, which constitute obstacles to peace, and to."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JENKINS of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, had come to no resolution thereon.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

LEWIS DESCHLER, PARLIAMENTARIAN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, tonight National University will honor itself by honoring our distinguished Parliamentarian. No man in the history of law has ever been more worthy of the degree of doctor of laws than Lew Deschler, once a son of Ohio but now grown too great in our esteem to be claimed by any State—he is now the property of the Nation, and peculiarly the property of the House of Representatives which he has served so faithfully, so fairly, and with such ability as to earn all the honors which could be heaped upon him.

I know that those of you who are not privileged to know this honor that is coming to that great institution in this great city of ours will wish to know that our own beloved Lew Deschler is to be crowned king of lawyers by this institution tonight in his own right.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DIRKSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made today and to include the text of an amendment he proposes to offer to the bill.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE AND SIGNING ENROLLED BILLS

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the adjournment of the House, the Clerk of the House be authorized to receive messages from the Senate and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills or joint resolutions duly passed by both Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask for this time in order to announce the program for next week.

On Monday and Tuesday we will take up first matters from the Committee on the District of Columbia, including, as I understand it, the tax bill. Also House Concurrent Resolution 49, which is an adverse report or Reorganization Plan No. 2.

Then the unfinished business, of course, will be the further consideration of H. R. 3342, which has been before the House today.

We had scheduled for this week H. R. 3492, having to do with the disposition of war housing. Not having been able to dispose of that this week, that will come on, I trust, on Tuesday, for consideration.

On Wednesday it is expected that the Government corporations appropriation bill will be ready for consideration and it will probably continue through Thursday.

On Friday we hope to have ready for consideration the legislative appropriation bill and also a deficiency appropriation bill.

Of course, conference reports may be called up at any time; and also any rules or matters that are urgent may be called up if time permits.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield.

Mr. RAMEY. There will be a definite commitment with reference to Saturday, the 14th, Flag Day? There will be no session on that day, 1 week from tomorrow, will there?

Mr. HALLECK. I cannot say about that. We are running into short time on many of the appropriation bills. I am hopeful that we may consider them expeditiously and bring them to passage at as early a time as possible. I cannot say about a week from tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he made and incorporate certain extraneous matter.

Mr. JENNINGS asked and was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole and include certain statistics.

Mr. COLE of Missouri asked and was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he made today in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Appendix and include an editorial.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Country Gentleman.

Mr. MURDOCK asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address he made last evening.

PAY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1942 FOR CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw from the Consent Calendar the bill S. 321, an act to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 for cadets and midshipmen.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS]?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the business of the day and any other special orders today I may address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. GAMBLE (at the request of Mr. COLE of New York), indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is recognized for 30 minutes.

PRESIDENT'S REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 2 OF 1947 NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT OBJECTIVE OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICE SYSTEM

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to speak on the sub-

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill to end allocation or rationing of sugar for home use. House committee reported resolution to waive points of order on Government corporations appropriations bill. House voted to disapprove Reorganization Plan which authorizes coordination of certain laws on Government contracts. House debated information and educational exchange bill.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Continued debate on H. R. 3342, the proposed "United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1947" (pp. 6885-97). Rejected, 92-119, a motion by Rep. Mason, Ill., to strike out the enacting clause (p. 6886). This bill authorizes the State Department to provide for interchange of students, teachers, government publications, etc., with other countries; to authorize assignment, upon approval of the employing agency, of certain types of expert Government personnel, to other countries; to utilize services, facilities, and personnel of Government agencies, with their approval, through advances, reimbursement, or transfer of funds; to provide for Government agencies to perform technical or other services to foreign countries upon terms and conditions satisfactory to the State Department and the agency involved; to provide for Government agencies to train foreigners and U. S. citizens going to other countries under the bill; to provide for Government agencies to promote interchange with other countries of scientific and specialized knowledge and skills through publications and other materials; and to provide for an interdepartmental committee to coordinate the program, and for transfer of funds to affected Government agencies.

2. REORGANIZATION. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Con. Res. 49, disapproving the President's Reorganization Plan 2, which authorizes the Labor Department to coordinate the administration of the acts for regulation of wages and hours in connection with Government contracts (pp. 6867-85). The plan will become effective July 1 unless the Senate agrees to the concurrent resolution before that.

3. SUGAR CONTROLS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3612, to amend the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 so as to terminate the authority to allocate or ration refined sugar among users for home consumption (H. Rept. 556)(p. 6901).

4. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. The Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order on this bill, H. R. 3756 (p. 6901). The bill is to be taken up today (p. D357). (For its provisions see Digest 108.)

5. RESEARCH; PATENTS. Received from the Attorney General a copy of his final report to the President on Government patent practices and policies; to Judiciary Committee (p. 6901).

6. LABOR. H.R. 3020, the proposed "Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947" as sent to the President, prohibits strikes against the Government by its employees, on penalty of discharge, forfeiture of civil-service status, and ineligibility for reemployment by the U.S. for 3 years. It establishes a congressional Joint Committee on Labor-Management Relations and authorizes the Committee to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of executive departments and agencies with their approval. The conferee's version makes no change in the "agricultural labor" exemption of the National Labor Relations Act, and the House conferees said this was because the "exemption has for the past 2 years been dealt with in the Appropriation Act" for NLRB. (However, the House version would have excluded "agricultural labor" as that term is defined in the Social Security Act, and the Senate version would have exempted "individuals employed in agriculture.")

7. PURCHASING. Received from the President (June 6) a supplemental appropriation estimate for 1948 of $2,700,000 for the Treasury Department, Bureau of Federal Supply, to finance the first year of a 5-year interdepartmental project for a unified Federal Catalog System (H.Doc. 310).

8. RUBBER. Received from the President (June 6) a supplemental appropriation estimate for 1948 of $250,000 for the Commerce Department to continue rubber-control program through March 31, 1948 (H.Doc. 304).

SENATE

9. REORGANIZATION. S. 140 (as reported; see Digest 107), to create a Department of Health, Education, and Security, gives the Department no functions other than those of the Federal Security Agency. However, it directs the Budget Bureau to report to Congress by Dec. 31, 1947, its recommendations as to any other Government programs which should be transferred to the new Department. The bill establishes a Bureau of Health (to include the Public Health Service and the Food and Drug Administration, etc.), a Bureau of Education (to include the Office of Education, etc.), and a Bureau of Public Welfare (to include Social Security). Each Bureau would be supervised by an Under Secretary at $12,000. Subordinate units would be called divisions, branches, sections, and units, according to descending order of size and importance.

10. TRANSPORTATION. Continued debate on S. 110, to amend the ICC act regarding agreements between carriers (pp. 6830-8, 6843-50, 6853-60).

11. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the following nominations: Norman Armour to be an Assistant Secretary of State; Dwight P. Griswold to be Chief of the American Mission for aid to Greece; and Richard F. Allen to be field administrator of the U.S. foreign relief program (pp. 6828-30, 6865).

12. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3143, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Paonia Federal reclamation project, Colo. (S. Rept. 253) (p. 6825).

The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3348, to declar

them last November, then we should defeat this reorganization plan. I ask all who so believe to vote "aye" on the pending resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress does not favor the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of May 1, 1947, transmitted to Congress by the President on the 1st day of May 1947.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DONDERO, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration House Concurrent Resolution 49, against adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of May 1, 1947, had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution to its passage or rejection.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and sixty-four Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 77]

Anderson, Calif.	Gary	Marcantonio
Barden	Gifford	Martin, Iowa
Bell	Gorski	Meade, Ky.
Bishop	Granger	Miller, Calif.
Bland	Grant, Ind.	Mitchell
Boykin	Harris	Morrison
Buckley	Hart	O'Hara
Bulwinkle	Hartley	Pace
Burleson	Hébert	Patman
Busbey	Heffernan	Pfeifer
Carson	Hendricks	Philbin
Case, N. J.	Hess	Plumley
Case, S. Dak.	Hinshaw	Powell
Celler	Holmes	Price, Fla.
Clark	Hull	Priest
Clements	Jarman	Rabin
Clevenger	Javits	Reeves
Cllppinger	Jenison	Riley
Cole, Kans.	Kee	Rizley
Combs	Kefauver	Robertson
Cooley	Kelley	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Dawson, Utah	Kennedy	Short
Devitt	Keogh	Smith, Ohio
Dingell	Kerr	Somers
Doughton	King	Taylor
Durham	Landis	Thomas, Tex.
Fernandez	Larcade	Towe
Flannagan	Lea	Wolverton
Fogarty	Lesinski	Wood
Folger	Lusk	Worley
Fuller	McMillan, S. C.	
Gallagher	MacKinnon	
Gamble	Mansfield, Tex.	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 331 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF THE ROLL CALL

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 74, on June 9, I am shown as not answering to my name. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FORAND asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution from the State of Rhode Island General Assembly.

Mrs. NORTON asked and was granted permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Jersey Journal.

Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was granted permission to extend the remarks he previously made today.

Mr. MONRONEY asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks and include a speech.

Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article on the subject of taxes which appeared in the Journal of Commerce of New York today.

Mr. KLEIN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address by Mayor William O'Dwyer.

INFORMATIONAL SERVICE, STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3342, to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3342, with Mr. JENKINS of Ohio in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on Friday, June 6, the Clerk had read down to line 18 on page 2. There was pending a committee amendment to strike out the language on lines 4, 5, and 6, page 2, which the Clerk will again report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 2, line 4, after the words "United States to" strike out the balance of line 4, all of line 5, down to and including the words "and to" on line 6.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 2, line 7, after the word "and" insert the word "of."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 8, after the word "peace," strike out the words "by means of" and insert "and to correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries. The means to be used in achieving these objectives are—"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Motion offered by Mr. MASON: Mr. MASON moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, we have a bill before us with 21 pages. There is only one page and three lines that deal with this broadcasting system. All the rest of the bill deals with other matters. Some of them I consider very foolish and very undesirable from the standpoint of America.

I call your attention to page 15, paragraph 3, which reads:

Under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens or subjects of other countries, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended—

I wonder why we should pay a greater per diem to citizens of other countries than we allow to our own governmental employees? The bill goes on to say—

provide for planned travel itineraries within the United States by groups of citizens or subjects of other countries, to pay the expenses of such travel, and to detail, as escorts of such groups, officers and employees of the Government, whose expenses may be paid out of funds advanced or transferred by the Secretary for the general expenses of the itineraries.

Why should we invite groups to come here from other countries, pay their travel expenses all over the United States to take in the beautiful scenery we have to show; to pay them per diem expenses and to assign Government employees as escorts to go around with them and show them the beauties? I do not see any sense in that at all.

Then again on page 16 it reads:

To provide for, and pay the expenses of, attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with furthering the purposes of this act when provided for by the appropriation.

What societies? Why, it might be the Political Action Committee or any other committee; and we are to pay the expense of their attendance at conventions.

I say that this bill in its present form is absolutely unsound and that we should strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take the 5 minutes because I believe the members of the committee are of one mind, that we should discuss this bill intelligently, section by section, so that we can find out exactly what is in it and not simply jump around from page 1 to page 15, to page 17, and quote a few sentences out of context and try to draw conclusions in that fashion.

We propose to read the bill section by section, to discuss the details of it and try to make clear to you all what is in the bill. Then we will ask you to vote up or vote down those sections after you understand them.

I would like to say just this before closing: I do not believe this Committee and this Congress are going to vote to send this bill back to the committee without real consideration, a bill of this significance which has been studied as carefully as this has been through hearings which in their beginning date back as far as 2 years. It has been carefully scrutinized by the subcommittee, it has been studiously considered by the full committee. It passed both committees unanimously. It has the support of every responsible American in government charged with defending this country in time of war or in promoting and protecting our peace, including Secretary of State Marshall and all his assistant secretaries, including Gen. Bedell Smith, our Ambassador to Russia, and including General Eisenhower himself, who came before the committee to testify that this is of great importance to him as our Chief of Staff in this troubled world.

I ask the Committee to vote down this preferential motion so we can proceed with the business before us.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 86, noes 109.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. MUNDT and Mr. MASON.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 92, noes 119.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FULTON: Page 2, line 18, after section 2, subsection 3, insert a new subsection 4, as follows:

"(4) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United Nations, its organization and functions, and the participation of the United States as a member thereof."

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I will speak briefly on this amendment. This amendment adds a new subsection 4 on page 2 under the objectives of the act. The amendment permits the dissemination abroad of public information about the United Nations, its organization and functions, and the participation of our Nation in that Organization.

One of our troubles so far has been that we have not had adequate information given of the position of the United States in dealing with international affairs. We know there are many people in the United States who are confused as to our position, so you can realize how much confusion there is abroad. This will also show to the countries of the world that this particular kind of broadcasting is just not to be patting ourselves on the back, but it is to be a factual and comprehensive function. Under the bill with this amendment, we are to explain the relations of the United States, both within and without the country, as they deal with other countries, and I therefore ask that this amendment be adopted.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that the gentleman has discussed his amendment with the members of the subcommittee, and the subcommittee is perfectly willing to accept it.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, we concur in the gentleman's amendment insofar as this side of the aisle is concerned.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] tells us that we ought to read this bill paragraph by paragraph and offer amendments if we do not like it. In the next breath he says the committee has been considering this proposed legislation for 2 years, or at least holding hearings. Now he comes along and wants to add a new section to the bill, all of which proves what? Apparently that they do not know what they really desire. They do not know how bad it is. Amendments cannot cure the evil it will do.

Every Member of this House who has been here over one term knows very well that once you create a new agency or once you let a department get its finger in on a new activity you cannot stop them—never. It grows and grows—calls for more and more money and employees, and always more power. Over before the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments we are holding hearings and considering the writing of a new merger bill for the armed forces and creating a Secretary of National Defense. The purpose of that is to provide for the security of this country, putting in a new member of the Cabinet who is to have control—and that is one part of the bill—over our national production. He is to coordinate all of our resources and industries. A Board is to make an estimate of our national resources; it is to find out what we have and what we are short of—critical materials, I assume. It is to get the whole economic productive machine ready for war if and when it comes.

What has that to do with this? Under this bill, if you will refer to it, you will notice it provides that the Secretary of National Defense—oh, no, no, no; the Secretary of State—you know what kind of a department we have down there, and I do not care who is head of it—there is no indispensable man, there is no man who knows everything—under this bill, the Secretary of State can spend as much of this money as he wishes in as many different ways as he wishes—doing what? Bringing in men from outside, bringing them into our factories, teaching them or permitting them to learn our processes, our methods, our secrets of production—discovering how it is that we in time of stress can produce more of the things necessary to defend ourselves in time of war than all the other nations combined, as we did in the last war—and become as Churchill said, the greatest power in all the world.

By this bill you are putting in the hands of the Secretary of State and his outfit down there, the outfit that has harbored the Reds in the last 10 years, who had them inside, putting it in the power of the Department of State power to bring over from abroad the agents of other countries and turn them loose in our industrial world to learn our processes, how we do things, how we get mass production, how we make things better than they do. How do you like that kind of a procedure? What is the use of the Secretary of State, General Marshall, if you please, what is the use of his coming before our committee and asking for a bill to provide for the national defense, for a unification of the armed services, and then have the Secretary of State come in here and ask us to appropriate, as he will later, some thirty-odd million dollars to bring these people from other nations, the agents of other countries, who are or soon may be our enemies, over and put them on the inside where they can drag out everything that we know about production and about processing, all of those things which have brought us into the position where we are as we are today, the most powerful nation in all the world?

What is the use, what is the sense, where is the judgment that says to us that we should hand with this bill to the Secretary of State and his representatives the key to all our secrets, the combination to our industrial safe, and put in the hands of Russia or the countries which it controls the ability to compete with us for the very things both in quality and quantity which will make us secure in the years to come? Why do we not be sensible, why do we not be consistent? Why, as I stated the other day—and I say to you gentlemen, I saw some of you gentlemen from California—you were asked to vote, and many of you did vote, because the leadership of the Republican Party asked you to do so, to cut appropriations—sure you did—for the things that your people wanted, for the things they should have when we have the money, and now be asked to vote some of those same dollars to aid the skilled agents of other nations un-

lock the doors, now closed, which enable us to make ourselves secure. Now the same people ask you to turn around here and vote for a bill which will give millions of dollars to an agency of this kind, which judged by its past will give away our national shirt.

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to H. R. 3342 which provides for a program of information and educational exchanges between the United States and foreign countries.

It is but another piece of futile patchwork in an already haphazard pattern of foreign policy. The very fact that we are willing to engage in a radio contest with the Russians, upon the merits of our respective systems of government, and upon the question who won the war, shows the lengths we have been driven from our course in seeking a just peace.

According to its sponsors, the bill has two primary objectives. First, to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries by the free exchange of information and of persons and skills, which it is claimed will contribute immeasurably toward the promotion of world peace. And second, to correct misunderstanding and misinformation about the United States which exists in other parts of the world. It is estimated that up to $31,000,000 a year will be spent for this purpose under the direction of the Secretary of State.

It is contended that it is to our national interest and advantage to "sell the United States" by means of radio broadcasts directed to other countries through which we would advertise the virtues of our brand of democracy and our free enterprise system.

Mr. Chairman, this bill is further proof of the complete frustration of the leaders of our bipartisan foreign policy and their inability to determine where we are going next. This country fought and won two world wars in the last generation in order that people and governments everywhere might be free. What these wars cost our own people in lives and money needs no reiteration. But in spite of this sacrifice—in spite of the fact that our soldiers fought and died in all parts of the world—in spite of the fact that we have poured untold billions of our substance for the relief of people everywhere—it is still asserted that we are a "misunderstood Nation" and to eliminate this "misunderstanding" we must use the radio to broadcast our virtues to the world. We must sell America over the air.

In the light of contemporary history, Mr. Chairman, with due respect to its sponsors, I assert that this proposal is unadulterated folly.

Who sold America to the Pilgrims and the countless millions who followed them to America from every country on the face of the globe in the last 2 centuries. Who sold America to the trouble and oppressed peoples of every land who have constantly sought refuge in the United States? Surely in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries their information about American freedom didn't come to them by short wave radio or through the interchange of professors and students. No, Mr. Chairman, they came here—and will continue to come here—because for more than 200 years—even in the remotest corners of the earth—people have known that the United States meant freedom in the fullest connotation of the term. Things which are self-evident require no proof. That the United States, its people and its institutions, are still free is a statement not susceptible to rational dispute. That the United States, and its people, desire a just and decent peace for all nations—in spite of any foreign policy we have followed up to now—is also incontrovertible. Neither 10,000 radio denials from the Kremlin at Moscow, nor 10,000 radio reiterations sent back to Moscow, can change these indisputable facts.

Yet we go on with these experiments. Frustration follows bewilderment and so we accept one expedient after another—hoping against hope that we may hit upon a solution. But somehow—no matter how many side excursions we take—we come back to the big unsolved question—what can we do to stop the Russians. Is there any sensible citizen in this country today, not addicted to wishful thinking, who believes that what we may say over the radio to foreign countries will have any appreciable effect upon the Russian program of aggression. Is there any reasonable citizen who believes that by exchanging students and professors we can dissuade Stalin from his course of expanding totalitarianism? Nevertheless, we grasp at this straw. We take this action so it can be said we are doing something to stop communism. It matters not that the proposal is visionary, impractical and ineffective. It matters not where we go as long as we are going somewhere.

No, Mr. Chairman, this problem of Russian domination cannot be solved by halfhearted and futile gestures such as this. Radio broadcasts and exchange of information may have their proper places in world enlightenment, but our problem today is too important and too vast to experiment in this makeshift manner. The problem of Russian expansion cannot be solved piecemeal. It is one big inseparable job. It must be assessed in its entirety and treated in its entirety. Measures of this type only add to the futility and confusion. They mislead the people. The only real way to meet the issue is to tell the American people the whole truth. We should base all future action on their verdict. Nothing less will ever suffice.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, with no hesitation, I shall support H. R. 3342. My service with the armed forces in India, Burma, China, and throughout southeast Asia, as well as in Europe, and my continuing interest and study of the current international scene have indelibly impressed upon me the great need that confronts us today to make our democratic way of life better known throughout the world. The position of leadership which this Nation now occupies, whether by chance, choice, or compulsion, has focused the eyes of all peoples upon us. All over the world there is a hunger for news regarding the United States, its institutions, and activities, and in many areas an eagerness for closer and broader relations between their peoples and ours. If we do not offer a full and fair picture of our purposes, our programs, and our objectives, both at home and abroad, others will, and with misinterpretation, distortion, and falsehood. That campaign of misinformation is right now being waged relentlessly.

In a recent typical week, the world was told that the American policy in Germany seeks to effect "an imperialist peace, based on the enslavement of nations"; that "American policy in the Far East is one of world conquest"; that we are making a colony out of the Philippines; that we are launching a race of armaments; that the Turkish Army is secretly being run by American and British agents; that the income of workingmen in this country has declined by 50 percent. Only truth can furnish an antidote for such false propaganda.

This bill would make it possible for us to tell our story and to combat the falsehoods regarding us which are now so widespread and subversive of a stable world order. It would enable us to satisfy the desire of other peoples for closer and broader educational, technical, and professional relations with the United States. It would enable us to use every legitimate means to project understanding and good will abroad—radio broadcasts, news bulletins, documentary films, books, and libraries, and the interchange of students, trainees, teachers, professors, technical and professional leaders, and specialists.

I call attention especially to these last activities partly because I have given them some study and partly because the most vigorous attacks by the opponents of this measure seem to have been centered upon this particular activity. It is dealt with in title II of this bill. No one who is acquainted with the Boxer indemnity program of years ago will doubt the lasting value, political as well as educational, of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills which is embraced within title II of this legislation. You will remember that our Government turned back money paid to it as indemnity by China, on condition that those funds be used to pay the expenses of Chinese students in this country. Many of these scholars have returned to China to form the closest to a democratic nucleus which can be found in that country. That program is in large measure responsible for the fact that the Chinese know us and we know them better than any other Asiatic country.

Moreover, Federal interest and support of such interchanges is not novel. As I understand it, this proposed bill is in affect, simply an extension of the Act for Cooperation with the Other American Republics under which programs of educational and technical interchange have been conducted by the Department of State since 1939. The beneficial results of that program are indications of

the value of this type of activity, not only in terms of mutual understanding, but also for realistic business relations. Students brought to the United States from South and Central America have, within a very few years, attained positions of influence and prominence in their own countries, where they have been able to, and have in fact, sown the seeds of understanding and friendship between our country and theirs.

One graduate student in economics was called home to Paraguay to become Minister of Commerce; another returned to Guatemala to become Minister of Finance and now is the president of the national bank. Under this proposed bill such programs would be extended to other areas of the world.

It is true that many nongovernmental institutions and organizations have done splendid work in international interchanges in the past. More of such activities, however, are needed, and it is precisely to help such institutions, to assist them with their problems and to aid them financially, when necessary, that this bill is proposed.

For that reason I am particularly pleased to observe that section 403 and, especially, section 906 of the measure before us make it a definite matter of policy that the Secretary of State shall utilize to the fullest the advice, services, and facilities of private agencies in carrying out the provisions of the act. If anything, I hope that the language of section 906 may be strengthened by amendment, which I understand will be offered. I feel strongly that these private agencies should be affirmatively encouraged to continue and enlarge the valuable work which they have undertaken.

The interchange program of the organizations and agencies which the Secretary would use should be determined upon the advice of the outstanding technical and professional leaders of this country. The American way of life has provided maximum encouragement of private initiative in the promotion of professional and technical development, with the Federal Government extending, assisting, and supplementing such activities only when necessary. This principle, so well recognized in our domestic activities and institutions, is, by section 906, carried over into our international relations. It thus insures that the program to be developed under the proposed bill will not be construed as the assumption by the Federal Government of activities which properly belong elsewhere, but rather as positive, active, but supplementary assistance in encouraging the American people to speak effectively and directly to other peoples of the world.

There are no doubt other amendments which may contribute to improve this legislation in detail. But certainly the Committee on Foreign Affairs has presented to us here the broad outlines of a measure which deserves the support of all of those who believe that this Nation cannot, with safety or security, or in its own enlightened self-interest, retreat into a smug, self-satisfied, comfortable shell and ignore the responsibilities—yes, the expenses and national deprivations, if you will—of world leadership, and that the true destiny and immortal greatness of this land we love, as well as its welfare and probably its survival, lie along the path of acceptance rather than evasion of this manifest destiny, and that a most important step in the fulfillment of the role which is ours is to instill in the minds and hearts of our brothers across the sea a true picture of the lofty ideals, the benign motives, and the friendly objectives of our incomparable democracy. Around the globe the weary, the hungry, the frightened cup their ears to catch the voice of America. If we still that voice, if we disregard their yearning, they will turn to those who will eagerly seize the opportunity to substitute distortion for fact.

With an abundance of evidence available that an informational vacuum abroad will be filled, if we are silent, by those unsympathetic, if not hostile, to the interests of my country, without impugning in any degree the motives of those who may differ, I must cast my vote as I sincerely believe the best interests of this Nation and the world dictate, and with emphatic earnestness, urge upon my colleagues approval of this measure.

(Mr. KEATING asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. Chairman, I cannot accept this bill as it is now written. This does not mean that I do not have full respect for and confidence in this committee. I can swallow one dose of medicine, no matter how unpalatable it may be, but I cannot take the entire medicine cabinet and the cabinet all in one single gulp. This is not, as I read this bill, the Voice of America. I find no objection to that. Let me say something else, that if this committee were administering this act I could throw many of my doubts into the wastebasket. If this committee were supervising and administering this act I would go along perhaps with the thing in it which says you can build public works in a foreign country if it is accessory to the demonstration of our technique. I could go along with this exchange of professors. I can say that I can think of some that I would exchange permanently with nothing to boot, if this committee were going to do the picking. I could go along with the provision of inviting organizations and groups into this country and paying their expenses if this committee, with its discrimination, were going to do the choosing. I can say further that I could go along with this provision that provides that we shall pay for the entertainment of these people, no matter how many or who they are, or the type of entertainment because I know this committee is made up of men of temperance.

Perhaps my trouble is this, lack of feeling of confidence in some branches of this Department of State. Last year I sat on a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate the circumstances surrounding the theft of hundreds of our secret documents out of the Department of State files. Those documents were taken by men within and delivered to men without, which is the essence of conspiracy. The FBI arrested a man in New York, a man of Russian birth and of doubtful loyalty, and they found 267 of these documents in his possession. One man testified before this committee that the possession of one in particular was a threat against our security. Three of those men were arrested. One of them received a fine of $500; another a fine of $500; and a third a fine of $2,500, only by the benign special prosecutor of our Department of Justice, who accepted those fines.

Let me say further that one of the men in this country today, who spent his spare time with these culprits who were taking these documents while we were still fighting Germany and Japan, I understand is today in our Diplomatic Service.

So, if I am a little bit skeptical about some branches of this Department of State it is because of the reasons here given you. We sat through weeks investigating this proposition, and we found that while Germany was still fighting us our secret documents were taken out and carried to New York and delivered to somebody there. Mr. Chairman, it does disturb me more than a little that there is no assurance that men of the character of the distinguished membership of this subcommittee will adminster this proposed statute.

No. I say we need a surgeon on this bill and I am awaiting with confidence that distinguished legislative surgeon, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], who will be along in a minute.

[Mr. ROBSION addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on section 3 of title I and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. HARLESS] is recognized.

(Mr. HARLESS of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, it seems foolhardy for us to vote a total of $750,000,000, $400,000,000 for Greece and Turkey and $350,000,000 for central Europe rehabilitation, then stand silently by and not tell the people who will be benefited by these appropriations what our situation is through failure to pass this legislation.

I cannot understand why anyone would want to throw away money, literally down a rat hole, and not take advantage of the expenses we are going to incur by appropriations for the rehabilitation of Europe. It is literally not sound economy. Furthermore, if any-

one would properly analyze our entire world situation, we want the rest of the world to know what we are doing about our educational system.

I heard many stories from veterans as they came back from the war that we were sending goods into France and into Germany, and that the people which were being benefited by these goods were not even informed as to what country they came from. I heard a reliable Member of this Congress refer to a lady who was in Paris 5 days after we arrived there. Truckloads of food rolled into Paris and written on the side of the truck was the name of another country as sending the goods into Paris. She looked inside the trucks and the trucks contained American food, American brand canned goods, which had come from America.

I understand we sent 500,000 tons of wheat to France, and we never even told France we were sending it, and the people of France did not know it. Russia sent a mere 5,000 tons, and they had the brass band out telling them about it. I know that if anyone will analyze the situation, they will know that we want the rest of the world to know what we are doing.

I want to mention a situation here in America which we are not doing justice to. We put our heads in the sand. Less than a week ago I was among the Papago Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, and I can tell you about a place where there are 6,000 Papago Indians which this body recently cut off, and about 5,000 out of 22,000 school children are going to school, and we made a contract with them in 1868 that we would educate them; that we would furnish them 1 teacher for every 30 students. Next winter I estimate that between 3,000 and 5,000 of these people will starve to death because they cannot take care of themselves. I think we are acting mighty foolish here in many respects, and it makes my heart bleed when I see these Indians improperly cared for, and you are sitting here today and you are clipping us in a manner that will prevent us from sending information to the world just as you clipped those Papago Indians some 3 weeks ago when you cut down the appropriation for the Interior Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I think it is unfortunate that the committee did not bring in a bill that would provide for dissemination of knowledge of the United States by means of broadcasting. This bill is entirely too broad. A part of the first section of the bill is all right, and I can support that part of the bill, which reads:

> To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

Now that means factual information about America.

This present bill is entirely too broad. It puts in the State Department functions that it should not be attempting, and if you look over the other sections of the bill, as someone has pointed out, it is not a bill to disseminate information through radio. I would like to vote for a bill to beam via radio information about America to other countries. I believe in that approach in selling America, and I think it ought to be done.

But read the bill on page 3; lines 11 and 12 state:

> The Secretary may provide for orientation courses and other appropriate services for such persons from other countries upon their arrival in the United States.

Now, what are "other appropriate services"? That is pretty broad, is it not?

On page 6, line 4, and again on page 13, line 16, the bill provides for "representation allowances" and the furnishing of "official entertainment without regard to section 901 of the Foreign Service Act of 1946." Now, what are official allowances and official entertainment? Is it liquid refreshments?

Then, I read on page 14, line 14, that the bill permits $10 a day to entertain these people; to pay some of their expenses. To do what? To attend meetings and functions of societies. Now, that is not selling America, as I understand it. There are many similar provisions in the bill. I pointed out yesterday that there are 17,000 students now in the United States from all the different countries in the world going to our universities. Now that is a sizable number. I have here a letter from the State Department dated February 7 pointing out the number of individuals in the United States under nonquota provisions of the law.

Under the nonquota provision, since 1940, 188,678 people have come into the United States; last year, 47,297. Under the quota system, 39,144 came in in 1946. Most of the nonquota aliens are students, scientists, and individual businessmen looking at America. By the way, most of them are staying here, too, under the nonquota system. They are not going back.

Our universities are crowded today. In the last few weeks I have written seven letters to medical schools trying to get a worthy GI entered in medical school in 1948. I have heard from five universities and they are filled up for 1948. This young man cannot go to medical school unless he finds some place that wants to take him. I do not know how many of these students coming here want to go to medical schools or law schools or technical schools, but a great number of them would. We need housing in this country for our veterans. Why load up this country with a great many individuals from foreign countries? There are now 17,000 going to school. I welcome them. I think they are emissaries of good will and I hope as they go back to their own countries they will speak well of America. This bill might well double the number of alien students coming to our schools.

I shall offer a motion, at the proper time, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with the instructions to present a factual, interesting radio program to foreign countries about the United States, its people and its policies.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. BOGGS].

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Chairman, I feel somewhat like one of our people who signed a contract and thought he had a very fine deal until a few days later when he was looking over the contract he noticed some small print down at the bottom. I feel in that frame of mind because, like most everyone else, I am for spreading truth throughout the world and for creating and developing an appreciation of our free American system, but when I finally read this bill and heard the discussion on the floor, and then referred in detail to the testimony taken before the committee, I realized that what I was for was not contained in this bill; that we have gone far afield—not necessarily intentionally—from the precepts which we all cherish here in America.

When I refer to our free-enterprise system, our Federal, State, and individual responsibility under our system, I certainly do not mean to imply the horse-and-buggy days. I mean an effective, progressive, live America, effective in its cooperation with the rest of the world. But certainly this bill goes too far in many respects, which are now being made clear to the Members of the House.

For instance, we are placing the Federal Government, maybe only an inch and maybe only a yard, we do not know how far it will go, into the field of education. How far do we want to go in centralizing our educational system and placing a Federal influence and direction on that vital part of our free American system? I do not know whether we should place our Government too far in the field of publications in competition with a free press. I do not know how far we should permit our Government to proceed in the field of broadcasting.

If you will refer to the testimony before the committee, and if I had time I would give you the various citations here, you will note that even General Smith, our Ambassador to Russia, after indicating that cultural progress in Russia was by far ahead of the rest of the world in his opinion, accounted for it by saying the radio and press are controlled by the Government and are directing a strong effort toward increasing the cultural standards of those people, but that left unsaid, naturally his apparent implication, that we were behind because we were not following a similar program.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. OWENS].

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment briefly on some of the remarks that have been made by preceding speakers.

There has been some talk about education throughout the world and throughout the United States. For about 5 weeks I have been sitting as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor and listening to the testimony of

those who desire Federal aid for education. I have noted that slightly over half of the States of the Union are asking for aid to education from the Federal Government because of the fact that they cannot furnish that aid themselves or cannot give the children of their States a proper education. Strangely, enough, the very States that need that aid have, in large part, been those that have been most forward in coming before the House and asking that we give aid to foreign nations.

It is true that I voted for the $350,000,000 appropriation for food and medicine for war-devastated countries, because I thought they needed it. Those States voted not only for that and also to give $400,000,000 to Turkey and Greece. Now they are following it up with this bill which comes, however, under Republican sponsorship. It has a dangerous tendency because while we are asked for $300,000,000 or more for this Federal aid to education, which will reach a billion dollars a year in a few years, we are being asked that this aid be given to foreign countries. If we do that, there is no question but that we will have to follow that by giving to all of those States this aid even before they have made any proof whatsoever that they need the aid.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OWENS. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You say that this bill comes to us under Republican sponsorship. Listen—I sat down here and counted the Members as they went down the aisle on a teller vote, and there were only 89 Republicans who voted to strike the enacting clause and only 53 voted the opposite way. It is not a Republican measure.

Mr. OWENS. The gentleman's meaning is very clear. Now, there is another point I want to make to you. I have just finished an investigation in the Central States with respect to schooling. I ask you to go into those schools and see some of the books and observe what is being taught to those children. I say we ought to devote our attention right now to going into our schools in the Nation and observe what is being taught to those children before we go over or invite people to come into our country and disseminate the same type of knowledge and put our stamp of approval on the things that are now being done in our schools.

When I heard the words that are being used here today such as "manifest destiny," I shudder. I have heard the words "manifest destiny" before. Those words brought us into a war at the close of the last century. They helped to bring us into the First World War. Let us stop this manifest destiny as the world leader and teacher. Let us think of America first.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OWENS. I yield.

Mr. SPRINGER. In some of our colleges the GI's who are seeking to secure an education have no opportunity of being admitted because of the in-rush of people coming to those colleges. That situation should be taken care of here and some of those things that our money is being wasted on in foreign countries certainly should be eliminated. Does the gentleman agree with that idea?

Mr. OWENS. I agree with the gentleman wholeheartedly. That should be the program along with the investigation of the schools. I make the charge that our State Department and our armed services are starting on a program to keep the control that they have had for years. They hate to give it up.

There are other portions of our Government here who would attempt to keep the same control. They do not want to give it up. They do not want to have the bureaucratic departments and employees thereof diminished. We ought to have an investigation of what has been done during the last 15 years.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OWENS. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. How does the gentleman reconcile the position of our State Department and some of our leaders in this country, who are advocating military conscription, going into an armament race with Russia now, with the position they are now taking of cooperation? If we are going into an armament race, as we certainly are, then why in the name of common sense do we need a program of this kind? They are absolutely at sword's points. Is that not correct?

Mr. OWENS. I agree with the gentleman. I do not believe there has been any thought whatsoever given to the matter. I believe it is just a question of going on and on, in an attempt to stop the economy program of the Republican Party. They are going to stop it any way they can. They will get us into war to stop it, just so that they do stop our program to balance the budget and establish real economy in our governmental operations.

It is my opinion that legislation such as that which is being proposed by the bill under discussion constitutes an apparently innocent, but nevertheless subtle and dangerous way to extend control and absolute control of our Federal Government. One of our noble founders, Thomas Jefferson, repeatedly warned us against such sinister methods of ending our great constitutional form of Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. OWENS] has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, the Master said, "Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?"

As a matter of fact, our immigration laws keep millions of people out of this country. So that all these people who love America could not come over here if they wanted to. We keep them out. They would love to come in. They do not hate America. This is the only country in the world that is giving away anything. In the New York Times last Sunday they carried a chart of Europe showing exactly the amount of money that has been given by the United States since the end of the war to every foreign country—to Russia and to Russian satellite countries, and to other European countries. Millions of people throughout the world are hungry. They want bread. They do not want "baloney." They want to be fed. They do not want books, radio broadcasts, or hymns to be sung. I love to sing hymns, but there is a place for that. When people are hungry you cannot make them feel good by singing O, Beulah Land, or Bringing In the Sheaves. What they want is bread. If you are going to throw $31,000,000 into Europe, let us put it in bread. They will love you a lot more if you feed them.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to my friend.

Mr. KNUTSON. But of course that would not provide jobs.

Mr. BENDER. Well, it would for the bakers.

Last Sunday, John S. Knight, publisher of the Knight newspapers, in his Sunday editorial, had this to say about the alleged Voice of America:

> The conflict over the Voice of America still rages with Assistant Secretary of State William Benton marshaling added support for the Voice from an impressive committee of educators, newspaper editors, and industrialists.
>
> The concept of the Voice as a potent agency for promoting democracy throughout the world seems ludicrously naive, but then, when in recent years has American foreign policy been anything else?
>
> There is no substantiated proof that the Voice reaches any appreciable number of listeners in countries under Soviet domination. Still, our State Department seems impressed because Russia's chief propagandist, Ilya Ehrenburg, has taken some notice of it.
>
> A more practical view is expressed by Arthur Bliss Lane, former minister to Poland, who says that he considers it "tactless, to say the least, to attempt to educate these people in the American way of life, namely, democracy, when that very democracy has been deprived them through our action at Yalta, which has resulted in their domination by the Soviet Union."
>
> Mr. Lane suggests the money might better be spent in developing the personnel of the Foreign Service to the point where it could function adequately.
>
> Arguments by proponents of the Voice that Government appropriations for its "cultural" radio program are small in comparison to the millions spent by Procter & Gamble to sell soap to Americans fall pretty flat.
>
> Recent developments in Hungary prove rather conclusively that our brand of "soap" isn't selling in Russia these days.

It has been stated that so many of these countries do not know where these gifts are coming from. If you want to render a Christian service to the people of other lands, since we deny them entry, then feed them. Provide bread. Do you think a man's hunger will be appeased by a radio broadcast or by photographs of buxom maidens which appeared in Life magazine recently?

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. BREHM. Would the gentleman agree with me in what Ray Henley says, that there is bound to be continuous and

endless confusion in the minds of our own people as to our objective and our purposes, so long as we talk international peace and cooperation every day before high noon, and talk about bristling armament and military training systems and conscription from high noon until midnight?

I say we are confused. Our leaders are confused in this country. You cannot have both. You cannot have this program of cooperation and talk of peace with an olive branch in one hand, and arm our boys with the other hand.

Mr. BENDER. Of course, we appropriated $400,000,000 to Greece and Turkey, and you know most of that is going to pay debts of Greece and Turkey and going into armament. It is not going for food. Do you think those foreign countries love America when we are implementing governments that they dislike, governments that they detest? Even singing on the radio to them or printing beautiful books will not change them.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mrs. BOLTON. I just wanted to remind the gentleman that man does not live by bread alone.

Mr. BENDER. Nor by radio broadcasts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may again be read for the information of the Members.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FULTON) there were—ayes 70, noes 51.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further amendments to section 2, page 2, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. When used in this act, the term—

(1) "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(2) "Department" means the Department of State.

(3) "Government agency" means any executive department, board, bureau, commission, or other agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government, or independent establishment, or any corporation wholly owned (either directly or through one or more corporations) by the United States.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, in support of the contention made by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. OWENS] I think it is well that we take time really to find out what the educational set-up is within the confines of the United States. I should be pleased to support certain parts of the pending bill. I believe in the Voice of America part of it, but I certainly do not subscribe to the Cook's tours that are involved. Nor can I understand why so many people have not been to school after these 14 years of the more-abundant life.

Take for instance the State of New Mexico about which our distinguished colleague spoke. According to the Census Bureau 27.3 percent of the people in New Mexico have never gone to school for over 5 years' time. We have many States where from 25 to 35 percent of the people have not attended school for over 5 years.

The table from the census bureau shows that the West, the Midwest and northern States have much higher percentage of education. By the way Iowa is not only a great agricultural State but it a State, I may say to my colleagues where only 4 percent of the people have not been to school for more than 5 years. So I repeat it is not only a great agricultural State but it is also a great educational State.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. TALLE. I wish to thank the very able gentleman from Wisconsin for paying tribute to my State; and will he not yield to me long enough to permit me to to say ever since the day statistics on literacy were first gathered in our country, Iowa has held first place.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, the table shows the regions where our educational need is the greatest. Every child born in America is entitled to educational advantages. From the national standpoint our obligation is to see that every child in America has somewhere near an eighth-grade education. I attended school with many of these lads from foreign countries and I presume all of you have. They came here under their own power. There are 17,00 of them here now in our schools. The professor- and student-exchange program has merit but we must not forget that over 40 percent of rural Americans never finish high school. I do not like to see any committee of this House bring in a bill that has so many different horses in it going in so many different directions. The Cooks Tour portion of the bill does not make sense. Why tax people that cannot afford or do not afford trips for their own children to royally entertain someone else?

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. The gentleman remembers that during the last few years when the war was on, another great committee of this House came into the well on three different occasions and told us that if we did not adopt a certain bill which they placed before us, a bill that had been recommended and that had been endorsed by certain great Army leaders, a bill that was endorsed by the State Department, the War Department, and Navy Department, we would lose the war. Three different times that hue and cry was raised and three times we turned them down, yet we won the war. This procedure is reminiscent of those days.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I have seen a good many men come to this town on the great white horse, and I have seen some ones leave on a Shetland pony dragging their feet on the ground.

I hoped the committee would divide the sections of this bill so they could be voted on in accordance to their merit. If they insist on covering so many fields it might be well to let the bill cool off, and bring in a bill that is not so all-inclusive.

The following official table from the Census Bureau indicates the necessity of consideration of legislation for general education:

Percent of population 25 years old and over completing less than 5 years of school, by States, in order of rank: 1940

United States	13.5
Louisiana	35.7
South Carolina	34.7
Mississippi	30.2
Georgia	30.1
Alabama	28.9
New Mexico	27.3
North Carolina	26.2
Virginia	23.2
Arkansas	23.1
Tennessee	21.7
Kentucky	20.2
Arizona	19.4
Texas	18.8
Florida	18.5
West Virginia	16.5
Maryland	15.3
Rhode Island	13.7
Oklahoma	13.5
Delaware	12.9
Pennsylvania	12.3
New York	12.1
New Jersey	12.0
Connecticut	11.2
North Dakota	10.8
Missouri	10.3
Michigan	10.2
Massachusetts	10.1
Illinois	9.6
Wisconsin	9.4
Colorado	9.0
Nevada	8.8
Ohio	8.4
District of Columbia	8.2
New Hampshire	8.1
California	8.1
Indiana	7.7
Minnesota	7.5
Maine	7.4
Montana	7.4
South Dakota	7.2
Wyoming	7.1
Kansas	6.1
Vermont	6.1
Nebraska	6.0
Washington	5.9
Utah	5.5
Oregon	5.2
Idaho	5.2
Iowa	4.1

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] quoted a little Scrip-

ture a few minutes ago and in all kindness I would also quote some at this time: "O ye of little faith."

When I hear men talk in the well of this House about students coming over here to America to go to our schools in exchange for students that go overseas, and oppose such a thing, I wonder if they have any faith in the principles of democracy, in the fundamental tenets of our country. Those people come here from those far off destitute lands with their slave psychologies and their oppression. I wonder if they think about those people when they come over here and mingle with the American students, see the standard of living that we have, the freedom of expression, the lack of oppression and all of those things; I wonder why you are afraid to have these people come over here?

Mr. BREHM. Because they will want to stay here and attempt to disseminate their ideologies to the detriment of our people.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. They have to go back under the immigration and naturalization laws. They are only here for the purpose of student training.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. There is an awful lot of excitement over this student business, which is unwarranted. There are only 377 students involved, all of them postgraduates. The whole program is $250,000 for this year. And while some of the hearts of the gentlemen here bleed for fear we may bring in Communists, in the whole program there has never been an exchange of students with Soviet Russia. None have gone there and none have come over here.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I want to bring in some information at this point which is parallel with the information the gentleman gave, only in reverse.

I called up the Veterans' Administration this afternoon and asked them how many American veterans are studying in European universities and I find out that as of April 30 there were 1,492 American veterans studying under the GI bill of rights in 239 foreign universities in 34 different countries. Remember those are veterans only. In addition to that we have hundreds, yes, thousands, of American GI's who are taking advantage of the fact they are in Europe and near these universities and through the Army's educational program they are also attending those universities. I called up the State Department and that Department tells me that between 5,000 and 6,000 American civilians are over there going to school at this time.

In addition to that, 5,000 are leaving—some leaving this week and some will leave next week—for short-term courses over in Europe. First, let me stop there and say that about 15,000 American students are over there in those categories, and, in addition to that 11,000 American students have signified to the State Department their intention of going overseas and taking postgraduate courses in the European universities.

Now, again, I say to you, in conclusion, have we anything to be afraid of in allowing these people to come over here? Are you actually in your hearts afraid they are going to convert American democracy into communism or to fascism after the struggles and privations and hardships that they have been through in the last few years? I have more faith in the fundamental strength of the principles of democracy and the standard of living in our country than to think that those people can come over here and convert us. I wager you, if anything, the conversion will be on the other side of the fence, and that we will show these people who never had a chance to see what a free-enterprise economy can do, where civil rights are protected, and to see how it really works. I say that we will bring the light that will work miracles in their lives, and I think they will go back to their countries with a message, and they will have to whisper that message, because they have been living in fear of the dreaded police, but that whisper will spread, and the principles of freedom and liberty will grow in those countries where they are now interchanged. I have no fear of these interchanges.

I say to those that do have fear: "O ye of little faith."

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to see if we cannot agree on a time limit. I suggest that we close debate on this section, as it is not a subject that is controversial. I wonder how many want to be heard on the section now under consideration, the last section of title I?

If no one desires to speak, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate now close on section 3, title I, so that we can read the next section of the bill.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I was standing and I thought the Chairman had recognized me.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to speak on this section?

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Yes.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this section close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. BOGGS].

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak again, because this bill vitally corncerns me. I was interested in the remark just made by our colleague, the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD]. We would have you think that we are not in favor of exchanging students with foreign countries; that we are afraid to bring people to our country to study and appreciate the institutions which we have. Certainly that is not my view.

I went to school for 4 years at the University of Delaware with exchange students. Our university since 1924 has been carrying on such a program on a local level, under its own authority, and the students of our country desiring to go abroad do so on their own initiative. Those students of foreign countries who desire to come to this country and go to the University of Delaware do so on their own initiative, and voluntarily. So, all of this authority for a student exchange program is merely to put it in the hands of the Federal Government. We have been doing it. The testimony of the Assistant Secretary of State indicates that. On page 12 of the hearings he referred at some length to the many officials of foreign countries throughout the world who were educated in America. Why should the Federal Government come in now and make it appear absolutely essential that we should give the Federal Government legislative authority to conduct a program which is not new but which has been carried on in the traditional American way for years?

When I came home I found that the various experts and authorities of the Government here had been awarded bronze stars and legions of merit for various gadgets and other things they had figured out for our boys overseas to do. In many instances I found that the boys in our outfit were doing just those things as a matter of course every day, and nobody paid any attention to it.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. This bill would not deny the exchange of students with foreign countries. I think the House ought to understand that without the passage of this bill that would not be denied, because we are members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. We became a participant in that and the last session of Congress voted it, and that is an exchange of students of foreign countries on a broad scale, broader than this bill provides, if that is possible. At any rate, we are not denying the exchange of students by any legislative act if we do not pass this bill.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. I thank the gentleman. I want to refer to page 11 of the hearings, where Under Secretary of State Acheson was speaking. He said this:

> Now I will turn to the rest of the program: One of the most important parts of this is the provision which extends to Europe and Asia, the cooperation between our Government and other governments.

Do we need legislative action to extend cooperation to other governments of the world? It seems to me we have been doing that in our own American way ever since we have been the United States of America, when and if it was the proper thing to do.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I want to correct the statement made by the gentleman from California about UNESCO. I know something about that organization, having introduced that legislation in the House. Although we belong to UNESCO, unless we have this exchange system set up un-

der this program our membership in UNESCO is a paper membership only. This is to do something about it, to make the exchange of students which UNESCO seeks.

Mr. BREHM. If the gentleman will yield, does the gentleman know how many students are now going over under the Fulbright resolution?

Mr. MUNDT. Not as yet.

Mr. BREHM. Nine hundred.

Mr. MUNDT. We are just getting that program under way. We have some GI's going to school in Germany and Austria, and several boatloads are going over this summer.

Mr. BREHM. Nine hundred and eight according to my information are going tomorrow.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. OWENS. May I ask the gentleman from Delaware, who has spoken about the educational feature, whether that does not constitute a subtle, sinister way in which we will have Federal control, which was so well pointed out by one of our noble founders, Thomas Jefferson?

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. In answer to that, before we vote on this bill I certainly do recommend that the Members read these hearings, not only for what is said but for what is not said in the various statements.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE II—INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

PERSONS

SEC. 201. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges between the United States and other countries of students, trainees, teachers, professors, and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skill. The Secretary may provide for orientation courses and other appropriate services for such persons from other countries upon their arrival in the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, line 9, after "teachers," insert "guest instructors."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: On page 3, line 13, after "United States" strike out the period and insert a comma and the following: "and for such persons going to other countries from the United States. It is the sense of the Congress that the interchange program under this section shall be on a reciprocal basis so far as is practicable, and that when any country fails or refuses to cooperate in such program on a reasonable basis of reciprocity, the Secretary shall terminate or limit such program, with respect to such country, to the extent he deems to be advisable in the interests of the United States. If the Secretary finds that any person from another country, while in the United States pursuant to this section, is engaged in activities of a political nature or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, the Secretary shall promptly report such finding to the Attorney General, and such person shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported in the same manner as provided for in sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended."

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana as an amendment to the committee amendment: On page 3, line 14, after the period strike out the remainder of the line down to and including the period on line 21.

(Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I am seeking here to eliminate the highly discretionary part of the committee amendment. Following this amendment I intend to offer an amendment to line 8, page 3, after the word "interchanges" to add the words "on a strictly riciprocal basis." It will be noted that the committee amendment practically leaves it up to the judgment of the State Department as to how many students, professors, and others come into this country under this bill. By this amendment striking out the discretionary part and by the following amendment which I propose to offer, I propose to make it mandatory that this interchange be handled on a strictly reciprocal basis. Otherwise, we will be swamped by invaders from Europe. The committee has repeatedly said that this bill places the interchange on a reciprocal basis, but if you will read the amendment offered by the committee, you will see that this is not true. To the contrary, the bill is, at most, only an expression of hope that the Department may keep it on a reciprocal basis, and there is nothing mandatory at all about it, clearly leaving it up to the discretion of the Department as to how many of these foreigners come in under this bill. We have men in many of our departments, and the State Department is not free from them, who would not be averse to breaking down our immigration bars and letting in great throngs of people from Europe and I do not want to give them that discretion. If you will vote to strike out the committee amendment this wide discretion as I propose in my amendment and then if you will follow that up by making it mandatory, as I shall propose in my next amendment, then we will at least know what is going to happen under this section. What is wrong about putting this on a reciprocal basis? We are told that Russia has perhaps several thousands of persons in this country now in various capacities, while they say we have only two or three hundred over there. What is wrong about requiring Russia to let our people look over her country behind the iron curtain to the same extent as she is now doing over here?

I think if we are going to have this exchange of students and others, although I am not here advocating it, we ought to have some limit on the number of such who come here, and there is absolutely no limit in the bill as the committee has presented it and seeks to amend it.

The bill ought to be worded so as to fix some limit, or else make it strictly reciprocal. As it stand now, there is absolutely no limit at all. The sky is the limit. I do not think we ought to leave a hole in this bill as big as a ginhouse so that as many as want to and as many as the State Department might elect to have come in may do so. That is exactly what the bill does. Some little State Department employee overseas, mind you, might have it in his power to open the gates and let them in by the boatloads. It is not an answer to say that General Marshall will watch all that. He cannot see after everything. He has to depend upon subordinates.

I hope you gentlemen in the House who throughout the years have tried to maintain our immigration barriers and who have tried to sustain our immigration laws will support this amendment to the committee amendment and then support the next amendment I shall offer to not only remove the discretionary part, but make it absolutely sure that if this program of exchange is carried on, it will be done on a strictly reciprocal basis and not be left to the whim and discretion of State Department employees all over the world.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I do not have time to yield to the gentleman. I am very, very sorry. I wish I had the time. I would like to ask for more time, but the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the author of the bill, has already served notice that he would object to any such requests made by anybody.

Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Immigration, I have for a good many years seen the fruits of people getting in here by the hundreds and by the thousands and I have observed how difficult it is—yea, impossible in many cases—to get them out. Twice I introduced bills to deport Harry Bridges and twice this House passed by bills and the bills never went through the other body, and Harry Bridges is still here. We will be up against this sort of situation. Many of these people who will come here will say, "We have no country to return to." Look at what has happened to Hungary in the last few days.

I think, therefore, that the reasonable thing to do, and the fair thing to do, if you are going to have this nation-to-nation exchange, is to do it on a basis of man for man, a 50–50 basis, a basis strictly reciprocal and not give one nation the right to send them over by the boatload while prohibiting our citizens a like privilege. Mind you, I am not here advocating the exchange, but I say if you are going to do it, that is the best way. That is the purpose of my amendment. It is directed to that end. I hope you will support that move because it is a move in the interest of our own country.

I am for sending information to foreign countries. I understood anyway that all General Marshall wanted was authority and money to send foreign broadcasts to Europe and other nations and continents. Well, I am for that. I have reached the conclusion that if it is properly done, by the right parties, it can be an instrument for good. I do not approve of the way it has been done entirely, but I hope the errors will be corrected.

I am willing to vote him the authority and money to make such foreign broadcasts. But this bill goes far beyond that. It was not necessary to drag all these other features into this bill.

I support General Marshall thoroughly in his desire to broadcast to foreign countries, but I do not think it is necessary to go as far as this bill goes. Therefore I ask you to give me your cooperation in making it a reciprocal program, if we are to have the exchange at all, so that we will have the right to demand that they go 50–50 with us, make it strictly reciprocal, so that our people may learn as much about the inside of other countries as they are privileged to come here and learn about ours. How can we learn the truth behind the wall of secrecy in other countries if we let them come here and have them forbid us going there? My amendment will make it possible for us to peek behind their wall of secrecy. Why not do it? Of course, as I said, I am not arguing for any of them to come here, but if you are determined to have this exchange of persons, then by all means let it be reciprocal. My pending amendment and the next one I propose to offer will make the privileges and responsibilities on both sides the same, that is, strictly reciprocal. Any other course will be very unfair to our own country. My suggestions will cure some of the glaring defects in this bill—not all of them, however, There are others which I do not have time to discuss and the discussion would perhaps not be pertinent to my amendments. We can give General Marshall the authority he needs to do this foreign broadcasting and we can do it without breaking down the immigration bars.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] has expired.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I am heartily in sympathy with the objectives of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN], who has proposed it. However, to make interchange of students and professiors on a strictly reciprocal basis raises some difficulties which I feel sure are not to our advantage. For instance, there are some nations in the world from which it is very important that we have scholars and students come to this country. Yet the universities in those countries, to which we might send students in return have been destroyed, or they have never developed courses in English to the point where there would be any inducement in advantage for our students or professors to go there. Some of those countries are not very big, but they stand at vital crossroads of the world, or strategically they are very important. It is essential to the security of the United States that we have every possible favorable contact with them.

I think the gentleman will agree that the Secretary of State, General Marshall, is as mindful of the security of this country as any Member of this House, or as any other American citizen. To refuse to give him and discretion whatsoever in allowing more students or professsors to go to certain important countries than can come here; or to refuse to allow students or teachers to come from some of those countries to the United States because they do not have universities or colleges which offer courses that would be of value or attractive to American students, would, it seems to me, defeat our own purposes, without any legitimate gain. Therefore, I hope very much that the gentleman's amendment will be defeated.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. On this matter of exchange of professors, it does not amount to much. There were 45 professors exchanged last year. The total cost was $150,000. Of the 45, 38 were United States citizens who went abroad to teach. Seven were Latin-American professors who came to the United States. Every college or university abroad that receives a foreign professor under this program must pay the professor the agreed local salary for the professor. I think that those 38 going out and 7 coming in will show that reciprocity would not be to our advantage, when we can get institutions over the world to accept professors from this country on that basis. It might be that we would not have a place for the same number of professors back here. That is what strict reciprocity would mean. That is why I think the language in the bill is better. But the entire exchange program is not very big. It is a small part of this entire program.

Mr. JUDD. The gentleman will agree that sometimes in some small obscure country a genius, a man of the greatest ability, develops whose services would be of great value to the United States. We cannot wisely, in a flat prohibition, prevent making available to ourselves the contributions of such an individual. Genius does not depend on national origin or race. Men of genius may appear anywhere. We should not shut them out.

Mr. VORYS. There has never been any exchange of professors with the U. S. S. R., under this program; never.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I would like to point out another reason why we should not accept the gentleman's amendment.

It strikes out important safeguards whereby we write into the bill authority to deport anybody in case of any political activity. I think that is a safeguard that should be retained.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. My amendment does not strike that out at all. I simply wanted to preserve that. Eisler came here as an expert, I understand.

Mr. JUDD. And so did Einstein, but they did not either one come under this program.

Mr. MUNDT. Eisler did not come here as an expert. He came here under the directions of Moscow.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be voted down, because I cannot see that it adds anything to the bill, or advantage to the United States, and it definitely reduces some of the real advantages of this section of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] has expired.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] stated that 38 professors had gone from the United States to foreign countries and that 7 had come from foreign countries to the United States and that they were paid by the foreign countries for their services, yet the program cost only $150,000. Will the gentleman explain that to me? How did it cost American taxpayers $150,000 if their services were paid for by foreign countries?

Mr. VORYS. I attempted to explain it briefly. The State Department insists that every college or university which receives a foreign professor under this program must pay the professor the agreed local salary of the professorship. The Department then makes a grant to cover foreign travel. In the case of a professor going, let us say, from Columbia University abroad, who draws a salary of $7,000 at Columbia, but is sent to Brazil which would normally pay a salary of $3,000, the State Department makes up the difference in salary and pays the cost of the foreign travel.

This program is more expensive per head than the student program. The average cost of the student program is less than $700 a student. This, of course, costs more. You are dealing with a high class of individual. You are picking out not the worst, but the best, to send abroad, just as we are picking the best to bring here to come into our institutions.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BREHM. I yield.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Is not the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] speaking about section 203, not the section we are now debating? Section 203, page 4, is the policy that has been in effect for the past year under the able leadership of Senator Davis, of Maryland.

Mr. VORYS. No; the only program I am talking about is under section 201, the interchange of students and teachers and professors. As I told you, the interchange of students cost $250,000, the interchange of professors $150,000. The students amount to 377; the professors to 45.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I still think the gentleman is talking about section 203.

Mr. VORYS. The gentleman is still mistaken.

Mr. BREHM. Personally, I think this is a good deal for the professors. They are getting a nice trip with all expenses paid, getting the same salary in the foreign country wherever they may agree to go. It is a good deal for the professors. I have no doubt some Congressmen would like to take that trip also, get all their expenses paid, and continue to draw the same salary they draw in the United States see and travel abroad just in order to tell the rest of the world what wonderfully gullible folks we Americans really are. I am sure they already know that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BREHM. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. We can get in on that under the classification "specialized knowledge."

Mr. BREHM. I cannot for the life of me understand what is wrong with some of our Members unless their emotional natures are temporarily exceeding their intellectual natures.

Jesus Christ taught us certain ideals 2,000 years ago but He also laid down rules of practical application in order that we might attain those objectives. I believe in those ideals but it appears foolhardy for us to attempt to put His program into operation in this manner. The Christian churches and missionaries have attempted to spread religion for years and years and yet up we come 2,000 years later with the biggest war in history. There is no practical application in this proposed program. Half the people we are attempting to reach do not accept either a Deity or accept Jesus Christ as the Son of that Deity. We will meet them on a plane entirely foreign to them. Give them food labeled "Made in the United States of America." Stay with the food until it is in their hands, as the Mundt amendment proposes in our $350,000,000 relief bill, and they will appreciate our American help. You can only fill their bellies with hot air by talking.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Plutarch once said, "No man ever wetted clay and then left it, as if there would be bricks by chance or fortune."

The wet clay of world destiny is ready for the hands that will mold it. The shape it will take depends not upon what any nation fails to do with the pliable substance of it, but upon what positive action is taken to give it form and shape. We can, upon the one hand, deny any responsibility in the matter, and as the greatest moral force in the world today, following the example of Pontius Pilate, wash our hands of the whole unhappy affair. Such a course, to many of us, is morally and intellectually repugnant, and would represent to our minds a breaking of faith with millions of our dead, who gave their lives that this world might become a better place in which to live. Did we put down tyranny and despotism at Normandy, at Anzio, at Tarawa, and at Iwo Jima in vain? Did we place upon the altar of human sacrifice the flower of American manhood to no avail? Did we pour out our resources, physical and financial, to the winning of a war to free a world, only to turn our backs upon the rise of subsequent oppression and world slavery? Have we spent billions in the winning of a great and costly test at arms, only to draw back in affright at the prospect of spending other and smaller sums in the winning of a peace founded in truth and mutual understanding of each other.

There are those who charge that our program in Greece and Turkey is on the direct road to war. Although I supported that program, I did so with a reluctance which sprang from a conviction that the measures proposed were largely negative, and open to misunderstanding of our ultimate goals and objectives. The program was attacked here on the floor, Mr. Chairman, on the very grounds that other peoples would not understand our motives in those countries. Today, some of the same gentlemen who were so vocal in that regard, propose to strangle the only voice we have for full, frank, and open discussion of our intentions throughout the world.

In common with the other Members of this House who hate and detest communism, I also loathe it. During the war just completed, I served my country with a combat unit overseas. In supporting this program, I only join with the AL, VFW, and AMVETS in endorsing this program.

I repudiate the puerile charges made and the implications that any member of the committee having had this legislation under consideration could or would place the interest of any country on earth above our own. I have often felt that I possessed too much of the spirit of ardent, flag-waving patriotism—of nationalism—of pride in the accomplishments of the American people, and I for one resent the slightest suggestion that the subcommittee or the Committee on Foreign Affairs has considered any interest in regard to the Mundt bill other than the self-interest of this Nation.

It would seem to me, Mr. Chairman, that a most cursory reading of the bill would indicate first of all that we have attempted to place a restriction upon unlimited travel by students and professors of other lands. We have required a new and definite principle of reciprocity in this regard, almost to the point of requiring an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. Today, there is no such restriction in law as the one written into this bill. If you would place some degree of restriction and a much higher degree of supervision upon such educational exchanges, you will approve the provisions herein set forth.

Of course, Mr. Chairman, we do not propose to enter into prolonged discussion of the merits of this legislation with those who are so prejudiced, so jaundiced, and so completely opposed to the rest of the world that they accept Jesus Christ, Galileo, Christopher Columbus, and Socrates with ill grace, because they were, without exception, foreigners.

It so happens that America and the ways of America are practically unknown to the world of today, save for what information sifts into the many subjugated lands by radio, magazines, and an occasional returning student. These are the only loopholes in a score of iron curtains, great and small. We can fight the battle with words, with knowledge, with light, or we can accept the ultimate decision in terms of atoms, cosmic forces, and darkness. If this measure had but one chance in ten million of succeeding in its purpose, I should support it. Translated into terms of immobile guns, tanks, and containers of bacteria, the funds concerned would be but an infinitesimal token payment on World War III. Translated into words of hope for the future for a world in chains, it can be a substantial down payment on peace, and a continuance of our way of life.

Almost without exception, the great veteran organizations, the AL, VFW, AMVETS, the churches, the press, and the radio of this country stand solidly united behind the measure under consideration today. Some of the gentlemen may be prepared to tell America and Americans why our only voice is stilled, and why lies, slander, and hatred have taken over in our place.

I am not concerned with the personalities involved in this debate, but I am deeply concerned with the fate of freemen and men who would be free. This program is positive in its approach to realities, and offers to our hands a weapon for truth in a world in which the roster of free nations becomes shorter day by day. At the present rate, we may soon stand alone. We shall need every weapon at that time.

Milton truly said:

> Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do ingloriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple; Who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. JARMAN. I simply wish to express my firm agreement with the statement the gentleman has just made.

Mr. JACKSON of California. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, internationalist this and internationalist that. It appears that if one is not an internationalist in his thinking he is out of step with the new school of thought.

It seems strange to me that many people who come to Washington from the farms of the Nation—good, sound, clear-thinking Americans interested in their home communities and counties, their home State and their Nation—become infected after a few months with Washingtonitis. That is a disease which causes one to feel he has become a great statesman with the weight of all the world's problems on his shoulders.

If he gets a few invitations to the embassies for tea or cocktails—well, he is gone, he is sunk, he is all out for any crackpot idea that will count him in with the world thinkers or the world do-gooders.

Just being a country boy from the rural areas of the great State of Pennsylvania, I have listened with interest to the debate on great world ideas and programs of culture and information; on how we can educate all the people of the world; educate students from all countries of the world, and sell them our ideas on culture, and bar our own boys and girls from an education. Ideas such as spending $70,000 for slapstick, modernistic art, that if you attempted to interpret the meaning would make you a fit subject for a psychiatrist.

We might tell them how the Government insists that all prices be reduced and then proceeds to tax our people to

secure money to pay subsidies to buy potatoes to keep them off the market to keep prices up; pile up the potatoes, cover them with kerosene to destroy them, or dump them to make fertilizer.

You can readily see how cultured and informed we appear to the starving countries of the war-torn world.

Now we come to the new Voice of America in H. R. 3342. The old voice which has been sounding off for some time is to be discarded, and certainly it must be admitted their programs were about as ridiculous in performance as many other things we do around here.

If the attitude of the people of the countries of the Old World toward us today is the result of past efforts of the Office of Culture and Information—and mind you, we have dumped $16,000,000,000 in foreign countries since July 1945—then our good friend, JOHN TABER, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is deserving of a vote of thanks from the Congress and the American people for his decision to use the ax and officially put out of business this branch of the State Department.

The applause for JOHN TABER's action had hardly died away before out bounced H. R. 3342, to serve as a new vehicle to pass words instead of food around the world.

I want to say it is a difficult job to put these boys in the cooler to stay put.

We have heard a number of the committee members give us the old catalog stuff that this is an entirely different show—new lines, new acts, new music; that the legislation is so tightly drawn that those engineering this performance will necessarily have to hew to the line. Things will be different—and they now say the State Department boys are completely hog-tied by this proposed legislation. Why is it necessary to have to legislate them into doing the right thing? But mind, you pass this bill and the same old gang that has bounced from NRA to OWI to OCI will take over and Congress will get on to something else and forget the whole matter. We just cannot keep track of them. I have absolutely no faith in the individuals who have been handling this program in the State Department.

No appropriation has been established in this bill; no statistics have been presented to show how many have listened to the programs; nothing to indicate results obtained. Just the same old glittering generalities beating the tom-toms to weary you. And after you listen long enough you are worn out and pass the bill. Let me say there are but few Members in this House who would dare vote for it if their constituents were in the gallery listening to the debate on this bill.

I presume that by now everyone understands my position on this bill. However, so that everyone in the House will be apprised, I might say that the not too charming, soft, persuasive "Voice of Pennsylvania" will vote against this bill.

The Republicans at least were charged with the responsibility to purge from the Federal pay rolls the element in the State Department who have been running this farce. And we did exactly that. A vote for this bill to resurrect this outfit for a new lease on life will be a hard one to explain to the American people. So I hope you vote your conscience and cast aside your fears that you might be smeared as an isolationist, and as a good American forget political expediency. Have the courage of your convictions and rid the Government of this bungling group of bureaucrats who are making a last-ditch fight for their existence.

Believe it or not, you can save some money for the taxpayers of your State at the same time.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, little did I ever expect to live to see the day when a Republican Congress would grab the New Deal ball and run away with it. It looks to me as if a few of the new Members elected last fall came here under the impression that what the American people wanted was a continuation of the New Deal but with greater economy and more efficiency. As I read the election returns last fall, we received a mandate from the American people to cut out all New Deal stuff and get back to fundamental Americanism. I am surprised to see so-called Republicans sponsoring New Deal legislation. I think it is about time that we sit up and take inventory and get in touch with the people again. We are badly out of touch at the present time.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am not unmindful of the value of the exchange of foreign students among the nations of the world. I have spent 9 years teaching in various colleges and universities throughout America. Some of the most valuable knowledge I have gained and some of the most important things I have learned about how people live in other countries came from students from foreign countries who attended those universities in which I was teaching. I do not think there is anything more valuable to promote the peace of the world and friendly relations among nations than an exchange of students and professors, with this reservation, however, that that take place during normal times and in times of peace, that it not take place to too large an extent, and that we do not open the gates too wide when we are facing an emergency and a crisis.

In my judgment, this country of ours never faced a crisis such as it is facing today. In this crisis we must always think first in terms of our Nation's security. To give you an idea of what I mean let us recall Hitler's technique in the conquest of European countries, such as Norway. We find that he succeeded in the conquest of Norway by using the plan of exchange of students between Germany and Norway as his spearhead.

The leaders of Hitler's frontal attack in Norway were German students who were sent to the University of Norway on an exchange basis. The people who led the attack for the Nazis in the conquest of Norway were people who at some time or other attended various educational institutions in Norway. They served as the spearhead of Hitler's attack on Norway. Likewise, in Belgium; likewise, in Holland; and, likewise, in Denmark.

I am chiefly concerned about the security of our country. I am wondering if, during these critical hours, it is wise to expand this program of exchange of foreign students. Yes; we have no exchange students from Russia or professors from Russia. But I am not afraid of Russian Communists in America. I am, however, afraid of English Communists in America; Polish Communists in America, French Communists in America, Serbian Communists in America, and the like. Yes; Russia has no professors or students here, but her satellites have them here by the scores. Russia has her satellites in every nation in the world. Those satellites send students here not as Russians, but English, Polish, French, and so forth. These satellites have only one God—Stalin.

Just by way of contrast, while we are here opening the doors to our wealth of information to the world by this bill, listen to what Russia did just yesterday. Here is a United Press release of what Russia is doing. Listen while I quote:

> The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet today issued decrees defining exactly what constitutes a Russian state secret and fixing penalties ranging up to 20 years in a labor camp for any Russian disclosing one.

Now, listen to this:

> The decrees, made public over the Moscow radio and later published on the front pages of all Moscow newspapers, were made applicable to Russian citizens abroad as well as at home and provided penalties for unintentional as well as intentional dissemination of secret information, or for losing documents containing state secrets.

Twenty years in a concentration camp. Now, what do they consider a secret? Listen to this:

> 1. Information of a military character.
> 2. Information of an economic character.
> 3. Information on discoveries, inventions, and improvements of a nonmilitary character.

And listen to this:

> 4. Information of a "miscellaneous" character.

There you have it. While conflict with that country is inevitable, our potential enemy is closing its gates of information, tightening the screws of its secrets, we come here with a bill inviting the rest of the world to come and get everything we know.

During normal times this bill would be one of the most admirable things to promote the peace of the world and the friendship of the world that I know of. But these are not normal times. Ladies and gentlemen, let us stop, look, and listen. Let us not become victims of betrayal by students and tourists like Norway was betrayed. Let us think only of our own security. We must not think otherwise.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it would appear that a great many of the Members of the House who object to being gagged themselves would like to gag the Voice of America.

It seems to me to be a fairly inconsistent point of view.

As far as the students are concerned, there has been a good deal of talk about our opening the door to a lot of subversive students. I would like to dissipate that worry once and for all.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LODGE. I have so little time, I am sorry I cannot yield.

Mr. Chairman, these students, of course, without this bill could come here anyway, insofar as our immigration restrictions allow them, and they would not be subject to the restrictions to which they would be subject as set forth on page 3, line 21. So that, far from opening the doors, we are improving the situation and providing safeguards.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. There are 17,000 students of foreign countries over here now. Under the terms of this bill it will not increase that load, but it increases the safeguards and protections so that we can scrutinize those who are here and deport any of those engaged in political activities. In addition to that, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'KONSKI] need not worry about the dissemination of information. We are not opening up the secrets of America, because it will be entirely on a reciprocal basis. We do not make any concessions unless they are on a reciprocal basis.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee. We have safeguards all through the bill. We have not only that safeguard, but on page 3, in paragraph 904, there is an additional safeguard. If you will turn to page 19 you will see that no information or knowledge shall be disclosed where it is prohibited by any other law of the United States or is inconsistent with the security of the United States. Then, of course, we have the safeguard on page 18 in connection with the screening by the FBI.

Mr. Chairman, the idea seems to be that it is all right for us to export money and relief and arms and military aid, but it is all wrong for us to say why we are doing this. In other words, those who accuse us of dollar diplomacy are going to be proven right. All we care about is the dollar. We have no ideas that we want to get over. We have no dynamic faith that we want to put behind this thing. We believe that man lives by bread alone and that the reason we are sending relief over there is not because we have certain principles, but simply because it is a way of buying off trouble. Well, that is not my idea of what our foreign policy should be. It is my settled conviction that we have ideas to export. It is my idea that even the atom bomb will move to the measure of men's thoughts, and it is my profound belief that if we do not make it manifestly clear why we are doing this thing, our actions will be very much misinterpreted.

I would like to read to you for a minute a few excerpts from broadcasts which are being made about the actions of our own country.

A Greek language broadcast commented that "while the Voice of America speaks of freedom and democracy, the reactionary clique of Maximos and Saldaris, encouraged by United States aid, exterminates notable representatives of the Greek people."

Similarly, the Soviet radio, in a broadcast to Hungary, described the United States ban on passports for tourists to Yugoslavia as "a clear indication as to who is letting the iron curtain down, preventing the people of the western countries from learning the truth about the new democracy."

The Soviet radio, in a Czech broadcast, asserted that Attorney General Clark described as subversive elements all Americans who were not enthused over the extent of illiteracy in the United States, and threatened them with liquidation.

We must counter these lies by spreading the truth. We cannot afford to be silent.

Mr. Chairman, I hope very much that this bill will be passed, and soon.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. LODGE] has expired.

(Mr. GAVIN and Mr. BREHM asked and were granted permission to revise and extend their own remarks.)

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

My purpose in doing so is to make an announcement. Many of the Members are worried because it is 5:30 and they want to know what disposition we are going to make of this matter. I have talked with the leadership, and at the conclusion of my remarks I will move that the Committee do now rise, because it appears that the legislative schedule outlined for the rest of the week is not going to be as heavy as originally contemplated and that while there is an appropriation bill to be disposed of tomorrow, that will give us an opportunity on Thursday and Friday to finish this bill leisurely.

I hope that in the meantime the Members of the House will do themselves the justice to read the hearings. Never since I have been in Congress have I heard such a disorganized collection of misinformation circulated about any one piece of legislation as about this legislation. It deserves your careful study and your intelligent, relevant attention and consideration.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JENKINS of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 3342, had come to no resolution thereon.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. RAYBURN) was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. BULWINKLE (at the request of Mr. RAYBURN) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an address by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McDOWELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a resolution passed by the mayor and City Council of the City of Clairton, Pa.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon and to include therein a table.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL (at the request of Mr. MUNDT) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include extraneous material of various types.

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE FROM ROLL CALL

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, at the time of Roll Call 74 on yesterday, June 9, 1947, I was appearing before the Supreme Court of the United States moving the admission to practice therein of a constituent from my district. By reason of that fact I was unable to respond to the call. I desire the RECORD to show why I was absent on that quorum call.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

THE GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow the Government corporations appropriation bill will be before the House. It deals in part with housing corporate activities of the Federal Government.

Before the Appropriations Committee began consideration of the bill for the fiscal year 1948 special investigators for the Congress were assigned the task of making a study of these public housing affairs. This assignment came under the Seventy-ninth Congress. Their report is filled with facts which the people and the Congress should have and which will be brought out during the consideration of the bill tomorrow.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include therein an extract from a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, you have just heard the Honorable BEN F. JENSEN, chairman of the Subcommittee on Governmental Corporations Appropriations, who is releasing a confidential report regarding the Federal Public Housing Authority prepared for his subcommittee by Robert E. Lee, staff investigator, formerly with the FBI.

The information contained in this report is so electrifying and pertinent to bills about to be voted upon by the Members of the House that I believe this report should be carefully examined by everyone wishing to know just how corrupt and political has been the administration of FPHA.

To give you a sample of what I mean, I quote from the Lee report for the RECORD:

[Extract from confidential report to the House Committee on Appropriations, by Robert E. Lee]

CONFIDENTIAL INQUIRY MADE FOR THE COMMISSIONER

While in the San Francisco area, the investigating staff learned that Mr. Dillon Myer, the Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority, had directed a confidential inquiry to be made concerning allegations of fraud that apparently had been made to him.

While in the San Francisco area, the offices of the staff were contacted by the chief of staff and a member was directed to obtain a copy of the report and review same, wiring pertinent facts to the chief at San Francisco, in order that appropriate inquiry might be made. The staff member was denied access to the file on this matter and consequently first-hand inquiry could not be made.

After return of the chief of staff to Washington, D. C., this matter was again taken up by the Federal Public Housing Authority and they were advised that the powers of subpena would be exercised as soon as Congress reconvened after which threat the file was made available to the writer for a period of several hours only as they desired that it be personally retained by the Comptroller.

The file contained an affidvit from one Hinton A. Miller, presently assistant housing manager of the Los Angeles Authority, and formerly an employee of the Federal Public Housing Authority at San Diego, Calif., which is the largest directly-operated program in the country. This affidavit alleged as follows:

1. That one Aubrey M. Davis was area housing manager at San Diego in 1944, and his resignation was requested by Langdon Post, the regional director, on political grounds.

2. John R. Arvin, was appointed head of the San Diego Housing Authority to further the political ambitions of Langdon Post and insisted on permitting negroes in white projects creating tension and embarrassment.

3. That said John R. Arvin had a financial interest in commercial facilities at the projects.

4. That certain favored individuals have cars assigned to them which they use for personal furtherment, and Arvin, himself, being furnished with a Government-owned Cadillac.

5. That he, Hinton A. Miller, was ordered by Arvin through one Milton Kraft to attend a Jackson Day dinner which was a command performance on the part of employees of the project, and a collection of $25 per plate was made by a Hale Berlin for William Meyer.

6. That he, Hinton A. Miller, was later asked to attend a luncheon given in honor of candidate for State senate Charles Dail. (Mr. Hinton also pointed out that he is a registered Democrat, and as a matter of fact favored Charles Dail but still did not like the tactics used). The luncheon was attended by most of the Federal Public Housing Authority officials and its purpose was to organize them as a group to get the tenants out to vote for Dail. Some of the men were afraid of possible persecution under the Hatch Act and in order to assure them that their activities would not be a violation, Mr. Omer Mills, assistant regional director, advised in a speech that Langdon Post had told him to go ahead and do as suggested; that it was not a violation of the Hatch Act.

7. That he, Hinton A. Miller, was assessed $10 by Arvin as a contribution.

8. That assignment to houses would be had by paying Arvin $25 or $50 through Hale Berlin.

One Hyman L. Sunshine, now housing manager at the Los Angeles Housing Authority and former Federal Public Housing Authority employee at San Diego, alleged in an affidavit as follows:

1. That Aubrey M. Davis, the housing manager at San Diego, was dismissed by Post, alleging discrimination against Negroes. Davis requested an investigation of this dismissal in communications to Washington in 1944 as he felt the dismissal was political, but Commissioner Klutznick declined to interview.

2. At a Christmas party in 1944, Arvin, Meyers, and Berlin were in advanced stage of intoxication and were purchasing kisses from typists at $1 each.

3. In the spring of 1945, at a National Association of Housing Officials' Convention, described as a "drunken dinner," paid for by the Federal Public Housing Authority, Arvin announced that Post would either run for Governor or Senator. This was not denied by Langdon Post. Many of the members present expressed their disgust at this attempt to interject the political angle.

4. He, Hyman Sunshine, was ordered to dismiss three maintenance people for starting a union, which he refused to do, and as a result incurred the enmity of his superiors.

In another affidavit by Hinton Miller the following was alleged:

1. That interoccupancy cleaning contracts were given to the San Diego Janitor Service, although the Aztec Co. had put in a lower bid. As a result of this, one Al Bright resigned. Shortly thereafter Milton Kraft, a Federal Public Housing Authority employee, turned up as a partner; however, his name was subsequently removed when the contract was to be renewed.

It was interesting to observe that Mr. Wooten, the comptroller of the Federal Public Housing Authority, indicated that, inasmuch as items of this nature were occurring from time to time, he was requesting the Commissioner to set up an investigation staff to handle these matters.

This reasoning is inconceivable, and it should be noted that in the situation developing at San Diego there already have been four investigations ordered; and if fraudulent activity exists by the time proper investigative authority undertakes to prepare a case, the evidence may well be destroyed or so confused by mishandling that it will be difficult to properly prepare the matter for court. It should be remembered that investigations of a criminal nature require proper schooling and a knowledge of court procedures and training not possessed by members of the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Mr. Speaker, this is only a small sample of what the Lee report discloses regarding the San Diego area. Get it and read what it says about your congressional district. You will be much surprised and disgusted with the administration of the FPHA. Perhaps then you will know why the House Banking and Currency Committee is reporting a bill to the floor asking us to take the disposal of war housing from the hands of FPHA and turn it over to the Federal Works Administration. Perhaps then you will know why the Subcommittee on Government Corporations Appropriations has cut the funds for FPHA approximately $15,000,000 to $10,000,000 and is putting restrictive language in the bill to control many of the abusive practices of FPHA.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

THE GREEK-TURKISH AID BILL

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, our President, Mr. Truman, has had good sense to nominate former Governor Griswold, of Nebraska, to be the Administrator of the monstrous Greek-Turkish military alliance bill.

I wish to extend my deepest sympathy to Grovernor Griswold in the genuine and sincere effort that I am sure he will make to execute what is a completely impossible program.

Perhaps Governor Griswold would profit from reading the RECORD of the debate in the House and Senate on the Greek-Turkish bill. I believe that many of the pitfalls which are inherent in this program received attention in that debate.

First and foremost, of course, is the fact that political democracy and liberty do not exist in Greece. The War Department and State Department have made the grievous error of assuming that military suppression is the first thing needed in Greece rather than the institution of political democracy and the abolition of the present corrupt monarchy.

Thursday in the Washington Post on page 2, we find a headline which reads: "Greek Leader Likes the United States Troop Idea." Mr. Speaker, Sophocles Venizelos, President of the Greek cabinet's Council of National Defense, likes the idea that American troops should be sent to Greece. The United Press story states that this suggestion has been made privately in Government circles. Mr. Venizelos said that the Greek Army, if doubled in size and equipment with American funds, could handle the present situation.

I trust, Mr. Speaker, that every Member of the House will note that the President of the Greek Cabinet of National Defense believed that it would be a good thing to send American troops to Greece and he has the unmitigated brass to tell us now that the Greek Army has to be doubled if it is to deal with the present rebellion in Greece.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the article from the Washington Post be inserted in the RECORD at this point:

GREEK LEADER LIKES UNITED STATES TROOP IDEA—MOVE HELD UNLIKELY, THOUGH IT WOULD HAMPER GUERRILLAS

ATHENS, June 4.—Sophocles Venizelos, president of the Greek Cabinet's Council of National Defense, today agreed with the

can be evolved. The committee believes that the work of this Office is highly important to the committee and the Congress in seeking to establish proper control over expenditures in the various departments."

National Archives. "The bill includes...$434,665 less than the budget estimate. The committee has disallowed all proposed increases...for the continuation of work on a history of the Government's war experiences...In this connection the committee wishes to express disapproval of the practice of starting projects of this type by the allocation of funds under section 601 of the Economy Act which may commit the Congress to provide additional funds to continue the work in a subsequent year...The committee is not in accord with the reorganization plan recently put into effect by this agency, including the reallocation of positions in the upper grades. It is believed that there should be a down-grading of personnel which would permit the appointment of additional personnel in the lower grades where there is greater need for personal services."

Maritime Commission. "The justifications ...were submitted in great volume but with no regard for convenience or clarity and with errors which were pointed out by the committee...Every agency should consider it to be a first responsibility that its data be clear, concise, and accurate...Coupled with ...was the astounding record as to the upgrading of personnel."

Minority Leader Rayburn reserved points of order on the bill (p. 7144).

Majority Leader Halleck announced that this bill will be debated Tues. and, if not finished by that time, Wed. and Thurs. (p. 7151).

2. MARKETING AGREEMENTS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 452, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act in several respects (H. Rept. 588)(p. 7154).

3. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Continued debate on H. R. 3342, the foreign information and educational exchange bill (pp. 7107-44). Agreed, 304-28, to a motion to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole (pp. 7107-8). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Dirksen, Ill., to provide for a United States Information and Educational Advisory Commission to "formulate and present to the Secretary of State the policies to be followed and adhered to" under the bill, after agreeing to an amendment (by Rep. Murray, Wis.) to this amendment, requiring the inclusion of one farmer in this Commission (pp. 7138-9).

4. HOUSING; ROADS. Received the conference report on H. R. 3203, the rent-control and housing-decontrol bill (pp. 7144-51). The conferees eliminated the provision for $10,000,000 to be made available for access roads to forests "without prejudice to the consideration of this matter as a separate legislative proposal" (p. 7146).

5. EMPLOYEES' LOYALTY. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported* H. R. 3813, on this subject (a revision of H. R. 3588). The "Daily Digest" states that the new bill "embodies several changes made by the committee to give greater protection to accused employees, one of which is the establishment of an independent review board which recommends action to be taken by Departments and agencies with respect to disloyal employees." (p. D378.)

(*Not available until actually reported.)

6. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 16 (p. 7154). Legislative program for this week, as announced by Majority Leader Halleck: Mon., consent calendar, Mundt bill, and wool bill; Tues., rent bill, private calendar, independent offices appropriation

bill; also, veterans' preference bill, conference reports, etc. (p. 7151).

SENATE

7. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 3123 (S. Rept. 278)(p. 7070).

The House version is 38% under 1947 and 45% under the 1948 Budget. The Senate committee version is 17 percent under 1947 and 27 percent under the 1948 Budget. The Senate committee recommended increases in most items. These increases included $36,837,932 for the Bureau of Reclamation.

Excerpts from committee report:

Electrification. "The committee...reports that there is a definite need for a national public power policy. At present the Appropriations Committee has to consider requests from various Government departments for funds for the production and distribution of power and each department and agency has a different plan or system from the others. The issues involve the type of transmission systems, priorities of customers, interest charges, and rate structures; therefore, in the opinion of the committee a sound uniform and coordinated power policy should be written into law to guide the Congress and its committees in making appropriations and authorizations for projects which contain hydroelectric power incidental to water resource development. If the power is to aid the projects, it must be marketed to assure economic stability of the project. The desirability of an over-all policy is clear. This is a legislative matter, however, beyond the jurisdiction of this committee, but it agrees that there should be such legislation, particularly with respect to both the application of the interest component and the public power policy, and in the opinion of the committee this should be the subject of immediate legislative action."

"The hearings disclosed that the plans for constructing transmission lines specify wooden poles, and the committee is of the opinion that when the Government undertakes to construct such lines instead of temporary wooden poles, it should construct steel towers of the most permanent design."

Budget justifications. "The committee...ascertained that in connection with the 1948 estimates there was a misunderstanding between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of the Budget as to the procedure to be followed after the estimates had been approved by the Budget Bureau. When the Bureau of the Budget approves a total amount for a project and indicates its allocation of the total amount between the various phases of a project making up the total approved, the justification for the project should be submitted to the Appropriations Committee on that basis. In the event the Bureau of Reclamation differs with the allocations between phases of a project made by the Budget Bureau, it should take the matter up with the Budget Bureau, and the two agencies should arrive at a common agreement before the justification is presented to the Appropriations Committee."

Budget execution. "The committee directs the Department to improve the controls that are now set up to hold the allocations within appropriations to the activities fully sanctioned by the Congress. The committee desires the Department, particularly with respect to construction activities of all types, to work out with the Bureau of the Budget a system of monthly or quarterly reports to advise the Appropriations Committees of the status of funds allocated to the various activities."

Lord that it is not any bigger than it is. As a matter of fact, the head of the Motion Picture Producers Association, Mr. Eric Johnston, made the statement that he deplores the fact that it exists, and I think it should be thoroughly investigated because there is no medium by which the population of this Nation is more influenced, outside of the educational system, than by the motion-picture industry, and it should be cleared of any communistic influence.

It must be said to the credit of Jack Warner, executive of Warner Bros., that he has said he wants communism removed from the film industry. Robert Taylor, Ginger Rogers, Edward Arnold, and many other film stars also favor cleaning the film industry of communistic influences. I think we should proceed to do this as quickly as possible.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF HOLLYWOOD—MRS. ROOSEVELT NOT A CANDIDATE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD], I desire to say that in my opinion the people of Los Angeles, Calif., who have petitioned the Congress to do something about the Communist infiltration of Hollywood know a great deal more about it than does the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD].

The moving-picture men who came and testified before the Committee on Un-American Activities know more about it than he does.

Not only that, but they have no right to make pictures that poison the minds or corrupt the morals of the youth of this Nation.

That is what is going on. I told Eric Johnston so when he appeared before the Committee on Un-American Activities here in Washington.

One expert in Hollywood said he could point out the Communist line in a vast number of the pictures now being shown.

I see that Mr. Henry Wallace says that the Committee on Un-American Activities is trying to cut down his audience when he speaks down here at the Water Gate. On yesterday there was sent to the Members of Congress a circular headed "U. S. A. vs. U. S. S. R." It was enclosed in an envelope that has a stamp on it in large red letters, "My independent ticket. President Wallace, Vice President Mrs. Roosevelt."

I see Mrs. Roosevelt says she will not run for office on any ticket.

In that circular, in which they ask everyone to send contributions, they carry a special notice reading:

I will keep the type standing and await your answer. We should get out 100,000 and be ready for Wallace's revolution.

What is Wallace's revolution? Is that what all this drive is for? Is that what he meant by going down into Alabama and trying to stir up race trouble, where the two races are getting along so well?

If that is what they mean by the "Wallace revolution," then I submit that anyone will have the opportunity to go down to the Water Gate and get an earful of it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

INFORMATIONAL SERVICE, STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BREHM) there were—ayes 36, noes 11.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously, a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 304, nays 28, answered "present" 2, not voting—95, as follows:

[Roll No. 79]

YEAS—304

Abernethy	Byrnes, Wis.	Elston
Albert	Camp	Engel, Mich.
Allen, Calif.	Canfield	Engle, Calif.
Allen, La.	Carson	Evins
Almond	Case, N. J.	Feighan
Andersen, H. Carl	Chadwick	Fenton
Anderson, Calif.	Chapman	Fernandez
Andresen, August H.	Chelf	Fisher
Andrews, Ala.	Chenoweth	Fletcher
Angell	Chiperfield	Foote
Arends	Clason	Forand
Arnold	Coffin	Fulton
Auchincloss	Colmer	Gary
Bakewell	Cooper	Gathings
Barrett	Corbett	Gavin
Bates, Ky.	Cotton	Gillette
Bates, Mass.	Coudert	Gillie
Battle	Cox	Goff
Beall	Crawford	Goodwin
Beckworth	Crow	Gordon
Bennett, Mich.	Cunningham	Gore
Bennett, Mo.	Curtis	Gorski
Blackney	Dague	Graham
Blatnik	Davis, Ga.	Grant, Ala.
Bloom	Davis, Tenn.	Grant, Ind.
Boggs, Del.	Davis, Wis.	Gregory
Bolton	Dawson, Utah	Gross
Bonner	Deane	Gwinn, N. Y.
Bradley	Delaney	Gwynne, Iowa
Bramblett	Devitt	Hagen
Brooks	Dirksen	Hale
Brophy	Dolliver	Halleck
Brown, Ga.	Domengeaux	Hand
Brown, Ohio	Dondero	Hardy
Bryson	Donohue	Harless, Ariz.
Buchanan	Dorn	Harris
Buck	Doughton	Harrison
Buckley	Douglas	Hart
Buffett	Drewry	Hartley
Burke	Durham	Havenner
Burleson	Eaton	Hays
Byrne, N. Y.	Eberharter	Hedrick
	Elliott	Heffernan
	Ellsworth	Hendricks
Heselton	Mahon	Rogers, Fla.
Hill	Maloney	Rogers, Mass.
Hinshaw	Manasco	Rohrbough
Hobbs	Mansfield, Mont.	Rooney
Hoeven	Marcantonio	Ross
Holifield	Meade, Ky.	Russell
Holmes	Meyer	Sabath
Hope	Michener	Sadlak
Howell	Miller, Calif.	Sadowski
Huber	Miller, Conn.	St. George
Jackson, Calif	Miller, Md.	Sanborn
Jackson, Wash.	Miller, Nebr.	Sasscer
Jarman	Mills	Schwabe, Mo.
Javits	Monroney	Scrivner
Jenkins, Ohio	Morgan	Sheppard
Jennings	Morris	Short
Jensen	Morton	Sikes
Johnson, Ind.	Muhlenberg	Simpson, Pa.
Johnson, Okla.	Mundt	Smith, Kans.
Johnson, Tex.	Murdock	Smith, Maine
Jones, Ala.	Murray, Tenn.	Smith, Va.
Jones, N. C.	Murray, Wis.	Smith, Wis.
Jonkman	Nixon	Snyder
Judd	Norblad	Spence
Karsten, Mo.	Norrell	Springer
Kean	Norton	Stefan
Kearns	O'Brien	Stevenson
Keating	O'Hara	Stigler
Keefe	O'Konski	Stockman
Kefauver	O'Toole	Stratton
Kerr	Pace	Sundstrom
Kersten, Wis.	Passman	Talle
Kilburn	Patterson	Teague
Kilday	Peden	Thomas, N. J.
King	Peterson	Thomas, Tex.
Klein	Phillips, Calif.	Tollefson
Kunkel	Phillips, Tenn.	Trimble
Landis	Pickett	Vail
Lanham	Poage	Van Zandt
Larcade	Potts	Vinson
Latham	Poulson	Vorys
Lea	Preston	Wadsworth
LeCompte	Price, Ill.	Walter
Lewis	Priest	Weichel
Lodge	Rabin	West
Love	Rains	Wheeler
Lucas	Ramey	Whitten
Lusk	Rayburn	Whittington
Lynch	Reed, Ill.	Wigglesworth
McConnell	Reed, N. Y.	Williams
McCormack	Rees	Wilson, Tex.
McDonough	Richards	Wolcott
McDowell	Riehlman	Wolverton
McGregor	Rivers	Wood
McMahon	Robertson	Worley
McMillan, S. C.	Robsion	Youngblood
McMillen, Ill.	Rockwell	Zimmerman
MacKinnon		
Madden		

NAYS—28

Banta	Harness, Ind.	Rich
Bender	Jenison	Schwabe, Okla.
Brehm	Johnson, Ill.	Simpson, Ill.
Church	Jones, Ohio	Taber
Clevenger	Knutson	Twyman
Cole, Mo.	McCowen	Vursell
D'Ewart	Mason	Wilson, Ind.
Ellis	Mathews	Woodruff
Gearhart	Owens	
Griffiths	Rankin	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Hoffman Jones, Wash.

NOT VOTING—95

Allen, Ill.	Flannagan	Lyle
Andrews, N. Y	Fogarty	McGarvey
Barden	Folger	Macy
Bell	Fuller	Mansfield, Tex.
Bishop	Gallagher	Martin, Iowa
Bland	Gamble	Meade, Md.
Boggs, La.	Gifford	Merrow
Boykin	Gossett	Mitchell
Bulwinkle	Granger	Morrison
Busbey	Hall, Edwin Arthur	Nodar
Butler	Hall, Leonard W.	Patman
Cannon	Hébert	Pfeifer
Carroll	Herter	Philbin
Case, S. Dak.	Hess	Ploeser
Celler	Horan	Plumley
Clark	Hull	Powell
Clements	Jenkins, Pa.	Price, Fla.
Clippinger	Johnson, Calif.	Rayfiel
Cole, Kans.	Kearney	Redden
Cole, N. Y.	Kee	Riley
Combs	Kelley	Rizley
Cooley	Kennedy	Sarbacher
Courtney	Keogh	Scoblick
Cravens	Kirwan	Scott, Hardie
Crosser	Lane	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Dawson, Ill.	LeFevre	Seely-Brown
Dingell	Lemke	Shafer
Elsaesser	Lesinski	Smathers
Fallon		Smith, Ohio
Fellows		

Somers	Thomason	Welch
Stanley	Tibbott	Winstead
Taylor	Towe	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Andrews of New York with Mr. Keogh.
Mr. Macy with Mr. Dingell.
Mr. Cole of New York with Mr. Courtney.
Mr. Towe with Mr. Craven.
Mr. Bishop with Mr. Lane.
Mr. Hess with Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Jenkins of Pennsylvania with Mr. Price of Florida.
Mr. Busbey with Mr. Rayfiel.
Mr. Leonard W. Hall with Mr. Smathers.
Mr. Kearney with Mr. Hébert.
Mr. Lemke with Mr. Gosset.
Mr. McGarvey with Mr. Barden.
Mr. Merrow with Mr. Clements.
Mr. Nodar with Mr. Riley.
Mr. Gamble with Mr. Stanley.
Mr. Elsaesser with Mr. Boggs of Louisiana.
Mr. Taylor with Mr. Fallon.
Mr. Sarbacher with Mr. Meade of Maryland.
Mr. Ploeser with Mr. Celler.
Mr. Edwin A. Hall with Mr. Lesinski.
Mr. Clevenger with Mr. Redden.
Mr. Butler with Mr. Winstead.
Mr. Shafer with Mr. Kelley.
Mr. Seely-Brown with Mr. Crosser.
Mr. Rizley with Mr. Fogarty.
Mr. Herter with Mr. Clark.
Mr. Horan with Mr. Lyle.
Mr. Fellows with Mr. Cooley.
Mr. Mitchell with Mr. Powell.
Mr. Tibbott with Mr. Folger.
Mr. Hardie Scott with Mr. Pfeifer.
Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Philbin.
Mr. Scoblick with Mr. Kirwan.
Mr. Fuller with Mr. Kennedy.
Mr. Gifford with Mr. Dawson of Illinois.
Mr. LeFevre with Mr. Carroll.
Mr. Martin of Iowa with Mr. Combs.
Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr., with Mr. Flannagan.
Mr. Smith of Ohio with Mr. Granger.
Mr. Welch with Mr. Somers.
Mr. Hale with Mr. Boykin.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3342, with Mr. JENKINS of Ohio in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on Tuesday, June 10, there was pending the amendment of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] to the committee amendment on section 201, page 3, of the bill.

The Clerk will again report the amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana to the committee amendment: On page 3, line 14, after the period, strike out the remainder of the line down to and including the period on line 21.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to modify my amendment in keeping with the amendment, which I now send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana to the committee amendment: On page 3, after the period in line 14, strike out the remainder of the line, all of lines 15 and 16 down to and including the word "when" in line 17 and insert "When"; and in line 18 strike out the word "reasonable."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN]?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I do not find the word "when" in line 18. I think the gentleman's amendment is not properly worded.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. It is in line 17.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be read again because it does not fit in with the present bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

There being no objection, the Clerk again reported the amendment, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana to the committee amendment: On page 3, after the period in line 14, strike out the remainder of the line, all of lines 15 and 16 and down to and including the word "when" in line 17 and insert "When"; and in line 18 strike out the word "reasonable."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] that the amendment be modified accordingly?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I now ask unanimous consent to offer another amendment to the first part of section 201 and I ask that the two amendments be considered together, because they go to the same objective.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Louisiana.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana: On page 3, line 8, after the word "interchanges", insert the words "on a reciprocal basis."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN]?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes to discuss the amendments.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, when we had this bill before the committee last week, my objective was to make this interchange of students on a reciprocal basis. I have thought over the amendment which I have offered and I have decided that my amendment should be changed somewhat for clarity. Therefore, I ask that it be modified so as to strike out only that part of the committee amendment which appears to make the interchange program discretionary rather than reciprocal. The second amendment which I have offered after the word "interchanges" in line 8 on page 3 places it upon a reciprocal basis. If you will consider the two amendments together, you will find that the interchange will be placed upon a reciprocal basis. Both amendments go to the same purpose and that is why I ask that they be considered together.

This last amendment provides that the State Department will make the interchange on a reciprocal basis. That removes the discretion. I think the House wants that. If you will note, my modified amendment, which I have just offered, struck out even the word "reasonable." The committee amendment placed it on a "reasonable basis of reciprocity" but I am striking out the word "reasonable," and I am striking out the language "It is the sense of the Congress that the interchange program under this section shall be on a reciprocal basis," and so forth. In other words, instead of making it an expression of legislative hope, I am making it a positive statutory requirement.

I am putting it on a reciprocal basis and then giving the Secretary of State the right to terminate the whole thing with reference to any nation when that nation fails to carry the program out on a reciprocal basis. I do not know how much clearer it could be made than that.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I have now been supplied with a copy of the gentleman's modified amendment. I have listened to his explanation. As I understand his amendment it makes this reciprocal program a positive program, places it on an absolute reciprocal basis. That is in conformity with the thinking of the committee, it is in conformity with what every Member of Congress believes; it removes all elements of doubt; it is placed on a reciprocal basis.

The committee has no objection to the amendment.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman. I do not see how any Member can object and I hope both amendments pass. As I stated earlier in discussing this bill, I am not arguing for the interchange program at all, but if it remains in the bill, then by all means it should be reciprocal, and I am glad the chairman of the committee agrees with my views.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. May we have the amendment as now modified read?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana to the committee amendment:

On page 3, after the period in line 14, strike out the remainder of the line, all of lines 15 and 16 down to and including the word "when" in line 17, and insert "When"; and in line 18 strike out the word "reasonable."

On page 3, line 8, after the word "interchanges", insert the words "on a reciprocal basis."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN to the committee amendment: On page 4, line 3, after the word "deported", strike out the balance of the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized in support of his amendment.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the Members will take the bill and read line 21, on page 3, they will find this language:

If the Secretary finds that any person from another country, while in the United States pursuant to this section, is engaged in activities of a political nature or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, the Secretary shall promptly report such finding to the Attorney General, and such person shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported in the same manner as provided for in sections 19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended.

The reason I have offered the amendment is that it has been demonstrated that when you try to deport a person under the sections referred to—19 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917—you just cannot get him out of the country.

The committee has expressed its desire that people who come here under the terms of this bill and who engage in subversive activities should be fired out without any more fuss or feathers. So do I; and in my judgment that is the considered judgment of the Congress. So why not have the bill provide for that summary procedure by adopting this amendment?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. May I say to the gentleman that the committee originally had the amendment drawn that way. We consulted with Mr. Shaughnessy of the Immigration Bureau and with representatives of the office of the legislative counsel and they thought it might be more expeditious to put it this way. On investigation of the figures we find that 170,000 have been deported.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Harry Bridges is still here.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CHADWICK] presented an amendment very similar to the one offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] to the committee. We met with him and told him we wanted this protected. So we agreed with him we would accept his amendment. The gentleman from Michigan has beaten him to the punch and we are willing to accept it, but we want the gentleman to know that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CHADWICK] had presented the same matter.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not care who presents it, just so we get it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment as amended.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not sold on all of the provisions of this bill. In its enactment we are definitely establishing a policy of the Congress. Of course, this bill has the support of the President and the administration; and the real effect of this proposal is to implement the administration policy; that is, this bill would authorize by law the doing of the things enumerated. However, the accomplishments contemplated in the bill are impossible without the money to pay the expenses. It is, therefore, argued that Congress will at all times be master of the situation because of its control of the purse strings of the Nation. Of course, that is technically true. However, if the authorizations provided in this bill are given congressional sanction, it logically follows that the same Congress will appropriate the money to carry out the objectives of the policy which it has promulgated.

Mr. Chairman, this bill allows more discretion to the administrators than should be granted. I wish it were possible to spell out more in detail the limitations intended. Much of the opposition to the bill is based on the lack of confidence in the type and character of those who will represent our Government in presenting the Voice of America to the world. A thorough house cleaning in the State Department might make this bill more palatable to the Congress and to the country.

Usually I am pretty well decided as to what my action on a bill will be when it is called up for consideration. This is not true in the instant case. It has been very difficult to arrive at a definite conclusion. It is a question as to whether the possible benefits that might accrue under the law warrant the Congress in taking the chance and expending the money authorized.

Mr. Chairman, I am definitely in favor of interchange of students and teachers provided for in section 201 which we are now discussing. The reasons for this position have been well stated by members of the committee throughout the debate and I shall not repeat. The great University of Michigan in the city of Ann Arbor is located in the congressional district which I have the honor to represent in Congress. I have received a number of telegrams from those connected with the university who are able to speak from experience and who urge me to support this section of the bill. These officials are well known to me and I have confidence in their judgment based upon their experience, and I want to present their views to the House. These telegrams read as follows:

We strongly urge you to give complete and vigorous support to section 201 of Mundt bill authorizing exchange of students, teachers, and professors between United States and other countries. As director of the English language institute of the University of Michigan I have had intimate contact with some 1,200 such foreign students, teachers, and professors who have passed through our English and orientation course during the past 7 years since our founding in the spring of 1941. From my experience with these students, teachers, and professors I believe that this is the most important method of laying the foundations of the kind of international understanding upon which to build a permanent peace. Only by this program of living intimately with our own students and staff do foreign students, teachers, and professors obtain a vivid insight into our institutions and the real spirit which makes them work. There has never been the slightest hint of communistic teaching from any of these students, teachers, and professors throughout the past 7 years. I, myself, have been thoroughly convinced of not only the desirability of this program but its necessity for world peace that I have carried all the burdens of directing the work here without salary and in addition to my full teaching schedule.

CHAS. C. FIRES,
Director, English Language Institute.

Re section 201 of the Mundt bill being attacked because of danger that foreign professors and students teach communism in American schools. We have had hundreds of foreign students and many professors in the University of Michigan and we have had no instance of subversive activity among these students or professors. We also feel that an exchange of students and professors with foreign countries at the present time is one of the most important ways by which we can establish good feeling and mutual understanding between nations.

PETER OKKELBERG,
Assistant Dean, Graduate School.

We urge your active opposition to amendment offered to eliminate program of exchange of students, teachers, professors, Mundt bill, section 201. Exchange of students, teachers, professors highly desirable for future peace cementing relations on cultural basis. Our experience foreign students usually great anti-Communist factor on campus. Future leadership of other countries friendly to United States indispensible result. Students are on temporary visas so no letting down of immigration bars as charged by Rankin, Hoffman, and others. Foreign students great force for export trade as they become accustomed to American goods while here.

ESSON M. GALE,
Counselor of Foreign Students.
M. ROBERT B. KLINGER,
Assistant Counselor, University of Michigan.

Ask you to support section 201 of Mundt bill foreign student exchanges one of the most effective means of gaining friends abroad for United States. Direct contact of foreign professors without intellectual hospitality and achievement results in admiration and greater understanding of American ideals and democratic institutions. Democracy must be effectively taught through intensified programs of cultural exchanges and strong support of our cultural centers and democratic principles abroad.

SARAH E. GROLLMAN,
Language Consultant, International Center, University of Michigan.

Have used exchange teacher from England this year. Most profitable experience for her and us. Much good will and understanding has resulted. Our teacher in England sends favorable report. We throughly favor the plan. Hope you support the principle of exchange as set forth in Mundt bill 3342.

OTTO W. HAISLEY,
Superintendent of School.

I am also in receipt of a telegram from the president of Michigan State College at Lansing, which reads as follows:

We have a considerable number of foreign students at Michigan State College, and think they add much to our educational

program in making it possible for Michigan students to learn to know individuals, people of all races, and colors and creeds. In the small world in which we now live that is an important part of our educational program. It is my personal feeling that this Nation should encourage the maximum number of the right kind of young men and women from all over the world to come here for a portion of their education and then see to it that there is incorporated in the college training an opportunity for them to see the advantages made possible by our type of governmental, social, and economic organization. They can be an invaluable source of friendliness to this Nation after they return to their countries. We feel that the Mundt bill authorizing exchange of students is very desirable.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
President, Michigan State College.

Mr. Chairman, I therefore shall vote against the amendment to strike this interchange of persons provision from the bill.

(Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

BOOKS AND MATERIALS

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges between the United States and other countries of books and periodicals, including Government publications, for the translation of such writings, and for the preparation, distribution, and interchange of other educational materials.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, unless this bill is drastically amended I shall not only vote to recommit it, but I shall vote against its passage.

Today we read of the rape, murder, and robbery, imprisonment, and slavery of innocent Christian people in Europe by the Communist criminal minority element in charge of those unfortunate countries. It seems to me not only ridiculous, but dangerous, to bring into this country either students or instructors from behind that "iron curtain."

We had better get busy and get the ones out of here who are now plotting the overthrow of this Government. Every day we get letters protesting that certain institutions in America are poisoning the minds of children through these Red professors who are insidiously attacking our Government by spreading Red propaganda.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield ?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. The gentleman knows, as was announced the other day, that not a single student from Communist Russia has come here under this program, not a single professor, not a single student has been sent to Russia.

Mr. RANKIN. All right, but communism is reaching out. While our representatives have been appeasing communism up in New York at the "Tower of Babel," Communists have been reaching out and taking control of the Christian countries of Europe where 98 percent of the people are opposed to them.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. What kind of instructors, teachers, and professors does the gentleman think we would get from any country that Russia dominates or from Russia itself?

Mr. RANKIN. You would get a bunch of Communists who are dedicated to the overthrow of this Government, who are dedicated to the destruction of Christianity throughout the world, who are dedicated to the destruction of our economic system, who would want to take over every particle of land and every home and every business and make every human being a slave of the state. That is what you would get.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. LODGE. I would like to ask the gentleman how many of the 377 students now in this country under this program are Communists.

Mr. RANKIN. I do not know, but it would be interesting to call the roll and take a test.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. Does the gentleman know who decides what constitutes other educational material? I want an answer to that. Who decides what constitutes other educational material? Can the gentleman from Minnesota answer that question?

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. For a question. My time is running short.

Mr. JUDD. I would like to advise the gentleman that not a single student or professor who has come here under this program has ever been charged by anybody with Communist domination, and the gentleman knows that, being, as he is, opposed to communism.

Mr. RANKIN. But this program is going to be as "broad * * * as the casing air," as Shakespeare says. I would not object to this Voice of America if you put men like General Marshall, Will Clayton, or other real Americans, that we know are Americans, to tell the people of Europe what America is like. But, if you are going to take some of these pinks, or members of the Anti-Defamation League to try to tell Russia how much like communism we are, or ought to be, then I say you are wasting the people's money and doing this country infinitely more harm than good. Now, if you curb this to where it will be the real Voice of America, I will not oppose it, provided you strike out the rest of the bill. But, I can tell you now I am not going to vote for anything that will invite from behind the iron curtain those influences that are today destroying the civilization of Europe and threatening the civilization of America.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. During the World's Fair in New York, when we had the Russian people trying to teach America what was going on over in Russia, at that time they were trying to fool the American people, and does the gentleman believe we can counteract that by inculcating them with our ideas by enacting this bill into law?

Mr. RANKIN. No; I do not, and I think that this bill is dangerous. I think it ought to be recommitted to the committee, and all those provisions eliminated except the one that provides for the Voice of America, and then that should be restricted so that we will know that it is the real Voice of America that is going over the radio.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot support this bill at this point. If it was a bill providing for the Voice of America, and it was honestly to be the Voice of America, I would support it. They have not yet cleaned up that situation in the State Department which has cried aloud for attention ever since the whole thing started. Their very first broadcast to Russia was a totalitarian philosophy broadcast. I have had in my hands, and I have in my office, 500 broadcasts, and out of the whole 500 I defy any man to find one that would do America a bit of good, and he would find many that would do a lot of harm. The management of the thing has been bad. For a year and a half Mr. Benton has been in charge of it, and he has not cleaned it up. There is still Haldore Hansen in charge of this cultural relations subject, the same fellow under whose management all those paintings and that sort of thing were bought. There is William T. Stone, and Charles A. Thompson, in charge of the broadcasts. Neither one of them should be on any pay roll of the Government of the United States.

Mr. Stone put out a circular on the 1st day of May after the Appropriations Committee had operated on this activity because it was not the Voice of America. I have it here, and shall insert it in the RECORD. It is a circular in clear violation of the antilobbying law. I wonder if we are going to have that sort of thing going on.

I also call your attention to the way they have done business. I have before me a comparison of the salaries that were paid a group of these people at the time they came from the OWI to the State Department and the salaries that are presently paid them, just so you can see the kind of business management they have had. The list is as follows:

MARCH 17, 1947.

Following is a list of names reported by the Office of War Information as aliens employed by that agency in 1944, and which are found to be employed by the State Department, as shown by a list recently submitted by that Department:

	Names and OWI-State classifications and titles	Salaries reported paid in OWI	Salaries reported paid in State
CD, no; SD, no	Kurt J. Dosmer (German), assistant script editor, OWI, CAF-9; feature writer, Broadcasting Division, State, CAF-11.	$3,200	$5,403.60
CD, no; SD, no	Martin J. Fuchs (Austrian), assistant language editor, OWI, CAF-7; Chief, Austrian Radio Unit, State, CAF-13.	2,600	7,102.20
CD, no; SD, no	Vsevolod De S. Gebrosky (French), assistant announcer, OWI, CAF-7; radio script writer, State, CAF-11.	2,600	4,902.00
CD, no; SD, no	Gertrude Hesse (German), clerk-stenographer, OWI, CAF-2; State, CAF-4.	1,440	2,544.48
CD, no; SD, no	Karel Mazel (Czech), assistant announcer-translator, OWI, CAF-7; State, CAF-12.	2,600	5,905.20
CD, no; SD, no	Gerda Misch (German), assistant clerk-typist, OWI, CAF-3; State, CAF-5.	1,620	2,770.20
CD, no; SD, no	Zdneko C. Sajovic (Slovene), assistant language editor, OWI, CAF-7; State, CAF-9.	2,600	4,400.40
CD, no; SD, no	Paul M. Segnitz (French), announcer, OWI, CAF-11; State, CAF-11.	3,800	5,403.60
CD, no; SD, no	Mira M. Zeidner (Rumanian), senior translator, OWI, CAF-5; State, CAF-11.	2,000	4,902.00
CD, no; SD, no	Elizabeth A. Zweigenthal (Hungarian), junior script editor, OWI, CAF-5; State, CAF-9.	2,000	4,400.40
CD, no; SD, no	Beyne Vince Ho (Chinese), senior language editor, OWI, CAF-9; State, CAF-11.	3,200	5,152.80

Legend: CD, followed by "yes" or "no" means name is or is not in Congressional Directory, February 1946.
SD, followed by "yes" or "no" means name is or is not in State Department Telephone Directory, August 1946.

MARCH 17, 1947.

Following is a list of names which appeared on the list of persons employed by the Office of War Information in 1944 at above $4,000 per annum and are also found to appear on a recently submitted list of employees in the Department of State:

	Names and present State Department titles	Entrance and top salaries in OWI	Present salaries in State
CD, yes; SD, yes	Eric C. Belquist, European Division Area	$5,600	$9,975.00
CD, no; SD, yes	Fred O. Bundy, Division of Occupied Areas	3,800 4,600	7,102.00
CD, no; SD, yes	Robert R. Burton, Broadcasting Division	5,600	7,581.00
CD, no; SD, yes	Nancy Chappalear, Office of Director, Policy Coordination	2,000 2,600	4,902.00
CD, no; SD, yes	Samuel R. Davenport	3,800 4,600	7,341.60
CD, no; SD, yes	John F. Depenbrock, Division of International Exchange of Persons.	2,900 3,200	6,144.60
CD, no; SD, yes	Thomas E. Goldstein, Division of Occupied Areas	2,600 3,200	5,153.00
CD, no; SD, yes	Ruth M. Hill, Director's Office, OIC Policy and Coordination	3,200 3,800	6,144.60
CD, yes; SD, yes	Victor M. Hunt, Director's Office, OIC Policy Coordinator	4,600	9,975.00
CD, no; SD, yes	Harry J. Krould, Office of Director, Policy Coordination	4,600 5,600	8,478.75
CD, no; SD, yes	Hakib A. Kurani, ADN, Near East and Africa	5,600	8,179.50
CD, no; SD, yes	Kurt L. London, European Division (ADE)	4,600	6,862.80
CD, no; SD, yes	Clara G. McMillan, Director's Office, OIC	4,600	6,384.00
CD, yes; SD, yes	Lawrence S. Morris, Division of Libraries and Institutes (Chief, Books, Materials and Service Branch).	5,600	8,179.50
CD, no; SD, yes	Fred H. Trimmer, Broadcasting Division	4,600 5,600	8,179.50
CD, no; SD, yes	Isabel A. Ward, Far East, ADF	2,300 3,200	5,905.20

Legend: CD, followed by "yes" or "no" means name is or is not in Congressional Directory, February 1947.
SD, followed by "yes" or "no" means name is or is not in State Department Telephone Directory, August 1946.

NOTE.—Of the list of 1,127 persons employed in the United States by State Department's OIC, 559 receive over $4,000 per annum. Not one of the persons listed on the recent submission by the Department of State as being employed in the New York office is found on the 1944 list submitted by the Office of War Information for its New York office.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the remarks just made by my friend from New York [Mr. TABER], may I say that what he refers to are all details that can be corrected. If we fail to pass legislation that continues the Voice of America, then the opportunity to work out conditions that might not be wholly satisfactory to some Members will not exist.

I call attention to what Secretary Marshall said before a Senate committee a day or two ago. Mark you, General Marshall was Chief of Staff during the war, a pretty substantial man, a man whose place in history is made. After we are dead and gone and he is dead and gone, he will be one of the great figures of history of all time. We cannot see what a man is symbolic of or what he stands for or his place in history when we are close to him because there is an emotional reaction in the minds of some of us if not all of us, but in the cold light of history George Marshall is going to be one of the great figures of all times. There is no question about that.

Only a day or two ago he appeared before a Senate committee in connection with getting appropriations and with reference to this particular project he definitely promised that, if the money is appropriated, the program will be, and I quote, "Very carefully administered." When he appeared before the Senate committee he made a plea. The former Chief of Staff, now Secretary of State, was making this plea, realizing the importance of this as part of a permanent action by America which was necessary in the light of world conditions. We must also bear in mind this program goes to China, India, and southeast Asia, and that it will be silenced unless we do something.

The doors of 70 libraries in 41 countries will be closed to thousands of people who seek each day to learn something about the United States. We are battling, as the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] well said a few weeks ago in a powerful speech an idea, and we have to fight it with our own idea—the ideas and the fundamentals that we believe in. We cannot do it by way of negation or by taking the road of defeatism.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Does it not seem rather strange that the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from New York are condemning these broadcasts and at the same time the most prominent Russian journalist in Berlin is desperately trying to counteract those broadcasts? That is strange to me.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, in reply I desire to say that I said I had no objection to the broadcasting program provided General Marshall or Will Clayton, or men of their views supervised these broadcasts. But I do object to bringing men here from behind the iron curtain who cannot come unless they get the stamp of approval of a Communist regime.

Mr. McCORMACK. We have to keep in mind the basic line of Soviet strategy which is to isolate the United States from the rest of the world if they can do it, and they are using every means to that end. There is intense propaganda from inside Russia and from the centers of communism outside of Russia constantly stressing that America is imperialistic and following dollar diplomacy. They are constantly attacking capitalism and the capitalistic nations. Capitalism is nothing but the dignity of the individual. I would like to see the dignity of the individual stressed more on the floor of the House rather than capitalism. Ours is an individual system. When you use the word capitalism, we are playing right into their hands when, as a matter of fact, it is nothing more or less than

the dignity of the individual under the law and of individual initiative. If we used the word capitalism less, then they would have less opportunity to use that characterization of our economic institutions which we understand but which they use to create a sinister meaning in the minds of people in other countries who do not realize what we mean. When you and I use the word capitalism we mean that it is synonymous with individual initiative and individual enterprise or free competitive enterprise, or, as others would say, free enterprise.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. McDONOUGH. The gentleman admits that Russia wants to isolate the United States through propaganda in those countries. How are they going to hear the Voice of America if we do provide the funds for it? By what means is it going to penetrate to these people?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I hope this bill will pass because it is in the interests of the United States and it is a means of meeting and combating a sinister influence coming from the Soviet Union and its satellites which is directed at the United States and the future peace of the world.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I believe the majority of us agree with the minority whip in his statements that Secretary Marshall is trying to do a good job. History will record his action and weigh his services today, yesterday, and tomorrow. It takes time to evaluate such services. Personally, I have always wondered where he was the night before Pearl Harbor and why he did not use the telephones to notify the military at Pearl Harbor, which could have been done 2 or 3 hours before the devastating attack was made at Pearl Harbor. It would have saved 2,700 lives and a tremendous loss of property. He used the slow commercial methods, and the message telling of the coming attack was delivered 2 hours late. Who can explain that problem?

Now, the gentleman read a part of what Secretary Marshall said about the Voice of America. Let me read the rest of what he said about the Voice of America. I agree with him absolutely. In appearing before the Senate committee, the press reports as follows:

Mr. Marshall said it is essential to the conduct of our foreign relations that the State Department have funds and freedom to make foreign broadcasts and conduct a world-wide information program.

As I have said before, one effective way to promote peace is to dispel misunderstanding, fear, and ignorance.

Foreign people should have a true understanding of American life. We should broadcast the truth to the world through all the media of communications.

That is what the press told the American people about the Voice of America.

I agree with that 100 percent. But, my colleagues, this bill does more than that. Unless it is radically amended, the bill goes much further than disseminating information through foreign broadcasts.

I would like to have the opportunity to vote for a bill providing for broadcasting. Unless some Member of the minority offers a motion to recommit, I shall offer a motion to recommit along that line.

A letter came to me from a confidential source today showing the pressure for this bill. The letter is circulated by William T. Stone, who is under Mr. Benton in the State Department. To show you the pressure that is being put on, this is an interesting confidential letter on how to push this legislation through Congress. I think it is truly in violation of all the laws we set up for this Department. It is headed, "Memorandum for John Howe, Luther Reid, and Bill Bourne, in the State Department":

[Confidential]

MAY 1, 1947.

Memorandum for John Howe, Luther Reid, Bill Bourne.

Re: Action and recommendations of New York Alumni Committee.

At a luncheon meeting April 29, called by Louis Cowan, with Norman Cousins, Lim Linen, Harold Guinzburg, Mike Bessie, and Miss Singer present, the following recommendations were made:

1. The committee will distribute copies of our clip sheet to key people throughout the country for use in the press, radio, etc.

John Howe should send 150 to 200 copies to Miss Singer as secretary. We should also send 12 to 15 copies of the House committee hearings the moment they are available. The hearings will be used by the committee, columnists, editorial writers, etc.

Harold Guinzburg or Mike Bessie will talk to Liebling about an article in the New Yorker. (Memoirs of Hecate County article by Henning in Chicago Tribune, using Ehrenburg to show Voice of America ineffectual. Art program, etc.)

2. The committee agreed to contribute and receive funds up to $1,000 for the Washington organization, headed by Mrs. Wayne Coy and Mrs. Bell. Funds for this purpose should be sent to Louis Cowan.

3. The group favored a news story rather than an advertisement in the Washington Post to publicize the high caliber of people supporting the information program. The consensus that a paid ad would be less effective than a general news story. The ad would look like part of a costly organized lobbying campaign.

4. It was suggested that Barney Baruch could be very helpful with top leaders in Congress. John Howe should follow up with Louis Cowan to determine the best approach to Baruch. Baruch has influence with VANDENBERG, TAFT, JOE MARTIN, and many other top leaders.

5. It was suggested that General Marshall cable personally to the heads of the important missions abroad requesting them to report to him on the effect of killing OIC.

6. The Greek broadcast should be publicized.

7. Benny Goodman has offered to help in any way possible. He will be in New York next Tuesday. The group agreed that there is not much that Goodman can do in Washington, but that he should be urged to get support from top people in the show business. Thayer will see him when he arrives in New York.

WILLIAM T. STONE.

Copies to Howland Saregeant, Stew Brown.

(NOTE.—Mr. Benton's office reports that the above was copied and circulated in his office in order that employees of the office would know what had occurred at this luncheon in New York, and that it was merely informative information for the employees of OIC.)

Thus, my colleagues, the pressure is on.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] has expired.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Chairman, I believe it is of prime importance that the United States use every channel of information with respect to our own country. I think now that we have become the most influential Nation in the world, it is essential that we do so.

I do not believe in passing legislation with the idea that the one holding the office at the time the legislation is passed is the one who will continue to administer it; but in view of the fact that so much has been said about the Voice of America program and how it has been administered in the past, I think it is well to remember that George Marshall served as our Chief of Staff during the war. I have seen him operate under high pressure, and I know that he is not subject to it.

Some of my friends here think that the only people with whom we will be dealing in this will be the Russians. I have heard from a high military commander in Europe who was in a position to know, that in the war the Russians made two mistakes. They let the Russian Army see the rest of the world, and they let the rest of the world see the Russian Army. I do not believe you can anticipate any Russian students or professors being permitted to see the conditions under which we live in America.

The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT] the other day stated that the Russians had found it necessary to give an indoctrination course in the beauties of communism before returning her soldiers to their own land.

I think we ought to take example from the nation which has been the most successful of all in international politics, the British. Her great empire builders wanted to do everything in their power to build the empire. When the great empire builder, Cecil Rhodes, decided to use his fortune to help build the empire he created Rhodes scholarships under which they have siphoned off into England for indoctrination the brightest boys that we have in our colleges in America; and I say that it has paid off and paid off wonderfully. Those of you who are afraid of dealing with Britain on the ground that the British are smarter than we are ought, at least, to be willing to accept the program by which Britain has profited so much.

I come from near the Mexican border. I have seen this thing in operation down there on a small scale in the small colleges and universities, and in some of the larger ones. They have been carrying on an exchange program, primarily in the summertime, so that Americans, probably mostly school teachers, can at-

tend Mexican universities. It has been mutually beneficial. The Americans who have gone to Mexico had never sought companionship or association with Latin-Americans of culture and education, of whom there are thousands. When they went to the Mexican universities they found there—and this is so in the other South American countries—the same percentage of men and women of refinement and education. They found that Latin-Americans have music, art, and culture comparable to any other country; that La Cucaracha, they learned, is the equivalent of our hillbilly songs, and not representative of their cultural music; and the Mexicans who have come to the United States had judged Americans by the rowdy tourists they had seen. They had read in their histories of the large section of Mexico taken by the Texas Revolution and the larger section taken by the Mexican War, and feared further attacks upon her borders. They have heard us referred to as "Gringoes" and our country as the "Colossus of the North." After they have been in this country and visited in our homes and seen our education and finer side of our life, they no longer think of us as "Gringoes." They no longer think of us as the "Colossus of the North," but as "Norte Americanos." They also learn here beyond all doubt that this country and the people of this country do not intend to acquire any more land anywhere in the world. So the program turns out to be mutually beneficial. I am sure it can be the same in any part of the world.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. The gentleman spoke of General Marshall in connection with the administration of such law as might be enacted as a result of this bill. Does the gentleman believe that General Marshall himself will administer this law if it is passed, oversee it, and take charge of it?

Mr. KILDAY. I do not so believe. The gentleman must remember that General Marshall is a trained military administrator. Like every successful general, he knows better how to pick a staff than anybody else. I know, too, that he will positively insist that the man he appoints to carry out the program carry it out just as the general in command in the field will rely upon his G–2 and insist that his G–2 get him accurate information. I know, too, that he will permit no insubordination. The American that is he will formulate a truly American plan and woe to him who fails to carry it out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending section and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, Congress is being called upon by this administration to appropriate large sums of money to support the so-called Truman policy overseas. Behind this program is an unquestioned desire to influence the course of European history. Our Government is attempting to stem the tide of communism and state socialism in every possible way.

I regard these objectives as laudable, but the evidence accumulating every day makes it obvious that our methods are naive, wasteful, and utterly ineffective.

The administration policy is nothing but patchwork diplomacy. We are called upon one day to approve loans to Greece and Turkey as a means of stopping Communist threats in this area. The next day we are asked to furnish funds for the Voice of America in order to bring the message of American success into the homes of Europe and Asia, over radio loudspeakers. Presumably in the near future, we shall be asked to undertake additional ventures for the same purpose.

These are all demonstrations of a failure to analyze and interpret what is going on in Europe and Asia accurately and intelligently. These continents are in ferment. Because our own Government has refused to recognize the realities of the situation we have failed to complete vitally necessary treaties with the former members of the Axis and their satellites. We have allowed chaos and uncertainty to dominate the political and economic life of central Europe, a policy which has played directly into the hands of the Soviet Union.

Will the Voice of America broadcasts meet these critical issues? Will they furnish bread to the starving? Will they furnish political guidance to those who seek for stability in their governments? Will they rebuild the shattered industry or restore the ruined agriculture of devastated countries? In other words, is this appropriation the best possible use our people can make of these funds in this crucial moment in world history?

I submit that our Government is in the position of a small boy trying to protect the leaking dike. He may stop it temporarily at one place, but unless the dike is rebuilt speedily and completely, it is going to break in many more places while he is frantically plugging a tiny gap. We have been bolstering the dike of the status quo in Greece and Turkey, and now it has burst wide open in Hungary. If we spend our money and our energy repairing the break in Hungary, we may find a new threat in Italy or Korea or China.

The process is endless. I urge our Government and those who seek an effective foreign policy for our guidance to use the funds we are asked to expend for the Voice of America to provide a voice that will really be heard.

Let our Government in company with the other nations of the world provide the means of economic rehabilitation to every European and Asiatic country through the international agencies we have helped to create. Strong, self-reliant, working people will not succumb to Communist propaganda feeding on unemployment and despair. We have machines for industry; we have machines for farming. Let us provide these to the needy of the world.

Let us end this patchwork diplomacy and build a constructive foreign policy which will last longer than one edition of our newspapers. We can do it by spending our funds for a voice of America that will be heard throughout the world, the voice of American motors and tractors and harvesters.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK].

(Mr. BUCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I have listened to all of the debate on this bill, and have reached the conclusion that I will support the bill although I shall also support some of the amendments which I believe will be offered.

I have taken this time in order to ask certain questions of the chairman of the subcommittee; questions which have bothered me.

We have been told that Russia is subjecting all of its troops who served outside the limits of the Russian border to 90-day reindoctrination courses in the ideals of the Soviet Government. The State Department has been publishing this Russian language magazine called America which, generally speaking, is a fine piece of work. I want to ask the chairman of the subcommittee why, on the one hand, the Soviet Government spends money to reindoctrinate its soldiers and, on the other hand, permits this sort of magazine to enter Russia.

The second question is: How do we know that these magazines are not all thrown in the ash can as soon as they cross the Russian border?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCK. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman is correct, in the first place, about the indoctrination course being given Russian soldiers returning from service in western Europe. They not only give a 90-day indoctrination course for the ordinary returning soldiers of the Red Army, but if they are members of the Communist Party of Russia they give them a 12-month indoctrination course, because they want to be sure to retain party control and party discipline over their own converts. Now, why do they take such care about indoctrinating their own men and still permit us to circulate our periodical Amerika in the U. S. S. R.? They permit us to circulate Amerika over there because from the Russian Embassy on Sixteenth Street, in Washington, every Wednesday afternoon they issue a magazine patterned after Time magazine in format, about half that big, printed on slick paper, which they circulate free every week to any American who wants to get on the list. They realize that they cannot continue to issue their paper in America should they refuse to let us circulate our publication over there. So we are getting some gratifying successful results by circulating Amerika in the U. S. S. R.

The next question you asked was "How do we know that those magazines are not all thrown in the ash can?" Remember, first of all, there are very few ash cans in Russia and they have very little to discard in the ash cans. Travelers in Russia, people in our Embassy and people in the army all have provided convincing evidence that our magazine Amerika is being circulated and read. I, myself, circulated over 50 of those magazines in Russia in 1945. I know how eagerly they reach out for them. I personally have seen copies in hotel lobbies in Leningrad, Baku, and Moscow. I have seen them in the subway trains. They are being circulated, and they are being sold on the black market for $1 a page, in terms of our American money. The Russians want to get them. We are stupid, indeed, if we deny ourselves by our own shortsightedness the use of this important contact which we have made with the people both behind and in front of the iron curtain.

Mr. BUCK. I thank the gentleman. I come now to my third question.

The committee has said that it is the purpose this program to make certain that the American information program abroad shall be truly reflective of our American way of life. In this copy of Amerika that I hold in my hand is a story on the play The Iceman Cometh. If I recollect the argument of that play, there is not a character in it that is not a criminal, a drunkard, a prostitute, or a pervert. I also find in the hearings before the committee that Mr. Dean Acheson justifies broadcasting stories of American lynchings. I do not feel that the true American way of life is portrayed in that play or in accounts of mob lynchings. I would like to have assurance from the subcommittee chairman, if he can give it, that this program is going to sell the fine things that are America and not the seamy things.

Mr. MUNDT. We have set up a number of safeguards to insure that. We have provided for semiannual reports in detail to every Member of Congress as to what is being done on the program. Thus each Member of Congress can help monitor and formulate this new program. I regret that a play of that kind has been published in this magazine, but if my memory serves me correctly, "The Iceman Cometh" is a play by Eugene O'Neil, one of America's most noted playwrights who, unfortunately, writes shoddy plays. The Americans pay money in the boxoffice to see them, and it makes him an outstanding playwright in the area of the dramatic world. Consequently, we cannot be too critical of those preparing the copy of "Amerika" for including a review of O'Neil's "Iceman Cometh" in their discussion of the American theater. However, under the new program set up by H. R. 3342 has many congressional safeguards not now operating. I am sure we can use these new controls to make sure our American information program abroad does concentrate on the fine qualities of American life and not on lynchings, strikes, crime, and riots.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I think it is high time that we got away from this fog of opinion and into the area of fact. As I understand it, when the Congress considers a bill it likes to have a few facts.

There are an awful lot of brickbats thrown at this provision in title II for student exchange. It is very interesting to see the opinions of those who, I believe, even the opponents of this bill will consider to be very substantial people, on this subject. So I read a telegram which I have just received from the acting president of Columbia University, which is located within my district. It is as follows:

The Honorable JACOB K. JAVITS,
House Office Building:

Understand effort is being made to eliminate provision of Mundt bill authorizing promotion of exchange of students and teachers between United States and other countries. Hope very much provision will stand as such exchanges are important method of establishing international understanding Means of handing possible abuses should be found without abolishing so important a program.

FRANK DIEHL FACKENTHAL,
Acting President of Columbia University.

I just telephoned President Fackenthal and got his permission to read this telegram into the RECORD. He said that he did not like to get into any controversy, obviously, and that he wanted it understood that he was not giving an expert opinion on the bill as a whole, but that on the matter of student and teacher exchanges he thought that it was so critically important to the fate of America and the world and to the fate of American education that he must, as a responsible person, express his views to the Congress.

There are some 4,000 students from Latin America who are studying in the United States and no students, as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] has explained, who are studying here from Soviet Russia. The only reason there are 4,000 students from Latin America is that it is the only part of the world which is covered by a law which states that the United States will sponsor those student exchanges. So the Government sponsorship, which is what all these foreign governments want when they send students over here—to be sure that the matter is being handled under our Government's auspices—is making the program with Latin America work. Even the most determined opponents of this bill will admit that one of the great features in building up the good will between our country and the Latin American countries has been this exchange, and they should wish we had more of it.

Do not let us get distracted by this red herring or bogie that is being dragged across the floor here all the time. This student and teacher exchange is a program which goes to the world. It is a key element in our American foreign policy. The facts do not bear out the arguments which are being made against it that it will admit undesirable people, for there are adequate safeguards about letting them in and adequate safeguards about getting them out if they prove to be undesirable. The arguments against the bill are being made on the basis of the wishful thinking of gentlemen who want to defeat this legislation—just as they want to defeat any legislation which proposes that the United States shall do a job of reconstruction in the world, the only way in which we can protect our own security and prosperity.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am very much interested in the statement of the gentleman about what the facts bear out. I should like to advise the gentleman that in a conference with some of the officials of the State Department the day before yesterday the admission was made to me very frankly that many of these things that have been objected to on the floor of the House had been done, and the promise was made that they would be corrected in the future. So evidently the facts are not exactly as the gentleman has represented them. Either the State Department is wrong or the gentleman is wrong.

Mr. JAVITS. If the gentleman's assertion is correct, we would never have sent an army to Europe because there was some incompetence and inefficiency in the Army and Navy here. What we are arguing about in this bill is that the job ought to be done. All the Congress is doing by this bill is authorizing the job to be done. We will see that it is carried out right if the necessary machinery is provided. But if the machinery is not provided there is nothing to work with.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Who does the gentleman mean by "we?"

Mr. JAVITS. I am glad the gentleman asked that question. By "we" I mean all the American people. There is no department or bureau that can withstand their judgment, and the Congress is here to see that it is obeyed.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this bill. I shall favor a motion to recommit it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. When I make that statement it is not criticism of the committee. I know that the committee has acted in good faith, but the whole philosophy accepted by that committee from the State Department is wrong.

That committee in fact is wandering around and is lost in the dismal swamps of the State Department. The time has come when Congress, as a whole, must call a halt to the foreign ideologies in the State Department and again truly represent our own philosophy.

I used to believe in the law of averages. I thought any person, according to the law of averages, would hit upon the right thing once in awhile. I believe that we must now, however, adopt the law of accident as far as the State Department is concerned, because if it ever hits it right it will be by accident.

Let us see just where we are going. We have already depleted our natural resources from 11 percent to less than 9 percent of the world's supply. The theory of the State Department is to give away the wealth we have left, so that a few international coupon clippers and

manufacturers can increase their wealth at the expense of the American taxpayer.

No nation ever became great or remained great by giving away its natural resources, by denuding the nation of the raw material that belongs to unborn generations. Our Nation became great because we had an abundance of wealth—natural resources—but now we are asked to believe in the doctrine of giving away that which belongs to future generations. To me this seems morally wrong, religiously sinful, and legally criminal. It verges on treason.

There seems to be a fatal disease rampant here in this House. It is not exactly sleeping sickness, but it does destroy our alertness and dulls our sense of responsibility. It is called "foreignology." Even my good friend from South Dakota finally caught it. I had thought that his prairie vision and robust health made him immune, but there must have been too many germs of that disease from the State Department in the Foreign Affairs Committee room.

This foreignology would ape Hitler, and proclaim to the world that America has a superior culture. It parallels Mein Kampf. It would attempt to impress the culture and questionable ideologies of the State Department upon the rest of the world. It would try to make the world believe that we have a superior civilization, and that our taxpayers must educate the world to accept our ideologies.

If permitted in its wildness, and in its insanity, it will destroy our Nation the same as it destroyed the German nation. The German people are now paying for the folly of Hitler and his followers. It is silly for any nation to undertake to force its thoughts and its ideas upon the rest of mankind, especially when they do not want them.

In place of trying to educate the world to our way of thinking—to accept our ideologies and culture—we had better pay a little more attention to the education of some of our own people. My friend from South Dakota could more profitably spend his time in educating some of the subversive element he is struggling with in the Un-American Activities Committee. He has been doing a good job. When he has finished the job at home—when he has educated and made good Americans of the subversive element within our midst—then I am sure he will be satisfied to let the rest of the world do their own educating.

Our first duty is still to educate ourselves, not foreigners. There are many things about our boasted culture—our labor problems, and our under-privileged—that need first attention. We are still far from perfect. "He who lives in a glass house should not throw stones," is still good advice. We have already gotten the hatred of many nations because of our Hitler-like attempt to boss the rest of the world.

Just of what value is broadcasting turkey in the imaginary straw of Russia. Of what help is it to the starving of the vanquished nations to send dancing girls, and questionable movies and programs to them. Naturally these nations resent it. To them it is adding insult to injury—insult because we collaborated with Stalin, and helped in their liquidation.

Again, behind the scenes of this legislation are some members of the State Department who want to put the United States Government into the broadcasting business. They have advocated a government controlled International Broadcasting Foundation to take over short wave broadcasting and disseminate American views throughout the world.

Even though the proposal is sugar coated by a vague suggestion that domestic broadcasting companies and some institutions be represented on the board of trustees, the Government would run the show just as firmly as the British Government runs propaganda through BBC.

The State Department is already up to its neck in the field of international broadcasting, with programs going out in 25 different languages at a cost of more than $8,000,000 per year. The proposed foundation would make continuation of this war-born propaganda activity a permanent part of our Government, with substantial expansion and increase in cost.

In my opinion, this is a bad and extremely dangerous proposal.

Here would be another instance of unnecessary Government competition with private enterprise, and in a field where American private enterprise has been notably successful. Imperfect as American broadcasting may be, it leads the world as a provider of entertainment and education, and, as a force for influencing popular opinion. Government-controlled broadcasting systems in other countries have never approached American commercial broadcasting in popularity—the United States has more broadcasting stations and more privately owned radio receivers than the rest of the world combined.

Long before the war American broadcasting companies, entirely at their own expense and with little prospect for financial return, erected and operated short-wave stations that sent American network programs all over the world. In countries where short-wave receivers were in general use, these American commercial programs were far more popular than the stodgy propaganda broadcasts from Germany, France, England, Italy, Spain, and so forth. They did more to sell American ideals and the American way of life than could any number of pontifical presentations of "the unvarnished truth," such as the State Department's much publicized broadcasts to the Soviets.

At the time of Pearl Harbor there were 14 licensed international short-wave stations operating in the United States. All were erected by private capital, all were operated by their owners at a total cost over the years of many millions of dollars. During the war Government funds were used in construction and operation of additional short-wave stations, just as Government money was used to construct and operate munition factories, ship yards, and so forth. Now that the war is over, these stations should be sold to private operators in the same manner, and for the same reason, that other Government-financed properties are passing into private hands.

There is no more reason for the Government to own and operate broadcasting stations than there is for it to publish newspapers and magazines. Nor is there any reason for the Government, which has neither experience nor skill in radio production, to spend millions of dollars developing radio programs.

Fairness and common sense demand that the Government pay for and use privately owned broadcasting facilities for dispatching radio programs, just as it uses railroads for dispatching freight, telegraph and cable systems for dispatching messages, our newspapers and magazines for publishing advertisements and releasing news, and so forth. Instead of setting up a system to compete with those who pioneered our international short-wave stations, any Government money used for this purpose should be spent to support those who blazed the trail with their own private funds. Any other procedure would be the rankest kind of injustice, as well as being a stupid refusal to use the world's finest creative talent in the realm of radio.

No matter what our bureaucrats choose to call Government-sponsored international broadcasts of "unvarnished truth," listeners in other lands will have just one term for them: "Yankee propaganda." Most Americans resent or laugh at foreign propaganda that infiltrates this country, and are highly skeptical of news and radio broadcasts that come through the iron curtain of censorship. To all other peoples of the world we Americans are foreigners; obviously Yankee propaganda will only serve to arouse resentment and skepticism of all things American.

The one basic idea that the United States has to sell to the rest of the world is our American system of free enterprise. What could be more futile and ridiculous than using a bureaucratic broadcasting foundation to tell our story? What profit could there be in prattling the "unvarnished truth" about free America when the listener knows that the programs he hears are themselves a violation of the basic principles of American free enterprise? Why should we adopt the very practices that we criticize in other governments?

The most effective method of persuasion is by actual demonstration. There could be no better way of demonstrating to other peoples the real meaning of American free enterprise and freedom of speech than by giving them an opportunity to hear the tremendous variety of radio programs that are aired each day over our major networks. In the year 1946 American advertisers paid a bill or $78,000,000 for the broadcasting talent alone that produced these programs. What a revelation it would be to countless impoverished millions to hear commercial announcers vying with each other to sell more soap, candy, automobiles, radios, watches, cigarettes, etc., etc. And what a demonstration of democracy in action it would be to have

people of the world hear two opposing American presidential candidates tear into each other over the radio, and then hear the election results, and learn that the loser continued to enjoy life and freedom.

American radio programs, in spite of criticism leveled at them by Blue Book writers, have the happy faculty of attracting large audiences. This is true in other countries as well as in the United States. If our daily schedules of network programs were sent out by powerful short waves, we would soon create an incredible amount of good will and understanding throughout the world. American jazz is popular from the Arctic to Timbucktoo, and there is plenty of that broadcast every day. Serious music has its lovers wherever there are human beings—they reach for everything from Bach to Gershwin. American networks broadcast many hours of the world's finest music every week. Music is the only international language that needs no translation. Our dramatic programs, variety shows, news casts, commentaries, etc., have a freshness and freedom found on no other radio broadcasting system on earth. True enough, some of these programs would require translation for a good part of our audience, but many could go straight, with perhaps explanatory announcements in other languages. It must not be forgotten that in virtually all countries there is a large nucleus of English speaking people.

If we wish to do a really effective job of international broadcasting, the way to do it is to forget all about bureaucratic foundations and send by short wave a selected schedule of network programs, modifying them only as prudent commercial practice dictates. I used the words "prudent commercial practice" because I believe that the best way, as well as the most American way, of sending our commercial programs overseas is to permit American short-wave stations to sell time to advertisers just as our domestic stations do. That will automatically bring to American international broadcasting the best audience-building brains of the country, and give to the rest of the world the great musical and dramatic talent that has made radio so popular in America. Under the acid spur of commercial results, broadcasters will develop new techniques of audience building in foreign lands that will far transcend the best efforts possible for a known Government agency.

Then, if the Government still deems it necessary to enter officially the international war of words, it will find an enormous and receptive audience waiting for its programs from privately owned stations. It will also have available, and should use, the skill developed by free enterprise in radio, just as it found available and used for munition production the industrial skill developed by generations of free enterprise in manufacturing.

Both for the sake of economy and to give the rest of the world a true understanding of America, the State Department should be compelled to cease its present international broadcasting activities, and any proposal that the Government enter the broadcasting business should be defeated. The American broadcasting industry should be given an opportunity to expand in the field of commercial international broadcasting.

(Mr. LEMKE (at the request of Mr. LEWIS) was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I am taking this time in search of information. I recognize the value of bringing students in from other countries so that they can become familiar with how we do things in the United States, but I am also mindful of the fact that we are having much difficulty finding schools and rooms for American students who wish to secure an education for which we are paying a tremendous sum.

It is possible that the president of Columbia University has the facilities where they can take in a good many thousands of students from other countries, but the situation is somewhat different in other colleges and universities.

About a year ago the State Department had a plan to bring in 10,000 young foreigners to study medicine in this country. I hope the chairman of the subcommittee who handled this legislation will answer this question, and possibly also my colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota. The program of the State Department was to bring in 10,000 medical students from foreign countries or students who wanted to study medicine, to train and educate them in the United States, which was, of course, a very fine thing. But in talking to one of the distinguished doctors out in my section of the country I found that this doctor, after a thorough investigation, had come to the conclusion that we did not have enough medical schools and facilities in our medical schools to educate the few American boys and girls who wanted to take up medicine. So that my first question is whether or not the State Department has the same program or bringing in 10,000 young foreign students to train them in medicine in this country?

Mr. JUDD. May I say to my friend and colleague from Minnesota that this is the first time that I have heard of such a figure as he has mentioned. We have had—or rather the State Department has had—authority under previous legislation to bring in students from Latin-American countries—graduate students, not undergraduate students—for study in medicine, as well as other fields. There are some 6,500 students from Latin America studying in the United States today. All of them are on their own resources or on scholarships, taking care of their own expenses, except 377. These are exceptional individuals who do not have sufficient resources of their own. After they qualified by competitive examination, the State Department assists them in the degree they need. Only 377 out of 6,500 receive aid under the present program.

It is contemplated, if this bill goes through and the same authority is extended to the rest of the world, that the program for Europe and Asia will be about twice as big as for Latin America. That will increase the number of students in the United States under this program from 377 to perhaps a thousand a year in all fields, including medicine.

I have never heard of any proposal to train here 10,000 a year in medicine. It would be impossible to carry out, even if it were not absurd.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That probably was one of the top secrets of the State Department that was not passed on to your committee.

I feel that it is our first duty to take care of American boys and girls who want to take up medicine and let them have an opportunity in our own institutions.

I might say with reference to the fellowships that have been granted to doctors who are coming here to be trained in our various hospitals and medical clinics that the complaint is—and I know it to be true—that after these men have spent 2 and 3 years here studying under the fellowship and getting the benefits of our American system and American training they do not want to return to the countries from which they have come. The big problem is for the men in charge of these medical institutions where these men are trained under the fellowships to get them to go back to the countries from which they come.

Mr. Chairman, I am not satisfied with this bill. It seeks to cover too much territory. Unless the bill is drastically amended, it appears to me that the State Department is given a blank check to do whatever suits the fancy of Mr. Benton or some of his associates, who have been engaged in sending to foreign countries so much propoganda giving an unfavorable picture of what American democracy means. The first step in shaping a policy to take care of propaganda should be to dismiss those in the State Department who had deliberately sought to cast reflection on our American system. After this has been done, the Congress can formulate a truly American policy, which I will gladly support. I therefore hope that this bill will be amended before a final vote is taken. To begin with, a limitation should be placed on the amount of money to be allowed to tell peoples of the world about the United States and, secondly, the bill should be redrafted so that the Congress will know what is being authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

(Mr. MORRIS asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I heard a humorist, some time ago, say something like this: "You know, we human beings do not have too much to get puffed up about, anyhow." He said in the first place we are made wrong. For instance, he said, you take the mouth. It is in a very unsanitary place, right under your nose. The truth of the matter is it should be on top of your head

so that if you were late for work you could put a sandwich under your hat and eat it on the way. Take your leg, for instance; it is made wrong. You have your padding back here where you don't need it and here on your shins, where you do need it, you don't have any padding at all.

He said, "Take your lap. You lose it right when you need it most. When you stand up you may drop something of value and break it since your lap is gone."

"Take your toe," he said, "it is too far from your brain. You may get up in the night sometime and step on a tack, and what happens?" The toe sends a message to the brain and says, "Toe on tack." The brain sends a message back and says, "Take toe off tack." Yet all that time you are standing on the tack waiting for the messages to go back and forth. He said, "You can sit down but one way. Why I was in a theater the other night and a lady hollered, 'Sit down in front.'" He said, "I tried to and came darn near killing myself."

The point I make is simply this: You can take most anything in the world and ridicule it and criticize it. Of course you can. Some of you very fine, able members of this committee have criticized this bill and have criticized it, I believe, far out of proportion to its actual reality. Now, surely, folk—and you are a fine bunch of folk—patriotic, intelligent, sincere American citizens—surely we should not carry our suspicions so far that we just suspicion everybody. Certainly we are against communism. Certainly we are against fascism. Certainly we are against all subversive elements in America. But let us not lose our civil liberties in our efforts against these subversive elements. Let us not abandon our civil liberties. Let us not go too far. Let us not do un-American things in our effort to combat them. Let us not suspicion everybody. I have heard suspicion directed at the Supreme Court of the United States. I have heard suspicion directed at the President. I have heard suspicion directed at the State Department. I am afraid that if some of you gentlemen are not careful, you will start suspicioning yourselves. You could carry it so far that you would finally be afraid of yourselves; afraid to read anything or afraid to hear anything lest you be improperly influenced.

Now, I think we have carried it to an absurd degree. I really do. I just believe we should not do that. If there ever was a man who lived on the face of the earth who would never be a Communist or a Fascist or anything but an American, it is I. Yet I do not have that fear that some have, because I do not believe it is justified by the facts. Certainly I do not have any suspicion that a man as patriotic as General Marshall is, a man who has shown the disposition that he as Secretary of State has shown would ever, even carelessly, permit communism to be fostered in this Department. I believe that some are carrying suspicions just a little too far.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I was very happy to hear the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] read a telegram from the acting president of the great University of Columbia because some time ago Columbia University tried to acquire from the Pacific coast a new president.

I would like to read a telegram from Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, on the subject of the interchange of students. He is one of the outstanding educators of this country, a gentleman above any suspicion or taint of un-Americanism.

The telegram from Dr. Sproul reads as follows:

BERKELEY, CALIF., *June 10, 1947.*

Hon. GEORGE P. MILLER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

In past years the University of California has trained hundreds of men and women from foreign countries and sent them home with a better understanding of the United States and of democracy to teach or to hold other positions of responsibility. It is my firm conviction that such interchange of students and teachers is a most effective way of promoting international understanding. May I urge you to see that nothing is done to prevent the promotion of such interchange by amendment of section of 201 of the Mundt bill.

ROBERT G. SPROUL,
President, University of California.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of California. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I am glad to hear that the University of California, along with the University of Columbia, and, although I did not graduate from a very big college—just a little fresh-water college in the Midwest, Carlton College, in the State of my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN]—it is a pleasure to receive from my college a telegram urging the Congress to retain 201. It is a terribly important part of the program to the people out in the Midwest. They believe that the extension and development of mutual understanding is the basis of peace.

Mr. MILLER of California. I thank the gentleman.

I wish also to read a telegram from Dr. Lynn T. White, president of Mills College, in Oakland, Calif., one of the foremost women's colleges in the United States—a college established in 1852, that has done a great deal to bring about better understanding between this country and the Orient and this country and South America.

President White wires:

MILLS COLLEGE, CALIF., *June 10, 1947.*

Congressman GEORGE P. MILLER,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Would appreciate your support of Mundt bill including information program. Living experience provided by international exchange of persons best means of insuring mutual esteem. Information program sorely needed to overcome existing block in international understanding.

LYNN T. WHITE,
President, Mills College.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to draw upon our own experiences. After the Boxer Uprising in 1899 this country refused to accept indemnity from China, but we provided that the interest on the money that would have been paid us should be used in the education of Chinese students in this country. That program is now 47 years old. We have brought young Chinese to this country and have educated them and sent them back to their homeland, and they have been the greatest bond between China and this country. They are responsible for the understanding that exists between China and this country.

Again may I call your attention to something that has been brought out here—but I should like to stress it—we are not just directing this program toward Russia; there is also the great Pacific Basin, the virile part of the world, that part of the world that is demanding reform. This program is going there—going to a part of the world that respects us and looks to us for leadership. We need the good will it will generate there.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired. All time has expired.

Without objection, all pro forma amendments will be withdrawn and the Clerk will read.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 203. The Secretary is authorized to provide for assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers abroad, founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States, or serving as demonstration centers for methods and practices employed in the United States. In assisting any such schools, however, the Secretary shall exercise no control over their educational policies.

Mr. HOFFMAN (interrupting the reading). Mr. Chairman, I have a motion on the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. To what section?

Mr. HOFFMAN. To section 201, page 3.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, section 201 has been passed. Section 202 has been passed. Time has expired on 202.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired on section 202.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MACKINNON] advises me that the time was not limited on amendments to the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The time was limited on section 202.

Mr. HOFFMAN. On amendments also?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, I believe if the Chairman will check the record he will find no mention was made to limit time on amendments, but only to limiting time on the bill. I observed the language very carefully when the request was submitted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman cannot be right in his observation, for the motion was not to limit debate on the bill but only to that section which had been read.

Mr. MACKINNON. I mean on the section. The motion was only to limit time of debate on the section. The words "and amendments thereto" were not included.

I make that point of order. May we have it checked?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will overrule the point of order because the motion was made to close all debate with reference to any amendments to section 202. The question now is on section 203, which the Clerk is reading.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MACKINNON. What will be the situation if the Chair is in error in the Chair's recollection according to the record?

The CHAIRMAN. We will have to decide that when we come to it.

Mr. MACKINNON. I thank the Chairman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. May we have a copy of that part of the record?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may secure that from the reporters.

The Clerk will report the committee amendment.

Mr. BOGGS of Delaware. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and forty-seven Members are present, a quorum.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 4, line 19, after the word "policies", insert the following: "And shall in no case furnish assistance of any character which is not in keeping with the free democratic principles and the established foreign policy of the United States."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which it was desired to offer was to section 201, page 3, line 10, to strike out the words "and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skill." The Chairman failed to see or hear me so I did not obtain recognition.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of that proposed amendment was to prevent the State Department from bringing into this country agents of Russia or of any country that was under its domination or of any other country, which might become an enemy country, who had exceptional skill, who might desire, and who would under this bill be permitted to go into the industrial plants of our country and learn our methods and our secrets of production, the things which have enabled us in both wars to come out as winners.

The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS] said that we were the victims of undue fear. I am wondering just how much of truth there is in that. I will admit that I am afraid for the future of my country and I know other folks who are afraid of what the departments down here are doing may do.

In November last the people did the best they could to get a housecleaning in the legislative branch and they relied to a certain extent upon the legislative branch to help out with a housecleaning in the executive departments. Of course, they could not directly do anything about the executive departments.

It does seem that the least those who were elected to the Eightieth Congress can do, the very least they can do, is to keep the faith of those who elected them, to refuse to give additional power, blank checks for power and blank checks for money, to these departments which refuse to carry out the will of Congress, departments which are still New Deal in thought and deed. The gentleman may not be afraid of any department's action. I am.

I recall that book written by that admitted liar, Carlson, Under Cover, the book was titled, which charged some ninety-odd Members of the Congress of the United States with entertaining seditious ideas, charged them with being guilty, if you please, of treason.

Now, I say to you that in my office I have letters from the War Department which show that the War Department purchased and circulated that book.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Not now.

Mr. MORRIS. Well, the gentleman used my name.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If everybody had to yield that used my name, calling names or something——

Mr. MORRIS. I just wanted to ask a question.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Not now.

Not only that but a gentleman came in this morning and suggested that, if the chairman of his subcommittee would not go through with it, he was asking our committee to permit him to offer evidence—now listen to this—that the War Department made possible the publication and the circulation of Undercover.

Have we reason to be afraid? There is not a Member of this House who has been here for the last 4 or 5 years who does not know from the admissions of the State Department, the individuals in it, that in that Department over the years there have been not one but dozens of Communists, and that the State Department, when Congressmen, notably the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] asked that those fellows be taken out of the State Department, they got just nowhere with their requests.

Now, until the executive departments down at the other end of the Avenue clean house, we should be afraid; I am more fearful of the borers from within than I am of Russia—we should be afraid of what this State Department, or the people in it or in other departments—will do to this country of ours, because no matter what legislation we enact they take it and turn it and twist it and use it to further some purpose of their own. While on the whole, their efforts may have been all right, here and there, all through, we find the Communist trail, the Communist taint.

So, let me repeat, that the trouble with this things always—most of this legislation, any way—is that if the legislation is good, we know from past experience that it will be misinterpreted and maladministered, and for that reason I cannot vote for legislation of this kind giving the State Department a blank check for power and money.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not so much concerned at the moment about the propaganda provisions of this legislation, which seems to be the chief concern of the Foreign Affairs Committee. My chief concern is the immigration features which, in my opinion, compose about nine-tenths of the bill. This is a bill to bring people into this county.

I want to direct your attention specifically to section 20 on page 3, and paragraphs 3, 4, 5, and 6 under title VII, and more particularly to title VIII.

You can well understand that my time is not sufficient to read and discuss each of these sections, but the bill is short and you can read them in a very few minutes.

It was my pleasure to serve on the Immigration and Naturalization Commitee for 4 years, and I am somewhat familiar with the antics of this Administration when it comes to dealing with immigration.

As I read this bill, it practically voids our existing immigration laws and authorizes the Secretary of State to admit persons to this country absolutely without limitation. All quotas are disregarded and the safeguards we have set up over the past 150 years becomes meaningless.

The debate on Tuesday was confined principally to the exchange of students. This bill provides for the exchange of teachers, instructors, leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skill, and in a manner provides for the entry of an adult person who can walk or talk from any part of Europe and Asia, or any other part of the world. When we talk of teachers and students, just remember that Europe at this time is full of scientists and specialists, and the camps for displaced persons and others are full of experts. In short, this measure gives the Secretary of State authority to admit persons without any limitation as to number or length of time they are to stay in this country.

Section 801 of title 8 provides that the Secretary can accept reimbursement from any cooperating governmental or private source in a foreign country, or from State or local governmental institutions or private sources in the United States. Consequently, under this bill any racial group, political group, religious group, or any organization or society whatsoever, can support and bring people of every description to this country under this bill without number. As the bill is now written, it is possible to bring people into this country just as fast as transportation facilities will permit. It is not beyond the realm of possibility that the number may reach one million an-

nually, regardless of the appropriation or allotment to the State Department.

Now let us look at another feature of the program. When and if any person admitted under this program is found undesirable for any reason he is delivered to the Attorney General to be deported under the Immigration Act of 1917. This change of authority alone gives cause for suspicion of the purpose of this act. The Attorney General's office in respect to deporting undesirable aliens, remind one of a slow-motion picture of the Rock of Ages.

Under the existing conditions in Europe it is quite likely that any or all of them may become displaced persons after they enter the United States and it will be declared that he cannot be returned home because the political situation has changed in his country. So we have him or her as a visiting refugee along with the other millions.

Another fact I want to impress upon you is that if one of these visitors marries an American citizen during their stay in this country they cannot be deported, or at least that is the history of the Immigration Department, because they immediately become a hardship case. In the case of children, they are residents of this country for the remainder of their life.

I plead with you to give this bill your serious consideration. It is my firm conviction that if it becomes law it will practically nullify all of our immigration laws and permit the free flow of people into this country, a situation that not a single Member of the House wants to support. And just remember the 2 or 3 years of the OWI.

(Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that in the further consideration of the pending bill moderation both in feeling and expression shall prevail. It is my conviction that the gentleman who has just yielded the floor is entirely mistaken as to the purposes and the effect of the bill. It is not intended, I am sure, to be used for the purpose of indiscriminate admittance of people to this country.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that by the time this debate has ended the Department of State will have realized that the deadest thing in this country at this time, at least so far as this House is concerned, is the philosophy now expounded by the Wallace group, and that the Department will proceed speedily to bring itself in line with public thinking and will never again commit the serious blunder of admitting into the Department those who have heretofore sought to use it as an instrument in the hands of the reformer to make over the world into some kind of Marxist state.

The opposition to the bill that still prevails here in the House is grounded upon a lack of confidence in the State Department to administer the measure in an Americanlike way.

The Department has brought down upon its head more criticism than is well for the country's good. While improvement has been made in the screening of personnel, I, too, share the feeling that there are still those within the Department who have no business being there. Getting rid of these objectionable people, however, is not altogether an easy thing to do and we must be patient.

The memoranda referred to and exhibited here on the floor this morning by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], and apparently bearing the signature of Mr. Stone, may have been prepared with innocent intentions, but the fact remains that it was used by a group of fellow travelers in New York identifying themselves as some kind of professional group to propagandize the Congress and the country in behalf of the adoption of the bill. That, too, was a mistake. That, too, is something that the Department should hereafter avoid indulging in.

The bill probably is not as good as proponents wish. Certainly, it is not as bad as the opposition contend. I think there are some parts of the bill in addition to those already eliminated that the committee might well agree should go out. This can be done without weakening the measure and probably will be done.

Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the criticism of Bill Benton has largely ceased. I think the committee has the feeling that he has been unfairly dealt with. Speaking for myself, I would like to say that my interest in the bill would wane to some extent were I not confident that he will continue in charge of this informational program.

(Mr. COX asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to take the floor because of the lack of time. This is an extremely important matter which we are debating here, and there has been demonstrated on the floor extraordinary ability on both sides of the question.

I do not question the motives of those who have spoken on either side of the question. I am opposed to this bill because I believe it is not at this time in the interests of the country. I expect to be open to criticism by the intolerance of those who are fanatically favorable to this bill.

I want to read a little extract to the Members of the House by a man whose patriotism I am sure cannot be questioned because he was really one of the founders of this country.

I refer to Alexander Hamilton, in the Federalist, No. 71. He said:

> The republican principle demands that the deliberative sense of the community should govern the conduct of those to whom they entrust the management of their affairs; but it does not require an unqualified complaisance to every sudden breeze of passion, or to every transient impulse which the people may receive from the arts of men, who flatter their prejudices to betray their interests. It is a just observation that the people commonly intend the public good. This often applies to their very errors. But their good sense would despise the adulator who should pretend that they always reason right about the means of promoting it. They know from experience that they sometimes err; and the wonder is that they so seldom err as they do, beset, as they continually are, by the wiles of parasites and sycophants, by the snares of the ambitious, the avaricious, the desperate, by the artifices of men who possess their confidence more than they deserve it, and of those who seek to possess rather than to deserve it. When occasions present themselves, in which interests of the people are at variance with their inclinations, it is the duty of the persons whom they have appointed to be the guardians of those interests to withstand the temporary delusion, in order to give them time and opportunity for more cool and sedate reflection. Instances might be cited in which a conduct of this kind has saved the people from very fatal consequences of their own mistakes, and has procured lasting monuments of their gratitude to the men who had courage and magnanimity enough to serve them at the peril of their displeasure.

So that those of us who who oppose some of these measures, do so because we feel we are protecting the rights of the people against the inflammatory passions of the hour, which result from propaganda poured in upon them by certain departments of Government. We must not forget that never before in the history of the entire world has there been a more powerful propaganda agency than is created right here in the United States of America, and it works day and night. People hear this propaganda. Many times they are so excited over it, and the various other legislative problems that come up, that they do not reason it clear through. I believe it is the duty of those who see danger in some of these bills, as I do in this one, to have the courage and the Americanism to stand up here and state it, without being ridiculed. I do not know just how much time I have remaining, but it is utterly impossible for me to go very far, so I shall not go further at this time because I want to discuss another phase of it. But I do want to drive home to those present here that we who take opposition to these bills, the support for which is built up by a terrific blanket of propaganda—it is the duty to analyze these bills to the very core, and to stand here and vote against them if we believe we are right in doing so, in the interest of our country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if it is not possible at this time, after those who are now on their feet have had an opportunity to speak, to limit debate on the pro forma amendment.

I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. MATHEWS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, I just want to be sure that I get my full 5 minutes on this section.

The CHAIRMAN. Just what is the gentleman's request?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section, and all amendments thereto, close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I spoke on this bill 4 or 5 days ago. It certainly cannot be claimed that I am unfriendly of the State Department, because I have gone down the line with them on everything that they have asked for this session. I did that as I said the other day as in the matter of the Greek-Turkish loan for one reason, because I took General Marshall and the President at their word that it was a step towards stopping communism in Europe; but I do reserve the right to object to something like this monstrosity which comes along to us here which does not conform to its title—the Voice of America—to speak out against those provisions in it that I think are going to be inimical to our own country, such as exchanging students, professors and technicions.

Now, I think I have a right to be just a little alarmed about this thing and I can speak with just a little bit of authority. I do not feel as complacent as a lot of my friends do here. I spent 2 of my 4 years in the Army in Military Intelligence, investigating the Reds and the Pinks here in our country. I found that the people that they worked with most were those in our educational institutions and that they usually send their cookie-pushers over here from Europe. Knowing what I do of their methods I certainly am going to speak out against this thing, for it is not a good thing. Let us wait 3 or 4 years until this crisis that the President and General Marshall tell us about has settled itself somewhat, has died down. If then it appears to be a good thing we can consider it in a different aspect. Let us wait until we see how much good faith Russia shows.

These students under this program are not going to come from Russia, they are going to come from France, China and Belgium and other countries, and the ones they will send over here will be those bespectacled intellectuals they take out of their universities over there.

I think what has thrown the members of this committee off is Gen. Bedell Smith. Bedell Smith has come here and sold them a bill of goods. He said that the Voice of America broadcast was being heard by 50,000,000 Russians. I will bet you he never got out of the Embassy grounds in Moscow. There is no way in which he or anybody else can know how many short-wave radios there are in Russia or how many radios there are in Russia or how many people listen to radio programs. They do not have any Hooper rating system in Soviet-dominated countries or Russia. I will bet you further that if he ever did get out of the Embassy grounds that he was taken around or followed by an agent of the NKVD—a Russian agent was right there with him all the time. I do not believe that Bedell Smith was allowed to go through Russia and be accorded any more freedom of observation than was accorded to Wendell Willkie, Eric Johnston, and Mr. White and each of them had an NKVD agent on his trail all the time. They were shown what the NKVD wanted them to see, and nothing else.

My good friend the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS], was not scared when we debated the Greek-Turkish loan. He was not scared then about Communist aggression in the world and he is not scared now. He told us then that communism was on the wane in Europe, but I asked him what has happened in Hungary within the last week? You know what has happened there. The Communists had a gun at the head of the Prime Minister there. They were going to shoot his child if he did not abdicate. So he abdicated and fled from his country and the Communists took over.

Now, let us not, for God's sake, come in here in our enthusiasm over one aspect of the Voice of America program and put ourselves in a position where we get a lot of pinks and Reds foisted off onto us under some exchange program. Let us wait 3 or 4 years until things have had time to settle down, until world affairs have straightened out. Then if conditions have improved and things are different I may be for such a program.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Does the gentleman believe that it would be of any benefit to America to send to Russia the type of American student who would want to go to Russia and stay there?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Certainly not.

I said the other day that it was useless to think we could influence people in Europe by sending a handful of students over there under the exchange program. I told you the other day that during the war we had many ambassadors of good will. We had two or three million ambassadors of good will over there, our own GI's.

I say to you that the people of France, the people of Belgium, the people of Luxembourg, the people of Germany and the Soviet zone in Berlin know our GI's, and they were a good cross-section of America. So if anybody on earth can tell me what better ambassadors of good will we could have, and if they think that a handful of two or three hundred students can have greater influence than our soldiers, if they think that striped-pants cookie-pushers that the State Department sends over there can do more good than 2,000,000 boys, they are crazy. I said to you the other day that the GI's made love to their girls, that they broke their windows, but the good things they did more than offset the bad. So they know us as we are—warts and all.

What influence would 300 or 400 students be? Those people already know about this country, how great it is, how wealthy it is, its aims and purposes. And as far as Bedell Smith is concerned, as I said a while ago, I doubt if he ever got beyond the grounds of the American Embassy; and if he did, he was followed by some NKVD agent or was in the care of some NKVD agent. You know in all these countries over there, France and others, with their ministers and officials, prefets and sous-prefets—they wine and dine our Ambassadors—I have seen all of them; I know how they work and what they are—and I also know our Ambassadors rarely ever have the opportunity to see and understand the common people of those countries as I did—to send a few students over there would be of no effect. I know how the Communists work.

Strike this thing out. Let the voice of America be heard here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MATHEWS].

(Mr. MATHEWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Chairman, under ordinary circumstances I would be entirely in accord with many of the ideas that the proponents of this legislation want to get across.

I would like to take a little time to talk about Radio Luxemburg.

During the war the American ground forces took over Radio Luxemburg, one of the strongest, if not the strongest, radio stations in Europe, and used it most effectively for propaganda and psychological warfare. It was a magnificent job. The whole project was organized, directed, and operated by then colonel, now general, Clifford R. Powell.

I am proud of the job which was done by him because he is an American. I am prouder because he is a constituent of mine. I am still prouder because he was the commanding general of the division in which I was an officer when it was mustered into the Federal service, and because he has been for many years my close personal friend.

General Powell is a great statesman in his own right, besides being a great soldier. If we had had real Americans like General Powell operating this Voice of America originally, the character of that program would not have been such as to have caused the criticism which has been justly heaped upon it.

But we are not voting for ideas, under ordinary circumstances. We are voting for this specific legislation, under extraordinary conditions.

In section 203, as amended, you will see that the Secretary of State is authorized to provide for assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers abroad, but nothing that is not in keeping with the established foreign policy of the United States. In title V, section 501, the same idea is carried out in regard to the movies and radio.

What is the established foreign policy of the United States? In the first place, I will tell you one thing that will be the established foreign policy if you pass this bill. You will be bringing foreign students over here to our own universities at $10 a day, or $300 a month, for subsistence, when our own GI's get only $65 a month. So you will be establish-

ing the foreign rate of exchange of personnel at the rate of five to one—one foreigner equals five good American veterans. That is one of the things you will be establishing as a foreign policy. You will not need to sell that one to people in foreign countries. They will grab it. But you better sell it to American veterans first. But why bother? The American veteran is only the hometown boy who saved America. He is no exotic and fascinating stranger.

What about Russian communism? Is that our enemy or is it not? If it is not, then there is no sense in the March 12 address of the President or that popgun legislation we passed called the Greek-Turk loan, or the many anti-Communist speeches made on the floor of this House or the anti-Communist legislation which has been passed. Of course, it is our enemy. Even the President admits it is our enemy in every part of the world—except in the United States, where it is only a bugaboo.

What have we done about it and what are we going to do about it?

We gave this enemy $11,000,000,000 in lend-lease during the war so it could look strong. Still fearing we might be criticized for picking on an enemy weaker than ourselves, we have given it $6,000,000,000 more since that time. Still being afraid we might be accused of bullying, we have appeased it, and have given it about everything it wanted to strengthen and spread itself. We are still doing it. Only a week ago a constituent told me his firm could not get steel piping. Yet, he said, two shiploads left this country under the Russian flag. We have stood around and wrung our hands while this enemy turned Europe into the chaos that is there now, upon which its own filthy philosophy can feed.

On last Thursday, the day before the House began debate on this measure, the other body ratified several treaties. I am not criticizing the other body. That is its responsibility. But I must point these things out to you as being some true facts of life so far as our foreign policy is concerned.

In the treaty with Italy you will find the following:

> Italy shall pay the Soviet Union reparations in the amount of $100,000,000 during a period of 7 years from the coming into force of the present treaty.

Now, listen to this: Section 2 (a), same article, provides that reparations shall be made from "a share of the Italian factory and tool equipment designed for the manufacture of war material."

The same thing applies to reparations to be given to Yugoslavia, only it is $125,000,000 taken from the same source. Now, there is something it will take more than a persuasive radio voice or a picture with glamorous movie stars to sell to the Italian people and to convince them what a wonderful nation the United States is.

In the Hungarian treaty there are $200,000,000 that are supposed to be paid to Soviet Russia and $100,000,000 to be equally divided between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Chairman, that is the foreign policy that this bill is designed to sell the world on, to teach the world about, by broadcasting and movies to make them love us. How can I vote to sell these things abroad when I cannot conscientiously try to sell them to our own people?

We are told that this bill is designed to sell America to the rest of the world. Well, that would be a change, at least. Up to date we have been giving it away.

Mr. Chairman, I want no part in voting the taxpayers' money to support, sell, and broadcast a two-headed, double-faced, reversible foreign policy of that character.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that this administration had better decide on going in one direction so far as foreign policy is concerned; it better pick out that direction and it better get started in that direction—quick.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

(Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, this is the third day we have heard the Voice of America on the floor of this House. We have heard many Members speak for it and many speak against it. But, they were unfortunate enough to bring this bill up on this the third day of debate on Friday the 13th. Think of it. Friday, the 13th, is the day that they bring up this bill and try to conclude it. It would be the unlucky bill. Well, more people in this country are skeptical of Friday, the 13th, I think, than probably any other particular day in the year. Then you hear of the black cats going across the road, and some people are afraid of that.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. EVINS. Would the gentleman be for this bill if it were brought up on the 14th?

Mr. RICH. No; I would not be for it, especially at this time. I would not be for this bill, and I will tell you why. This bill is brought in here in the guise of Republican legislation, but it is only the continuation of the New Deal, and I was against everything that the New Deal tried to bring upon this country in the way of regimentation and regulation, and we are finding out now more than ever, each and every day, just how terribly bad it has been for the American people, and I want no part in it. I do not know why our Members have been so gullible as to swallow this legislation, hook, line, and sinker. I cannot understand it. I have the highest regard for the Republican and Democratic Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but I cannot understand what they are trying to do in furthering this legislation, in furthering the thing that the State Department has been trying to do with this country in foreign governments to sell us down the river. They sold us down the river in everything they tried to do in the last 15 years, and if we do not watch out, the first thing we know we will have a weak, disrupt, wrecked Federal Government in America, and we are not going to be able to help anybody, any place, anywhere, any time. We have wrecked our own Nation in trying to do that which the New Deal has been recommending that we should do in foreign lands.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the activities of the State Department which will be financed by this bill.

Sovereign states object to outside interference. The war has not changed that age-old principle, which most of our career diplomats adhere to.

Sponsors of this measure say that it is only $15,000,000 that is required. That will pay interest on a large amount of war debt. Once embarked on this program, it will last as long as the national debt, and, like all bureaucracies, it largely duplicates the work of the regular Foreign Service officers and of the already established Intelligence Service of the State Department. Sponsors support this measure by reference to illustrations where it is already functioning without congressional authority. In Yugoslavia they—MUNDT—saw block-long lines of natives waiting to view a cultural exhibit and a movie. Under dictatorships, no man can enter without official approval, which is not freely given where opponents of such officials seek to enlighten such natives—not in a police state anywhere.

Propaganda is a dangerous weapon. This measure affords no practical means of safely propagandizing foreigners. Language, custom, and mechanics bar the effectiveness of this measure. Who can be reached by our propaganda? How many short-wave radios are there in this country? Who would risk our propaganda libraries and movies, or read a "kept" newspaper in a political state?

To reach western Russia and eastern Europe we have to maintain a radio station in Munich, Germany. How long will we be there? The Moscow fiasco requires a separate peace which politically wise men in the State Department will bring about within 12 months. Treaty drafts were discussed at London and at Moscow. The lines of cleavage have been disclosed and points of disagreement as between the Allies have been fully explored. These points of disagreement will be separately negotiated with Austria and Germany, notwithstanding military objections reported in a recent issue of the New York Times. These military men in political jobs in Germany and Austria want to hold onto them. The American people do not want to pay the cost of supporting them in their jobs, and at the same time pay the cost of supporting relief for these peoples.

Returned travelers from Austria and Germany tell me that these peoples want to be left alone, to work out their own recovery, as they have done for centuries, without military interference from within or without.

It takes a letter 2 weeks to travel 100 miles through military channels from Vienna to Lintz by way of Sulzburg. Unemployed officers must check. No sound currency has been established by allied military authorities in the year and a half of our occupation. The Army does not want that job and cannot fill it. Only

the conquered nations can bring about their own recovery from within. This bill thwarts and interferes with their recovery efforts. This bill fosters and establishes a new controversial instrumentality with which they have to contend.

Obviously, the bill stirs up political and social controversy in areas first needing recovery. Not all peoples want our political and social system. Our attempts to invade this sovereign privacy will have adverse repercussions upon us. Many of these peoples think that we want to swing our weight around like a sailor on shore leave.

Under our social system, industry seeks its own markets and brings to foreigners the benefits of our skills and abilities when and where foreigners want it. To hold out an empty picture as provided in this bill thwarts the very objective of the measure.

England and Russia may continue to propagandize as this measure provides, but neither of them, at the moment, seems to be maintaining successfully their own houses in order. Many a GI and discharged Government worker here would like to get for study $10 a day—as this bill provides we shall pay foreign students. A good many GI's would work without study for $300 a month.

These foreigners want work and not propaganda. A writer in Birmingham, England, reports in the New York Times, on March 15, 1947:

With reference to productive efficiency, in 1936 outputs of coal per man-shift were:

	Hundredweight
Germany	33
Poland	40
Holland	35
United States of America	100
United Kingdom	23

And the writer concludes:

If the miner attended his work with the same regularity as in 1939 and exerted the same physical effort while at work, the national (United Kingdom) output of coal would be increased by no less than 50,000,000 tons per annum.

Loss of coal exports represents the value of our (United Kingdom) imports; steel production is also curtailed; chemical exports are affected to the extent of £2,500,000 per annum due to shortage of coal supplies.

Culture and information—my eye.

Now, the gentleman from Oklahoma a few minutes ago said that we should stop discussing this bill now and wait a year or two until we see how General Marshall cleans up the State Department, and then if you bring this bill up we might try to have the Voice of America go to all the countries of the world and tell them what America means. I agree with that statement. But, under the turmoil that exists in the world today, gentlemen, I do not believe you can do a thing. Then again, you are going to ask from thirty to eighty million of good, hard, American taxpayers' money to be spent on this propaganda? I would not waste my taxpayer's money in this manner. It seems to me that if General Marshall had $1,000,000—not $80,000,000—$1,000,000 and employed 8 or 10 good, high-calibered men, and let them go out and broadcast some things about America and do something that would tell the foreign nations just what we are trying to do, it would not be so bad, but these foreign countries think today that all we can do is to buy. Buy all countries of the world—a poor way to gain friends. We ought to be ashamed of ourselves for trying to buy our neighbors. It will never work. We ought to be ashamed of the things we are doing by going out and visiting these countries and then offering them everything they want in gifts—one hundred million, three hundred million, forty-three hundred million—where will you get this money? In the last 10 years we have been going to these foreign nations, and every time they ask for $50,000,000, $100,000,000 or three or four hundred million, we have a lot of fellows here in this country that say, "Pass out the money." Uncle Sam has lots of it. And they come to us for these gifts and get them. We are only suckers.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. Does not the gentleman feel that instead of spending $30,000,000 in this way, that if we want to help Europe we should provide them with tractors and harvesters and other machinery, since we are called upon to feed the world, to make them self-sufficient and feed themselves? Would not those harvesters and tractors be far more of value to all of us and to them than some books and radio broadcasts?

Mr. RICH. I tell you that if a man is hungry and he gets a loaf of bread, it is worth a whole lot more to his system than to feed him a lot of hot air. Bread will take care of the inward man and prevent starvation and gain a friend. Words are many times dangerous and many times do more harm than good; words many times are more dangerous than one realizes. So, Mr. Speaker, until we get our country settled and happy within our own midst, let us not assume the responsibility of trying to change the manners, customs, traditions, of all the nations of Europe, Asia, and Africa. We might loose more friends than we can make.

The Clerk read as follows:

ENGLISH-LANGUAGE TEACHING

SEC. 204. The Secretary is authorized to provide for the development and demonstration of better methods for teaching the English language abroad.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to approach this from a little different angle this time. There has been much said here about the question of education, the exchange of students, and the exchange of professors. I have had quite a long acquaintance with the educational systems of this country and the type of boys and girls they are turning out. I can remember the day when the professors who taught government in our great colleges specialized in emphasizing the beautiful philosophy behind our government and our system of government. They were familiar with it. I want to give you an example of the reaction that that type of teaching had upon our boys.

I knew a splendid fellow. He was an unusual athlete, very popular, a red-blooded fellow. He graduated with honors in the natural course of events. He entered the employment of a large corporation in Canada. He was killed in the service. His people were very poor. He had been sending what he earned down to his poor people. He had worked his way through the university. As soon as his death was announced, his fraternity brothers went up there to see if he left anything that they could take to his old people down in Pennsylvania. They searched, and there was nothing in his little hall bedroom except one priceless document, written in his own handwriting, entitled "My Guide." I read it to you:

To respect my country, my profession and myself. To be honest and fair with my fellow men as I expect them to be honest and square with me. To be a loyal citizen of the United States of America. To speak of it with praise and to act always as a trustworthy custodian of its good name. To be a man whose name carries weight with it wherever it goes. To remember that success lies within myself, in my own brain, my own ambition, my own courage and determination. To expect difficulties and to force my way through them; to turn hard experience into capital for future struggles. To steer clear of dissipation and guard my health of body and peace of mind as a most precious stock in trade. Finally, to take a good trip on the joys of life, to play the game like a man; to fight against nothing so hard as my own weakness and to grow in strength a gentleman, a Christian.

He was not taught by an exchange professor unfamiliar with the fundamentals of our Government, he was taught by the good old solid rock of Americanism, the type of man who is turning out just that type of boy. The professor that comes in from abroad is not grounded in the philosophy of our Government as our men here are, reared and taught and trained as teachers should be in this country. There has been too much loose teaching of the subject of government. There is one thing that alarms me very much about this whole proposal here, and that is, in regard to what we are going to sell abroad. I was perfectly astounded, and I am not criticizing Representative MUNDT personally, but I was perfectly astounded, as I think every Member who was on the floor must have been when these terrible exhibits were presented here which we were told by the chairman of the subcommittee that we were going to sell the bad features as well as the good features of the United States. I am sure that such a philosophy did not come from the chairman of the subcommittee; that came from somebody in the State Department. Exhibits to prove what they intended to do if the bill should become law.

Would it not be a wonderful thing to hear somebody bellowing over the radio, and we will have no control of it after this becomes law, "My comrades abroad: I want to tell you about our judicial system in the United States. I want to tell you about our courts, where the humblest person can get justice.

"But, of course, even though the humblest person can get justice, we also have another system. We have a system where in certain sections of the country

if they want to do justice and mercy to a man they suspect of having committed the crime, they hang him or lynch him. We just use a rope. You use a firing squad, but we just use a rope and hang the man from the limb of a tree."

That is the sort of thing that goes out. There is the good and there is the bad. Then the next night:

"Fellow comrades of the world: The Voice of America is speaking to you. I want to tell you about the wonderful purity of our election system. That is why we are urging it upon you people abroad. That is why we send inspectors over there to see that you get a fair deal and that there is no bribery, fraud, or coercion in your elections. But we have another side to the story. We have the Pendergast system. We have a system which we find out in one of our great Western States, especially in the city of Kansas City, in Missouri. Anybody who wants to listen to us, that is our other system. We protect the people who vote. We put the ballots after the people have voted in a sealed receptacle of solid steel and lock the box. So, if there is any irregularity which comes up later, the officials can then examine the ballots.

"But we want to tell you something that happened in America. Two thugs, after a number of men had been indicted for fraud in the elections, thinking that the box contained lollipops pried the box open and destroyed the evidence so that the men could not be convicted."

And so the bad and the good Voice of America will continue day after day and night after night.

Gentlemen, there is not a system of salesmanship in the world that can sell the good article by stressing the bad features of it.

The greatest sales manager in the United States prior to his retirement was William Holler, affectionately known as Bill Holler. Do you imagine he or his salesmen or dealers stressed the bad features of the Chevrolet cars and trucks? Look at his record of sales based not on the bad qualities of the Chevrolet cars, but their good qualities.

Bill Holler has been responsible for Chevrolet leadership in sales in 9 out of the last 10 car-production years.

In peacetime his vast and closely knit retail organization sells over $1,500,000,000 worth of merchandise a year.

In the 12 years of his administration he has been head of a sales and service organization employing over 90,000 people.

In these years his sales strategy has sold more than 22,000,000 automobiles—7,500,000 new cars and trucks and 14,500,000 used vehicles. This is the equivalent of almost four-fifths of all cars and trucks on the road at the present time.

He is credited with selling 50 percent of all cars and trucks produced by Chevrolet since it first began business in 1912.

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, whether we like it or not, psychological programs as a part of our foreign and national policy in peace and in war are here to stay. If you have any doubt on that subject, consult the General Staff of the War Department. If you have any doubt on that subject, ascertain the extent of the operations of the Psychological Warfare Branch in World War II.

The man who recognized and identified psychological aggression at the San Francisco Conference more than any other man in the world was Herbert Hoover. He sought to have written into the Charter some provisions on that subject, but he failed to succeed. We have a responsibility to roll back not only the falsehoods and misleading things about this Nation that get abroad in the world, but to develop some good will by the interchange of students, the interchange of information, the interchange of books, and all that sort of thing.

I intend to vote for a program. I saw its effect in 1945. I came back from overseas the day that the Committee on Appropriations was marking up the war agencies bill. The committee at the time was considering the appropriation for the Office of War Information. They asked for $35,000,000. I suggested that we give it to them, notwithstanding the fact that there was much criticism of Elmer Davis, who was then director of the OWI. I was not too familiar with what was being done on the domestic front, but I did know what my senses perceived when I was abroad and I saw the excellent character of work being done and how effective it was.

This proposed cultural and informational policy, then, is in the nature of an extension of a function that began in wartime.

I share some of the apprehensions of a good many Members of the House of Representatives as to the type of personnel that will be devoted to this work. I am confident that General Marshall if given the time will take care of that. The FBI is investigating every person in the State Department right now. If you have any doubt about General Marshall, let me give you one footnote to history. Perhaps I should not disclose it, but yet I think it is interesting.

I recall the day when the Committee on Appropriations met in secret session with the General Staff in the War Department, and I remember the day in response to a question by our colleague, the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. EWING THOMASON], that General Marshall, at a time when there was so much anxiety and concern in the country, said, "If the Japanese should elect to take Alaska at this particular period, it may be necessary for us to let them have it. Just now, first things must come first."

Here is the man upon whom we pinned our every hope when the Nation was in jeopardy. Is it fair now to come into this well and to assail his patriotism and make it appear that, wittingly or unwittingly, this great patriot, upon whose shoulders we reposed the very welfare and perpetuity of this Republic, should now have such a change of heart that he would sell it down the river? Oh, for shame!

Now, of course, people get into the State Department whose loyalty is in question. Of course there is some doubt. ofttimes, about the nature of the program. I share something of that apprehension. That is why, at the proper time, I propose to offer an amendment. I hope and I believe that the committee will probably take it, because I have been discussing it with them. It proposes the creation of a 10-man commission, including the Secretary of State. It will be a bipartisan commission. It must be confirmed by the Senate. Let me say to my colleagues on this side of the aisle that since we have a majority in the Senate, if we cannot get good circumspect, competent people on that commission, it will be our fault in a Republican Senate. Among those men there must be one who has served in World War II. There must be one who has had motion picture experience. There must be one from the newspaper industry. There must be one from the radio industry. There must be a labor representative. There must be three who represent business. It would be a bipartisan commission. In the very first section of this amendment it provides that they shall formulate the policies to be followed and adhered to in connection with the exchange of persons, knowledge, skills, and the assignment of specialists to carry out all the other provisions of this act.

I want to vote for this bill, and if we have a commission of that kind that will formulate the policies that must be adhered to, then the only responsibility that the State Department has is to serve as an operaing and administering agency, and to take the policies that have been formulated by the commission appointed by the President and confirmed by the United States Senate, and surely we should be able to have some confidence in the capacity of a commission of that kind.

At the proper time I shall offer that amendment and I trust it will commend itself to your good graces.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, this is the second time I have risen to address this Congress. I have a deep conviction that this Congress today is discussing a bill which goes much further than the question of the Voice of America. As this debate progresses the provisions of the pending bill unfolds in their true light. The body of the bill is broad and comprehensive. The caption of the pending bill certainly gives no indication of the many provisions contained in the body of the proposed legislation. The Voice of America is not represented in the present bill under consideration since that could be done only by the voice of 140,000,000 American people. I am disturbed that we should be called upon to enact into law the present legislation in view of the critical world situation.

Now that time has passed we are beginning to see the operation of the recent Greek-Turkey gift. A tricky clause was hidden in that legislation which gives the State Department together with the President the right to freeze materials,

and to take any materials from the veterans of this country or from the farmers or any other group of the American population, any material deemed necessary for the completion of the Greek-Turkey gift. Our people are already beginning to suffer from the effects of the heavy drain upon the supplies and resources of this country.

What is there in this bill? In the first place, it is a blank check. There is no limitation upon the amount of money that this program could cost. Legislation so broad may lead to waste and wholesale spending of the taxpayers money. It provides for the establishment and maintenance of schools across the seas, and for the staffing of these schools. It provides for the erection of installations and for the establishing of such institutions and facilities as are necessary to carry out the far-flung provisions of the pending bill. Technicians, engineers, and all other necessary personnel may visit foreign lands and engage in the construction of public works under the provisions of the pending bill. These agents may enter into contracts with foreign governments for a period of 10 years. These contracts may deal with leasing of real property both within and without the continental limits of the United States. It is difficult to conceive of a situation that would grant such unlimited power and authority. Possibly in the consideration of this measure we have overlooked many tricky provisions that are contained in the 21-page bill. There is a provision to establish and maintain in the United States reception centers for foreign students and for visitors. All of these provisions will be paid for by American tax dollars. The Government of the United States does not provide entertainment at the expense of the taxpayers for the college students in our own country. These students, teachers, trainees, and professors who are authorized to come to this country are to be entertained and their expenses paid for by the American taxpayers. The pending bill provides that the above students and experts coming into our country shall have their transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem subsistence and other expenses paid. This is shocking to the good judgment of our people. The $10 per diem is far in excess of what we pay our own Government employees in our own country.

The above provisions are alarming when reports indicate that there are already as many as 17,000 foreign students studying here in America in our colleges and universities. Many young men who wore the American uniform with honor in the defense of this Republic cannot enroll in college or university because of overcrowded conditions. Experience has taught us that before World War II Hitler sent students and professors into other countries and thereby gained information and prepared the way for a later invasion. Under this bill we throw open the gates for thousands to come to our shores upon the representation that they are students. This Government has voted billions of dollars to prevent the spread of communism throughout the world and my prediction is we will be called upon to vote more money for that purpose. I cannot see how we are now justified in supporting the pending bill which has no limitation upon the number, nationality, or section of the world from which these students and Communist agents, slick-tongued, and smooth commentators may come to this land for no other purpose than to propagandize and attempt to change the minds of American youth. Experience has taught us that under our present deportation laws it is almost impossible to deport individuals when they once come to this country. For that reason, I am of the opinion that we should move slowly and proceed with caution. By this legislation we are moving out into a broad and uncharted sea. This bill covers practically every conceivable subject except the Voice of America.

I could never face the people of my congressional district or the people of America and explain to the good women of this country why I would vote for a bill to furnish liquor paid for by American taxpayers to support and entertain delegations and student groups from other countries who would be permitted to come to America under this bill. Under the very provisions of the pending bill the Secretary of State is authorized to delegate to other officers of the Government the power and authority to maintain and carry out the program undertaken by this act. The above provision means that the Secretary of State would have little or no supervision over the administration of this program. I shall vote against this pending bill for the reasons heretofore stated because I do not believe that it is in the interest of America. If a proper bill providing for a clearly defined and regulated American radio program should be brought before this Congress based upon the spreading of the truth about America I should be delighted to support the same. I feel that many Members of Congress share the same view.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

(Mr. PHILLIPS of Tennessee asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: Page 4, line 23, strike out all of line 23 and all of section 204.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield that I may submit a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments conclude in 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object——

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my request.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I have been privileged to hear every word of debate on this pending bill and I have not heretofore taken any time to discuss it. Like most of those to whom I am privileged to speak this afternoon I should like to vote for a bill that would carry out the spirit and purpose of the Voice of America as that voice has been described to the people of America by its proponents. Therefore, along with other Members of Congress I expect to offer a number of amendments to this pending bill that will attempt as best we can on the floor of Congress, to improve this legislation so that it may at least try to carry out the purpose that its authors have told the people in America is intended.

Mr. Chairman, I have offered a simple amendment to strike out section 204. Section 204 says the Secretary is authorized to provide for the development and demonstration of better methods of teaching the English language abroad. We have an Office of Education in America. The Commissioner of Education, Mr. Studebaker, and his representatives have been abroad trying to develop a plan of education. I happen to be chairman of the Subcommittee of Appropriations that handles the appropriation for the Office of Education. Is there any reason in God's world why in this legislation we should set up the broad power in the office of the Secretary of State to develop and demonstrate better methods of teaching English abroad? If they had in here the development of better methods of teaching and demonstrating English in America I, perhaps, would be for it. But why we are turning that job over to the State Department is beyond me.

The authors of this bill will say: "Oh, well, the State Department has the power to utilize the services under this bill of any other agency of Government." Well, they have that power if they so see fit to use it, but so far as I am concerned I want any power in the field of education to remain with the Office of Education. I may say to my distinguished friend, the author of this bill, that I cannot support it unless the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois, this amendment and a number of other amendments to strike out large and sundry portions of this bill, are agreed to. I am certain that a majority of the membership of this House will not support this bill in its present form.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Upon assurance that the Office of Education has the authority to make these English demonstrations abroad, we have no objection to striking out this section.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. Would the gentleman from South Dakota object to widening this so as to teach English to some of these economists down here in the departments who have come here during the last 10 years?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, we should confine ourselves as much as possible to this bill and discuss it section by section and if it is not possible to improve the bill, and if we cannot, then we should vote to send this bill back to the committee. Let us have it rewritten and have that committee bring back a bill here

that will carry out the spirit and purpose of what we have in mind. That is the only fair, decent thing to do and the only way we can be fair to the people of America. We should discuss this bill section by section and let the people of America and let the Members of this Congress know what is in the bill. There are a lot of people who do not even know what is in this bill and will not when we get through. If we discuss it section by section, perhaps we can write a pretty good bill right here on the floor of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. BANTA. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BANTA. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: If the committee has had this bill under consideration for 2 years, and have been unable to improve it, how in the name of goodness are we going to write it on the floor of the House in a matter of 2 or 3 days? We will, in all probability, get it more confused than it now is, if that be possible.

Mr. BANTA. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentleman is right. It appears as the debate upon this bill proceeds that the large number of men who have spoken in opposition to it would have no objection to taking a bill which would provide for a sane and sensible Voice of America. I should not oppose such a bill if someone could devise it, but even so, I doubt very much if even a gentleman with the eloquence of our distinguished colleague from Illinois, Mr. EVERETT DIRKSEN, who is one of the most persuasive debaters who speaks to this House, could win an argument with Soviet Russia in a radio broadcasting program of any length whatsoever. There are not enough radios in Russia to begin with, and, moreover, the convictions which he has with respect to America and the convictions which Soviet Russia has with respect to America are so divergent that it would be the voices of two nations wasted upon thin air, and the money which sponsored them would be wasted. We should not waste any of our money. Is it not rather paradoxical that this Nation has spent more than $12,000,000,000 of its money in Europe since VJ-day and that now there are those who advocate to the American people and to this Congress that we must hereafter spend $31,000,000 more annually for the State Department to tell them that we have spent that amount of money and what we have spent it for? Is it not paradoxical that this Congress provided $750,000,000 to feed the needy people of Greece, and incidentally to help sustain an army in Turkey, and then consider spending $31,000,000 more or some other sum to tell those people to whom we are sending that money that it is our Government and our money that is providing the relief? What kind of thing are we undertaking to put over on the American people?

Only yesterday or the day before I noted in a local newspaper the results of the Gallup poll on the Voice of America. The uninitiated and the innocent and those who know nothing about the provisions of this bill believe that this covers it. Here is what it says:

Sentiment found about 50–50 on United States broadcasts to Russia.

Is there anything in this bill that would limit broadcasts to Russia? They polled the American people, and this is the question that was asked:

Do you think our Government should spend money for radio broadcasts to the Russian people—giving them an honest picture of America and of our Government's policies?

Few people, at first blush, find any fault with that if they feel we can spare the money, but this bill goes far beyond that. It provides for many other things. No sponsor of the bill has ever explained to my satisfaction what the true purposes of it are. They seem to me to be anything approved by the Secretary of State.

Under the terms, Congress is being asked to give this same State Department, not only authority to broadcast its programs, but to grant to the Secretary of State the authority to bring persons from other countries, including students and professors, to the United States, and to send our citizens abroad, without limit as to number, all expenses to be paid by our Government.

It authorizes the exchange of literature and translations with other countries, without limit, and at our expense.

It authorizes the Secretary of State to provide assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers abroad, without limit, and at our expense.

It authorizes him to develop and demonstrate better methods for teaching the English language abroad and at our expense.

If any other country should want any of our citizens who are trained in scientific, technical, or professional fields, whether or not these persons are employed by our own Government, the Secretary is authorized to assign them for duty in the country requesting their services—and at our expense. The only restriction is that they cannot help any foreign country train or equip its armed forces.

The bill goes so far as to permit any person assigned to a foreign country to accept an office in that country's government, to perform official functions, and in all respects to become an officer of such foreign government—but, again, all at the expense of the United States.

That is not all. The Secretary of State is authorized, by the terms of the bill, to draw upon all other departments and agencies of our Government for personnel, technicians, and others, and to use the services and facilities of any other Government agency to carry out this super good-will program. With the agency's consent, these people can be sent abroad, or used as escorts for groups of persons from other countries to be brought here to travel throughout the United States. Our Government will pay all traveling expenses of the foreign visitors, plus the salaries and the expenses of the escorts.

What a haven this bill would provide for all the Government employees forced out as we abandon the New Deal and wartime bureaus.

The bill even authorizes the Secretary of State "to provide for and pay the expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with furthering the purposes of this act." There is no limit as to the number of persons who might attend, no limit on the number of conventions, and they may be held any place in the world. There are a great many societies in this country, and not all of them wholly friendly to democratic processes, who not only would happily accept this opportunity to meet at Government expense, but who would put pressure on the Department to finance their conventions in foreign countries.

And even this is not all. The bill gives the Secretary and all personnel who are to be engaged in this strange pursuit of selling America to the world, the authority to furnish "official entertainment necessary for the purposes of the act."

I wonder how many American people have any idea of what this bill the State Department is asking actually provides. The press refers to it as the Voice of America program. A Nation-wide poll conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion asked the people this question: "Do you think our Government should spend money for radio broadcasts to the Russian people, giving them an honest picture of America and of our Government's policies?" I wonder if Mr. George Gallup, who conducted the poll, or any of his associates, ever read this so-called Voice of America bill.

Only 1 page and 3 lines of the 21-page bill deal with the broadcasting of radio programs to other countries. There are 20 pages of provisions, such as I have mentioned, yet its sponsors refer to it as authorizing the Voice of America.

It is far more than that. One Congressman remarked in debate on the House floor, "This bill is the largest, most far-reaching blank check for power and money that has ever been before this House."

I cannot approve the spending of unlimited amounts for a program as broad, as vague, and impractical as the one suggested by the State Department.

They ask that we pay for people from other countries to travel in the United States. These sightseeing jaunts around our scenic country at the Government's expense might be very pleasant, but I think you agree that this pleasure hardly is justified at the expense of our already overburdened taxpayers.

And we are to pay for official entertainment—another very elastic phrase. Does it mean we pay for champagne—or vodka if the representatives of the program ever get inside Russia? Or if they visited the Missouri Ozarks, maybe the official entertainment would include sampling some of our corn liquor. In view of the stories that come back from international meetings and diplomatic functions, we would be naive to expect that the unlimited funds requested for

official entertainment are not intended to provide an ample supply of spirits.

Just how much this whole idealistic scheme eventually would cost the Government is not mentioned in the bill. But the bill merely authorizes appropriations to carry out its purposes. If the $31,000,000 estimated to be required annually proves to be inadequate, then you can rest assured Congress will be expected to agree to the spending of untold millions more.

Since VJ-day, the United States has spent more than $12,000,000,000 for relief in Europe alone. Is there any logic in a policy that says we will give the needy countries of the world the food, clothes, and equipment that they need so desperately, and then spend millions more to tell them who provided the relief? Must we pay the salaries of countless administrators of our $750,000,000 program of aid to Greece and Turkey, and then spend millions more to inform the people of those countries what those administrators are doing and whom they represent?

We are the only country in the world that is giving away anything. If these gifts do not sound a louder Voice of America than endless radio broadcasts, then we would better spend the extra money properly training the personnel of the Foreign Service and the administrators of our relief programs.

America needs no selling program. Millions would like to enter our country now if our immigration laws did not keep them out. It is known all over the world as the land of freedom and opportunity.

I feel, as I know other Americans do, deep injustice, if the very countries to which we are handing money and food and clothing are being flooded with information that attemps to discredit our country. But opening our own floodgates of propaganda will not stop this. No sensible citizen in this country today believes that we can engage to our advantage in a short-wave debate with Russia, or that anything we say over the radio will have any effect on the Russian program of aggression.

In fact there is no proof that the Voice of America broadcasts reach any significant number of listeners in Europe. Eighteen countries send radio broadcasts our way, with a total of about 37 program hours daily. Yet how many of these programs have you heard? If they have any effect on the opinions of the average American, I have yet to discover it. There is far less chance that our programs are heard by a worth-while number of people in foreign countries.

By their votes in the last election, the American people indicated they want to curb our Nation's reckless spending, and to limit the power of bureaucracy. They said then that they are not in favor of blank checks and unlimited power to any department of government.

I hope the true voice of America will be heard again, and in the Congress, before this bill becomes a law.

(Mr. BANTA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, an influential member of this body remarked to me just a moment ago, "Don't you think we are losing ground today? Don't you see that the committee is willing and ready to accept every amendment that is offered? They are willing to take anything that is offered. Any amendment that comes along, like the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin, will be accepted. So will Mr. DIRKSEN's amendment. They will accept every amendment, just so they can pass the old Bloom bill, renamed the Mundt bill." They did not fare so well 2 years ago with the Republican side.

Mr. VORYS. The bill passed by a two-thirds majority.

Mr. BENDER. Today the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] referred to General Marshall in glowing terms, and I share his views of General Marshall. However, General Marshall is not infallible. General Marshall has made some mistakes, some very glaring mistakes. Any man in his position would make mistakes. He is not before us. He is not part of this bill.

Another gentleman's name was brought into the discussion, Herbert Hoover. I have observed in recent months that Herbert Hoover is in good standing again, even among Democratic Members of this House. Lauding Herbert Hoover was not so popular 3, 4, 6, or 8 years ago, but now they are paying great and glowing tributes to him. However, Herbert Hoover has not said anything about this bill. As a matter of fact, I think he is most apprehensive about the whole business, if the truth were to be known.

The gentleman who just preceded me referred to $12,000,000,000 having been spent in Europe since VJ-day. I am appealing to your common sense. If $12,000,000,000 would not change Europe's attitude what in the world will $31,000,000 do? As a Republican I was elected on an economy program, and as a member of the Committee on Public Works I know that our committee has frowned on all public works because of economy.

As I see it, all we are doing with this $31,000,000 is throwing it down a rat hole. No good will come from it. Sure, some boondoggling in Europe will be carried on. Of course, we will have radio broadcasts and publications, but who will read them and who will listen to them? If $12,000,000,000 spent in Europe since VJ-day will not change the hearts of these people as far as the United States of America is concerned, what will $31,000,000 do? As the gentleman from Oklahoma pointed out, 3,000,000 men went overseas, and billions of dollars were spent—$400,000,000,000—to sell America, to sell the heart of America. If that has not sold America, what great miracles will be wrought with this $31,000,000 boondoggle?

The world will think well of us or ill of us, depending entirely upon one thing—what we do. Perhaps sometimes we should remember the Scripture—"By their fruits ye shall know them."

By our actions we will be known—by what we do, not by what we say; not by what some radio commentator or jazz band or comedian or entertainer or some State Department bureaucrat may say. Not what we say, but what we do—this is what will gain us friendship.

Throughout modern history, tides of immigration have brought new life, new skills, and new people to build our Nation into its present greatness. For more than a hundred years liberty-loving peoples everywhere in the world have looked to the United States. More than this, whenever distress has occurred and disasters have occurred anywhere in the world, the record of the United States for generous aid has been without parallel. The plain people everywhere in the world have confidence in the American form of government, and expect us now in the present world crisis to behave in a democratic manner.

What we need is not a State Department broadcast program but a basic change in our whole foreign policy from one of military aggrandizement and military alliances and maintenance of enormous military forces. We need, Mr. Chairman, to retrace the steps which the Truman administration has taken us on the road to war. We need to come before the United Nations and present to them the problems confronting us in the building of peace. We need to advise with and work with all other nations in the world through the Organization which can be the organized conscience of mankind; namely, the United Nations. And in that great forum, we need to give leadership. It is not pretty to hear General Marshall or President Truman talk and talk and talk about peace, and then send our bombers and our warships all over the world, or to hear them talk of peace and in the same breath demand universal military training and a thousand and one other wasteful military projects.

What we should do is come before the United Nations day after day after day with constructive, positive, affirmative proposals to assist in the reconstruction of the broken economies of the world and with proposals to maintain genuine democratic governments throughout the world.

The world hears us when we speak before the United Nations. The world hears us and sees what we do. Thirty millions of dollars wasted on poppycock will never hide the constant threats of war which pour from our present administration, nor will $30,000,000 in jazz records hide the fact that military adventure and military alliances are the basic theme of the present administration's foreign policy.

The substance of our foreign policy is what we need to change, Mr. Chairman. By our deeds we shall be known.

I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that the thirty millions of dollars requested by the Voice of America is made in a spirit of fear. Some bright young man in the State Department bureaucracy believes that radio records and speeches can hide the substance of our present military foreign policy. Such a hope is sheer folly. Abraham Lincoln once said:

> You can fool all of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.

Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, our State Department should ponder those words. Thirty millions of dollars, three hundred millions of dollars, three billions of dollars spent on propaganda will not hide the fact from the people of America or from the people of the world that the present administration has launched this Nation on the path of war and on the path of unilateral military alliances with corrupt and reactionary governments everywhere on the globe.

This is the substance of the Truman foreign policy.

The blunt fact is, Mr. Chairman, that if we appropriate this $30,000,000, we will have become an accessory to the foreign policy of the Truman administration which the people of this country are going to turn out of office in 1948. If we vote for this $30,000,000, we will be voting for an endless number of similar projects all of which will be a complete waste of the taxpayers' money. The Congress of the United States as an equal branch of the United States Government has the power and responsibility to say "No" when the evidence is overwhelmingly against proposals of the executive department. This demand for $30,000,000 exhibits once again the utter disregard for the interests of the American taxpayer which the administration daily exhibits.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BREHM moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, the motion speaks for itself. Let us decide whether we are going to take this or leave it. Let us not waste any more time on it. Let us make up our minds on it now. If this committee in two years time could not decide whether they had a good bill or not and are now accepting almost every amendment that is offered to it, then I question what possible chance there is for us to decide here on the floor of the House such an important issue. Let us send this bill back to the Foreign Affairs Committee. I believe the committee can write a bill now that they know the views of Congress, but surely this bill, as presented, is a monstrosity. I sincerely trust that we may be able to amend it so that I can support it, but in my opinion the committee should have done this before reporting it to the floor of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, that is all I have to say.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the motion.

I shall take no more time in asking you to reject the motion than was taken in asking you to accept it.

This is the third time that this sort of dilatory tactic has been engaged in. The committee has demonstrated by our actions our determination to do what we said at the beginning of the debate and to work with you to make this bill as effective as possible. This is not perfect legislation; no legislation really ever gets that good. We have worked on it a long time and any suggestions that you can make will gladly be considered in the light of our extensive study of the problems with which this legislation deals.

Some amendments have been rejected and some have been accepted. Many have been discussed with the subcommittee in advance. That is the constructive, American, congressional procedure. Neither our committee nor the Congress is infallible but our joint efforts usually produce legislation which is practical and sound.

It is a strange behavior, however, to try to condemn a committee of the House because it is willing to consult with the membership of Congress in trying to do the best possible job in meeting a specific problem. It is even stranger behavior when such criticism comes from those who even more violently criticize committees which try to ram their legislation on through the House without amendments of any kind.

I do agree with the gentleman from Ohio, however. Let us discontinue talking about vague issues. Let us meet the problems by reading the bill section by section so we can move forward to the completion of this bill.

I ask you, please, to reject the preferential motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BREHM].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BREHM) there were—ayes, 55, noes, 95.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could not facilitate the procedure for all of us and not inconvenience anyone if I were to obtain unanimous consent to consider title III as read and that it and all other sections be open for amendment. Then, Members can offer amendments to specific sections, and each Member could talk on his own amendment and not run into the danger of any Member being prevented from speaking on any amendment that he wishes to speak on. I believe that would be a fair procedure.

I make that as a unanimous consent request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I object. I think this bill ought to be read word by word.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—ASSIGNMENT OF SPECIALISTS

PERSONS TO BE ASSIGNED

SEC. 301. The Secretary is authorized, when the government of another country is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications, from time to time to assign or authorze the assignment for service, to or in cooperation with such government, any person in the employ or service of the Government of the United States who has such qualifications, with the approval of the Government agency in which such person is employed or serving. Nothing in this act, however, shall authorize the assignment of officers or enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps for service relating to the organizations, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 5, line 15, strike out the words "or Marine Corps" and insert "Marine Corps, or Coast Guard."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we cannot agree on a limitation of the debate? I see two Members standing. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I modify my request and ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 15 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I shall probably not take 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, to put it mildly, I am of the opinion, with many Members, that this bill needs considerable overhauling. I have heard a lot of Members express themselves as to what was wrong with the bill, that this was wrong with it, that that was wrong with it, and suggesting amendments they thought might well be adopted. It reminds me of an experience I had as a boy on the farm. We had a neighbor who thought he was a great horse trader. One day he went out with a horse and brought back the most decrepit, sad-looking animal you ever saw, whereupon all the neighbors gathered around to advise him what should be done to make a horse out of this newly acquired creature. One said he should do this, someone else said, no, he should do that. Finally, an old fellow came along who really understood horses. They asked his opinion. He said: "My friend, there is only one thing that horse needs, and that is a darned good burial."

I would not go that far about this bill but I think recommital would help the situation a great deal. This bill to my mind violates many principles which I thought had been firmly established in the American thinking. First, is it not rather violative of our policy of economy in Government spending? When the depression was on and we did not know quite what to do to solve it we ran hither and yon and we spent money first on one patent medicine and then on another. We have now abandoned that policy, I trust, and have returned to sound principles of economy and government. I am glad to note that the Appropriations

Committee of this House is doing its full duty, is doing a great service to the country, in scrutinizing every request for every dollar that is appropriated for domestic purposes. We have trimmed down everything including Agriculture, in which I have a great and peculiar interest. We make some savings there and yet when any untried scheme that has to do with our foreign relations is brought in here, in the name of unity we think we are called upon to furnish whatever money they need, and we have poured millions of dollars down the rat holes of Europe and Asia. I think the people are getting a little restive, and look to the Republican Party to do its full duty in this matter. Of course, unity is a good thing. Unity is a great thing in support of any policy if that policy happens to be right. But there is all this propaganda for unity. Does that excuse our party, does it excuse your party from exercising sound judgment in determining whether a policy is or is not right?

The next thing the bill does its to violate our well-established principle and views in regard to education. I have always opposed any Federal Government aid to schools and I have done that because I do not want under any circumstances the Federal Government dominating the schools of our country. Yet what do you do in this bill? I will call your attention to a few things.

On page 3 the Secretary may provide orientation courses and other appropriate services, and so forth. You will find on going through the bill that so far as the exchange of these professors is concerned what we teach them and what they teach us will not be dominated by the superintendent of your schools, not by your school board, but by the Secretary of State, who, by any test, is not required to be an expert on education.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWYNNE of Iowa. I cannot yield right now. I make the statement that this proposal flies in the face of our well-established educational policy and I stand on that.

It also violates our well-established immigration policy. Some years ago we thought it was in the interest of our Nation to establish a quota system, and we did that. We have tried to live up to it. We have screened carefully individuals who come to this Nation. I think the statement made by the gentleman from West Virgina [Mr. ELLIS] is entirely correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. BRADLEY].

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BRADLEY: Page 5, lines 15 and 16, strike out line 15 and line 16 up to and including the word "corps" and substitute therefor the words "of such personnel."

(Mr. BRADLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose today, as the gentleman from South Dakota has suggested, merely to pick out some of those parts of this bill with which I find myself in disagreement and to bring them to your attention. You will note that this section 301 is a very broad section. It provides for the detailing of personnel having special scientific or technical or professional qualifications. In that part where I have suggested the amendment it is stated, "Nothing in this act, however, shall authorize the assignment of officers or enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for service relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government."

I realize that the personnel of the military forces in uniform is in a special category; yet it seems to me that this particular provisioi is merely a subterfuge as far as we are concerned. You are providing for specialists to go abroad. Those specialists may be Reserve officers of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, or any other military branch of the Government. Mr. Chairman, I may say that we have plenty of Reserve officers who are just as good as the Regulars along these lines. Are we going to turn around and embark upon the project of helping various nations of the world organize and increase their defense equipment, or equipment for aggression, whatever you want to call it? Are we going to do like we did recently when we took a considerable number of Reserve aviators of the Army and put them on inactive duty and then sent them over to fight the Japs in China? It is exactly the same thing. I bring this to your attention because we have certain military missions to do just the things which might be done under the present language of this bill. I understand a bill is going to be brought in for more military missions. I think we should clarify this language.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Let me see if I understand the amendment. We retain the limitation but add language which is broad enough so that it includes the Reserve officers, or something of that type; is that the point?

Mr. BRADLEY. That is my specific point. However, there are many people who are civilians. Are we going to send our civilians abroad under governmental authority and at governmental expense, we will say, for the purpose of instructing foreign nations in matters of defense or offense, or are we going to leave that to our military or naval divisions which have been duly authorized by Congress?

Mr. MUNDT. We most definitely are not under this bill. As the gentleman knows, before another committee of the House there is legislation on that point.

Mr. BRADLEY. Exactly.

Mr. MUNDT. That is, specifically, why we bar it here. Does the gentleman feel that his language will make that a stronger barrier?

Mr. BRADLEY. By all means. I thank the gentleman from South Dakota for his comments.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to inflict myself on the committee for the full length of time. Had it not been for a statement made here on the floor this afternoon that with many Members of the House fear had reached the stage of absurdity, I would not take the floor now. I think it was the gentleman from Oklahoma, for whom I have a very high regard, who suggested that perhaps many of us are unduly apprehensive about the effect of this bill.

Let me call your attention to the fact that today the newspapers of this country are carrying the news that the Communists are offering $100,000 to have the trial of Mr. Eisler delayed until next October. That is No. 1.

Not long ago the President of the United States suggested that the infiltration of Communists in the departments of the Government was so serious that he thought $50,000,000 would be required to eradicate them from our Government. That is No. 2.

For the benefit of the many now Members on the floor, let me again repeat that while we were at war with Germany and Japan, we had people inside the departments of the Government here in Washington who were dangerous enough to enter into a conspiracy, those within with those from without, to steal some of the most important war, highly confidential, and top secret files affecting our national security out of the State Department, naval intelligence, and two or three other agencies of the Government. Where were they found? Two hundred and fifty miles away from Washington, in a pro-Communist magazine office in the city of New York. Let us beware and be careful what we do. There are some reasons why we should have fear of the further infiltration in our Government by people coming to our shores who seek to destroy this Government.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, they were not adequately punished either.

Mr. DONDERO. No. They were arrested by the FBI. We have great confidence in the ability of the FBI to round up these peope. They do not move against criminals until they have the evidence against them. After they were arrested, it is disappointing to know that the FBI in this case functioned only 33⅓ percent efficiently, because only two of them, who pleaded guilty and paid nominal fines suffered any punishment. The other four were dismissed without a trial. No criticism should attach to the FBI. Other influences, I believe, were brought to bear in these cases.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I would like to say at this point that I agree with the gentleman that this is a matter of great importance that we are presenty considering. As suggested earlier in the debate, this is the third day it has been before the House for consideration. It is obvious to everyone that there are dif-

ferences of opinion between individual Republicans and between individual Democrats as to what ought to be done.

The fact yet remains that the measure was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs without adverse voice, as I understand. It has been brought here for consideration. My view is that we should proceed with that consideration as we have been doing considering each section or each title as we come to it. I certainly am not going to challenge the integrity or the sincerity of any Member who expresses his views in respect to this legislation. To my mind, each Member is being conscientious in what he says about it. However, I certainly am not going to admit the impotence of the House of Representatives, sitting in the Committee of the Whole, to consider a matter of this sort, as we consider many other matters of great importance. As we proceed amendments may be offered, debated, and voted upon. Then I suppose a motion to recomit will be offered, and then, if that motion is not adopted, a vote on final passage will be had. I trust that we can proceed with reasonable expedition.

Mr. DONDERO. I think if I had not gone to Europe 2 years ago and come in personal contact with the people of the Old World I might feel very much different toward this bill. But let me say again as I said the other day, you do not have to spend any money to sell the United States to the people of Europe, because in every country except one, and I repeat it, we were asked to do something that they might come to the United States. They have heard about us, they know about our Government of freedom and justice. They do not have it over there.

Do you think the people of Russia are going to hear this broadcast, the Voice of America? Do not deceive ourselves. Over there the Government owns everything. The people can hear what the Government wants them to hear, and nothing more. They can read only what the Government wants them to read, and nothing more. They can see only what the Government wants them to see, and nothing more. When it comes to using the power of the Government they will print in a Russian newspaper only that which is critical of the United States, such as strikes and unemployment, and nothing else. They will show nothing in their theaters except films which show the United States at a disadvantage, like the Grapes of Wrath. Do you think they are going to accept a program such as this bill carries and let their people know about it? Even if they did, I understand there are only some 50,000 radio sets in all of Russia, in a population of more than 200,000,000 people.

I do not think you can amend this bill good enough so I can vote for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. BRADLEY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BRADLEY) there were—ayes 87, noes 24.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

STATUS AND ALLOWANCES

SEC. 302. Any person, while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under the authority of this act, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights, allowances, and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States and of the Government agency from which assigned and he shall continue to receive compensation from that agency. He may also receive, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, representation allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999). The authorization of such allowances and other benefits and the payment thereof out of any appropriations available therefor shall be considered as meeting all the requirements of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, when the amendment offered by the gentleman from California was voted on, I had on the Clerk's desk an amendment to strike out the last three or four lines of that paragraph. Was that amendment out of order?

The CHAIRMAN. No. In answer to the inquiry of the gentleman, the Chair will state that the Chair has no information as to amendments on the Clerk's desk or what they contain. That information is brought to the attention of the House and the Chair when a Member sends up the amendment, rises and addresses the Chair stating that he offers an amendment. The gentleman from Michigan did not do that or at least the Chair did not hear him.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the point is the Chair neither saw nor heard me, but I was on my feet seeking recognition when the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] said that the time had been fixed.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair assumes that that is true.

The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES: On page 6, line 3, after the word "agency", strike out the remainder of section 302.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, section 302 reads as follows:

Any person, while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under the authority of this act, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights, allowances, and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States and of the Government agency from which assigned and he shall continue to receive compensation from that agency. He may also receive, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, representation allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999).

In other words, any person who is assigned for service may also have representation allowances similar to the allowances that have been allowed our representatives abroad.

About 2 weeks ago the House approved of a half million dollars for so-called representation allowances. I think it was generally understood on the floor of the House, and brought out in the hearings, that that fund or at least 75 percent of it goes for entertainment and to buy liquor and things of that kind, which are unnecessary and uncalled for.

This bill would spend $31,000,000 and then you also give these employees or representatives funds in addition to the $500,000 that you provided for the other representatives to buy liquor and such things.

The whole thing was a serious matter. We are going to have men and women representing this country who can handle this thing without having to go out and buy liquor and things of that kind to entertain these foreigners abroad. We are getting into the same old situation that we did in these other bills. I refer to a policy that in order to get along with foreigners abroad you have to buy liquor and have parties and give extravagant dinners and have all that sort of flurry and fuss. A certain amount of funds for food is all rights, of course, but not just run it into the ground. There is no limitation here. Let us save a part of this money. Let us use a little common sense. Use a little sobriety and strike this out of the bill.

I trust you will go along with me and support this amendment. If you are serious about it, you will adopt this amendment. There is no good reason for granting this allowance in addition to their salaries, ranging as high as $16,000 to $18,000 per year. They are getting a liberal allowance of $10 a day, but on top of that, under this bill, they will get this further allowance for representation, as they call it, most of which is for liquor and things of that kind. We ought to be above that sort of thing, and not follow such procedure in order to try to get along with foreigners.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield.

Mr. MASON. In the other bill, it was limited to a specific amount, but this bill has no limit.

Mr. REES. That is right. The other bill was limited to half a million dollars. I think last year they spent over $600,000 for the same thing in Foreign Service. Here there is no limitation at all, except as may be approved by officers in the Department.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Committee will adopt my amendment.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will be defeated because I believe it is important for the people whom we send overseas to have some representation allowance. In my own experience I know what it is like not to have such an allowance. I know how important it can be to be able to entertain and to be able to invite people to dinner and talk over matters of common interest. I think it is an important part of our entire representation overseas, whether it occurs in the diplomatic service, in the Army, or in the Navy. I suggest to you that

we in this Congress have not been remiss in accepting entertainment from time to time when it has come our way. It seems to me that we should look upon this question with a great deal more sympathy than we do. It is not my idea that people should have unlimited funds to squander, but I simply say that other nations have these representation allowances and it puts the greatest Nation in the world in a rather peculiar position for its representatives to have no such allowance when the other nations have liberal allowances along this line. If this practice is abused, if these funds are squandered, then the personnel in question should be replaced.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. REES. Does the gentleman think just because foreign countries spend their money entertaining at liquor parties that we have to follow along their line?

Mr. LODGE. I did not say liquor parties.

Mr. REES. Does not the gentleman think that after all we can get along without that sort of thing?

Mr. LODGE. I know that I personally spent a great deal of my own money during the last war entertaining members of foreign navies overseas. I think it was a useful thing to do. I think such encouragement to friendly cooperation helped to win the war. They will aid in winning the peace.

Mr. REES. I regret that the gentleman finds it is necessary for the prosecution of the peace that we have to do this sort of thing.

Mr. LODGE. I do not say necessary. I say it is desirable for such American representatives to have an entertainment allowance for the prosecution of the peace. It responds to a factor in human nature. I imagine that most of the Members of this Congress have from time to time had occasion to appreciate the value of this sort of thing.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. VORYS. Is it not true that the Congress voted themselves $2,500 expense allowance and part of the argument given on the floor was the expense of entertaining constituents?

Mr. HOFFMAN. O Mr. Chairman, now will the gentleman yield? Was it to purchase liquor?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. LODGE] has expired.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we can reach some agreement as to time on this amendment. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section, and all amendments thereto, close in 12 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to add some new testimony to corroborate what the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] said a few minutes ago about whether or not these broadcasts would be heard in Russia.

Here is the report of an interview with one who recently escaped from behind the iron curtain. Cholly Knickerbocker in the New York Journal-American on June 10 reports it as follows:

> A gaunt, gray-haired man, the terror of what he had left behind still in his eyes, sat across our desk. * * * He was a Catholic priest from Croatia, and a former professor of economics at one of the universities there. * * * The man had only escaped from Russian-dominated Europe only a few weeks before. * * *
>
> Here is a condensation of what he told us: American radio broadcasts to Russia are absolutely worthless. There are only a few people in Russia—all top party members—who can receive an American broadcast. All other radio sets in Russia are fixed so they can only tune in Soviet stations.

That is the testimony of one who has been behind the iron curtain about broadcasts to Russia. Then here is a report by Karl Von Wiegand, American correspondent of the New York Journal-American in central Europe:

> A well-known former Austrian diplomat telephoned me today that there is "great uneasiness in the American, British, and French zones of Austria. What good to us are the daily broadcasts to Austria Voice of America telling us of peace, prosperity, and freedom in your democracy? The Allies promised us peace, independence, and freedom. Two long years we have waited and we see no sign of your promises being made good. Our faith in the west is sinking fast."

That is a testimonial last week from Austria.

This bill reminds me of the time when a fish peddler came down the street with his little cart. He stopped at a house and the lady came out and took one of his fish out of the wagon to inspect it. Then she was afflicted with that indecision that sometimes characterizes feminine shoppers and she was unable to make up her mind. The peddler in exasperation shouted: "Lady, lady, if you don't like the fish, put him back in the wagon."

From all we have heard here about this proposal it seems we might better put it back in the wagon by sending it back to the committee.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUFFETT. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. The gentleman referred a moment ago to a report sent back by Knickerbocker with regard to how many people in Russia heard this program. In the committee hearings I asked Gen. Bedell Smith specifically about that very matter.

I read from the hearings as follows:

> Mr. MANSFIELD. You have answered part of my next question which is, are these radio sets geared to Russian stations only, or are they capable of picking up outside stations?
>
> General SMITH. Most of them are sets capable of handling short wave. You see, the Soviet Union is a country of vast distances, and a great deal of broadcasting from Moscow is done by short wave. The majority of the ones that I have mentioned will handle short wave and receive our broadcasts without any difficulty.
>
> Mr. MANSFIELD. Is there any attempt being made to jam our broadcasts?
>
> General SMITH. None whatsoever.

Mr. BUFFETT. You can interpret that testimony in several ways. Personally, I normally would prefer the testimony of one who has lived among the rank and file of the people over that from the embassies, where the thinking may be somewhat influenced by what the State Department desires.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

The gentleman from California [Mr. MCDONOUGH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, I have tried to take a fair and impartial view of this whole situation throughout the days we have been debating the bill, a practical view as to what value it is to the United States, and the amount of money we shall be called upon to appropriate to meet the situation.

As I recall the $31,000,000 in the original budget request that was knocked out on a point of order did not include the broad aspects of the present bill that is before us at all; it was merely in there as the recommendation of the Secretary of State for broadcasting. As a result of its being knocked out a bill was presented to the Foreign Affairs Committee—and from what source I do not know; evidently the State Department had something to do with it—to broaden it so as to permit the bringing into this country of students for exchange for educational purposes and, as you all know, for many other purposes, including associations, agencies, and societies, and I quote from title 7:

> TITLE VII—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES
>
> THE SECRETARY
>
> SEC. 701. In carrying out the purposes of this act, the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him—
>
> (1) In carrying out title II of this act, within the limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may provide, to make grants of money, services, or materials to State and local governmental institutions in the United States, to governmental institutions in other countries, and to individuals and public or private nonprofit organizations both in the United States and in other countries;
>
> (2) to furnish, sell, or rent, by contract or otherwise, educational and information materials and equipment for dissemination to, or use by, peoples of foreign countries;
>
> (3) in carrying out title V of this act, to purchase, rent, construct, improve, maintain, and operate facilities for radio transmission and reception, including the leasing of real property both within and without the continental limits of the United States for periods not to exceed 10 years, or for longer periods if provided for by the appropriation act;
>
> (4) to furnish official entertainment when provided for by the appropriation act;
>
> (5) to establish and maintain in the United States reception centers for foreign students and for visitors representative of the fields listed in section 201 above;
>
> (6) to provide for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);
>
> (7) to employ, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, when such employment is provided for by the appropriation act, (i) persons on a temporary basis, and (ii) aliens within the United States, but such employment of aliens shall be limited to services related to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably qualified United States citizens are not available; and

(8) to create such advisory committees as the Secretary may decide to be of assistance in formulating his policies for carrying out the purposes of this act. No committee member shall be allowed any salary or other compensation for services; but he may be paid his actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, while away from his home in attendance upon meetings within the United States or in consultation with the Department under instructions.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SEC. 702. In carrying on activities which further the purposes of this act, subject to approval of such activities by the Secretary, the Department and the other Government agencies are authorized—

(1) to place orders and make purchases and rentals of materials and equipment;

(2) to make contracts, including contracts with governmental agencies, foreign or domestic, including subdivisions thereof, and intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member, and, with respect to contracts entered into in foreign countries, without regard to section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22);

(3) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens or subjects of other countries, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended;

(4) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended, to provide for planned travel itineraries within the United States by groups of citizens or subjects of other countries, to pay the expenses of such travel, and to detail, as escorts of such groups, officers and employees of the Government, whose expenses may be paid out of funds advanced or transferred by the Secretary for the general expenses of the itineraries;

(5) to make grants for, and to pay expenses incident to, training and study; and

(6) to provide for, and pay the expenses of, attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with furthering the purposes of this act when provided for by the appropriation act.

These are very broad powers.

Insofar as delivering the Voice of America to that part of Europe and Asia that will receive it, I have no objection, although even that has certain restrictions and inhibitions. I am not convinced that the Voice will be heard by the people we hope it will be heard by. What assurances do we have that the Voice of America going into the satellite countries of Russia will not be monitored by the Russian Government and rebroadcast to suit their own purpose? If it is received directly by any receiving set in that area, there can be contradictory statements made over their own broadcasting system to discount ours. That is the practical view I am taking of this thing. It may take several million dollars to do it.

The bill is too broad and I think not thought out sufficiently by the Foreign Affairs Committee to be passed in its present form. It should be recommitted. It should be brought down to the point where those of us who feel from a practical point of view we could support it if it were a broadcast proposition, rather than having it on the broader scale which includes the many other things it now contains. I am told that there are—and I note from press reports that there are—some 17,000 students in the United States from foreign sources at the present time. I am also told by a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee that this bill would regulate that situation to the point that perhaps there would be less than 17,000 students in this country under the bill. If they want to exchange students, then the Foreign Affairs Committee ought to be broad enough to realize that the restriction in the bill will cut down this number and there will be less benefit from the exchange of students from foreign countries if the bill is passed.

There is now a broad exchange. Another aspect of the bill is that we are endeavoring to have the people of Europe and Asia believe in freedom, liberty, and independence, which, incidentally, in my opinion, are virtues to be acquired, not to be sold. You cannot tell any country because they do not have independence that they ought to acquire it. They know that without being told. Freedom is something they have to work for. We do not have it to sell over the radio. These students who are here now on their own resources, in my opinion, are far more respectable in the fact they are here on their own, rather than if they were here through the benevolence of this country. The type of students you would get otherwise would be those that their government desired to be here, not those who desired on their own part to come here, as the 17,000 who are in this country at the present time. I do not object to broadcasting, as limited as it may be in reaching the sources we hope to reach, but I certainly believe that the bill in its broad aspects should be recommitted and revised by the Foreign Affairs Committee before being finally approved by the House.

We should be thinking and doing more for our veterans who are in educational institutions in this country, who need additional aid to carry on their studies and take care of their families. We have many obligations here at home to look after before we add more benefits to foreign countries, which have reached into billions of dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] is recognized.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask a question of the Committee as to what it considers the representation allowance to be? Something was said about the salaries of individuals outside this country. I note in the State Department hearings, page 397, that the individuals under this program of the OIC draw the following salaries: At Moscow, $18,600; Paris, $17,360; London, $16,960; Rome, $16,000; Ankara, $15,200; Nanking, $15,060. I suppose that includes the representation allowance?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. May I say to the gentleman that those are figures which include your change in living costs because of the highly inflationary conditions overseas. In justice to our employees over there, as the gentleman knows, because he has traveled abroad, we provide these allowances. It really does not give a true picture as to your representation account, for it includes money with which to supply food to people, if you invite them to dinner to discuss a problem, the same as if you were a salesman for an American business concern. It is a legitimate, well-established practice. It certainly does not involve drinking bouts, or licentious parties of any kind. I can set the gentleman's mind at rest in that respect.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. On page 13, section 4, money is provided to furnish official entertainment. At the proper time I hope the gentleman will explain what official entertainment is.

Mr. MUNDT. Yes; for instance, a public dinner given in honor of a distinguished visiting guest would be official entertainment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MUNDT) there were—ayes 45, noes 59.

So the amendment was rejected.

(Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE UNDER ANOTHER GOVERNMENT

SEC. 303. Any person while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under authority of this act may, at the discretion of his Government agency, with the concurrence of the Secretary, and without additional compensation therefor, accept an office under the government to which he is assigned, if the acceptance of such an office in the opinion of such agency is necessary to permit the effective performance of duties for which he is assigned, including the making or approving on behalf of such foreign government the disbursement of funds provided by such government or of receiving from such foreign government funds for deposit and disbursement on behalf of such government, in carrying our programs undertaken pursuant to this act.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: Page 6, strike out section 303.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, it must be evident to the members of the committee that this bill as brought in by the committee does not meet with the approval, at least, of the majority Members though it has the support of our political opponents.

Now, undoubtedly the committee did its best. It brought in a bill which, at the time, it thought was the best bill that could be written. But someone put something over on the Republican mem-

bers of that committee. Subsequently, and since the discussion and debate on the floor, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] in charge of this bill has suggested several times that he wanted this bill debated section by section and amendments offered, and we are pursuing that policy. In behalf of his committee he has accepted several amendments—evidently seeking support for the bill.

We all know the difficulty of writing a good bill on the floor. Where a bill is as bad as is this bill it is almost impossible to correct its faults on the floor. It would seem to me that it would be for the benefit of the party, at least it would be party wisdom for the majority members of the committee to withdraw this bill, ask to have it recommitted to the committee, and then call in, after reading the RECORD of the last 3 days' debate, those gentlemen who might wish to appear and offer amendments and rewrite the bill in committee. Let us wash our white linen, if you wish to call it that, the Republican linen, in committee, either through a conference of the Republican members of that committee or a conference of all the Republicans, and see where we stand. Many a vote on amendments has shown that the Republicans are not in favor of this bill. A small group of Republicans, backed by a united Democratic Party, are putting across a New Deal measure.

I recall distinctly the other day that an overwhelming majority of the Republicans wanted to strike the enacting clause of this bill. Of the Republicans 87 voted to kill the bill; 53 Republicans, with Democratic support, kept it alive. Why should we not now take the bill back to the committee and let the committee, as suggested, rewrite it?

Now, to go back a moment. The committee is headed by a distinguished former clergyman. But he either forgot to tell the committee or the committee disregarded the suggestion made long, long years ago that no man can serve two masters. If you will turn to page 5 you will find in section 302 that—

> Any person, while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under the authority of this act, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights, allowances, and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States.

So he has one master there in that section.

Then, over in this section where I seek to strike certain words, it provides that when he is so assigned his duties will include the making or approving on behalf of such foreign government of the disbursement of funds or receiving such funds from that government. He may become an officer of that government and may, at the discretion of his government agency, with the concurrence of the Secretary, accept an office under the government to which he is assigned.

How is a fellow going to serve two masters? How is an officer of the United States to be assigned to another government and then serve under that government? Can a man serve as an officer of two governments at the same time. You see my point?

It does seem to me that in all fairness, having the welfare of the Republican Party as well as the welfare of the country at heart, and I regard them as synonymous, that this bill might well voluntarily be taken back by the committee. Accepting that suggestion, the committee would have the grateful and heartfelt thanks of the majority of the Republicans. Then let the committee rewrite the bill.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. The gentleman has propounded this question about a man serving two masters. We have a concrete example of it in five instances, involving five employees of the State Department during the war, when the Germans were killing our boys and the Japs were killing our boys. These men in the State Department, who took an oath of office to faithfully and loyally serve this country, stole the secrets of the State Department and of the Navy Department and sold them to a Russian sympathizer, and they went scot free.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; and the administration lightly tapped them on the wrist.

Mr. JENNINGS. You have a concrete illustration there of how no man can serve two masters. They served one and betrayed it to another.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes; but that is no reason why we should attempt to legalize the practice, and the gentleman's statement is forewarning of what is apt to happen under the bill if accepted as written.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 5 minutes; not on the section, because there are other amendments to the section.

Mr. GAVIN. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment cease in 15 minutes, and I will include myself in that. The chairman can divide up the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, there has been a great deal of talk——

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. Yes; I will yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What is this change of voice due to?

Mr. GAVIN. I am trying to appear as a statesman.

There has been a great deal of talk about this exchange of students. I have a letter from Mr. Benton, the Assistant Secretary of State, under date of the 29th of January, in which he submits to me a speech that he made before the Conference of Patriotic Women's Organizations for National Defense, at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., Saturday, January 25. He discussed this matter relative to the interchange of students and he refers to UNESCO, which means United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

He said:

> UNESCO will seek to eradicate illiteracy everywhere, and to lift educational standards. Illiterate men are pawns in a power struggle. UNESCO will seek to reduce barriers to the free flow of ideas and information everywhere. The most literate peoples can be led and bullied into aggression when they are cut off from a full and steady account of development among other peoples, and fed on lies and distortions. UNESCO will seek to diagnose the social and psychological tensions that lead to conflict, as urged in Congressman DIRKSEN's bill. And UNESCO will stimulate the exchange of students, teachers, scholars, and experts on the widest possible scale. In such ways UNESCO will strive to lay that solid foundation of understanding among peoples which is the best hope of peace. As UNESCO succeeds, our security, and the world's security, will be strengthened. The operating budget for all of UNESCO for 1947 is $6,000,000. This is, I should guess, one ten-thousandth of the world's military and naval expenditures this year.

Then he goes on to say:

> The exchange of students is an example. I know of no surer method of increasing understanding of the United States, for the long run, than to bring foreign students to live among us for a year or two.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I wonder if the gentleman would permit me to complete these few lines? I would appreciate it very much. I thank the gentleman, my friend and colleague from Pennsylvania for consideration given me.

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman, my able colleague from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. As I was saying, he goes on to say:

> If this is true, and if the understanding they acquire contributes to our security, then we should invite such students not in terms of a few score or a few hundreds but in terms of thousands. And we should widen the area from which we assist such students, not limit it to Latin America. We must widen our horizons and raise our sights. This will require the basic legislation, to which I have referred, and it will then require a budget.

Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] very much.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, on this particular section 303 I am going to agree with the gentleman from Michigan because I have an amendment on it myself. I do not like the provision of this language on line 20 which says, "including the making or approving on behalf of such foreign government the disbursement of funds provided by such government or of receiving from such foreign government funds for deposit."

The language is too general. We receive their funds into the hands of our employee for deposit and disbursement on behalf of such government and disburse it for them.

Unless the committee accepts the amendment striking out everything beginning with the word "including" on line 20 so that it cuts out this financial set-up, I am going to vote for the amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN because I have such an amendment myself.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, back in December 1945, the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM], who was then chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, introduced H. R. 4982. That bill was reported 4 days later by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Because of the opposition of some of us in the Rules Committee, the bill was not reported to the floor of the House until late in 1946—I think in July. It finally passed the House on July 22. I have a copy of that bill before me. It is quite similar to the measure H. R. 3342 which is now before the House. I have been rather amazed that the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM], the ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who introduced the original bill, has not been heard in support of H. R. 3342, nor has he participated in debate thereon, to my knowledge. I am just wondering if there has been some new information, or some reason, which has come to the gentleman from New York for his not supporting this measure which is so similar to the bill which he originally introduced, and which has been reintroduced in the House by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No. I am addressing my questions to others, thank you. It is rather difficult for me to understand why the outstanding Democratic leader of the Committee on Foreign Affairs is not supporting this measure at this time by his voice. Why has his voice been stilled, I ask?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes, I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Perhaps he thinks he can slip it through with a Republican label.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No. I think such a surmise is a challenge to the honesty of purpose of the gentleman, with which I do not agree.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No, I do not yield at this time. I think perhaps the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] has some significant information, or has some other good reason why he has withdrawn his support from this measure, and has not spoken out in favor of it.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. RICHARDS. In all fairness to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM], the author of the bill last year, to which the gentleman refers, and who is not present today——

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. But the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] is present today. He has great influence in this body. He has great influence with me. I am sure there are many Members of this House who would like to hear from the gentleman from New York. It seems to me very peculiar and very strange that the gentleman has been silent all through this debate.

Mr. RICHARDS. Well, the debate is not over yet, I can assure the gentleman.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And this bill is not yet law, I can, in turn assure the gentleman from South Carolina.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] is recognized for 3 minutes.

(Mr. O'HARA asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I do not know of anything that could be more dangerous in a troubled House than to have a provision in a bill such as section 303, which would certainly be an incentive to create many Benedict Arnolds. It seems to me the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] has very properly presented a motion to the House which should be supported, to strike this language from the bill. I have not heard any argument against it. Perhaps the genteman from South Dakota, the author of the bill, may speak against it, but I would like to ask him just now why it is necessary for an employee of our Government, working for the Government in this type of work, who would certainly be reasonaby well paid, to accept or take pay from a foreign government. Under what theory, in the name of common sense, is that done?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Not a part of the salary but the entire salary and expenses are to be paid by the foreign government because the man must become attached to that government, and the reason he should become attached to that government is so that in some official capacity he has some regulation over the particular division, department, or activity assigned to him by that government.

I have the concluding 3 minutes of the debate and I do not want to infringe on the gentleman's time. I hope he will listen to my further explanation.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is all right, but if you look at the top of page 6 you will see the following language:

> And of the Government agency from which assigned he shall continue to receive compensation from that agency.

Mr. O'HARA. It has always been fundamental to me that an officer of the government, whether it be municipal, State, or Federal, certainly could not serve two masters.

I agree with the gentleman from Michigan wholeheartedly. I think it is a situation that no matter how well-intentioned the language may be, is going to make for trouble sooner or later. I hope it will be stricken.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, may I say at the outset that this is not a new departure in American policy. It is something we have been doing for a long while in special cases. We had in this House some years ago a very distinguished Representative from Illinois by the name of Charles Dewey. After World War I, under special emergency legislation he was assigned to a specific phase of a similar program in which he served as a member of the Polish Cabinet and he was doing that in connection with the correction of the finances of that government.

It so happens that in many joint enterprises such as the operation of a weather bureau and certain other things which are the joint responsibility of two countries, this would enable the director of that station under the jurisdiction of the two countries to be an American. It permits him as well to have authority within that country so he can work with effectiveness.

Mr. PHILLIPS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. In a moment.

I think it is important that we have clearly in mind the language on which we are voting.

I would like to say that if we keep this section in the bill, the gentleman from California [Mr. BRADLEY] has put his finger on a very important point. He has discussed it with our subcommittee and we have agreed to accept an amendment which he will propose. His amendment prohibits any American from taking an oath of loyalty to any foreign country or any foreign government, even though serving temporarily in an official capacity for that government. With that safeguard I am convinced it is an important extra safeguard in this legislation. It is not a basically essential part of the bill, of course, but it is important because it does give one additional tool to those to whom we look to fight our battle for the peace. It gives them one additional shell in their ammunition kit, one additional approach and avenue whereby we can work together in a friendly, constructive manner with countries friendly to us and whose friendship we propose to preserve.

I ask for a vote, Mr. Chairman, to defeat this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. All time having expired, the question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan to strike out section 303.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEEFE) there were—ayes 64, noes 70.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Amendment offered by Mr. BRADLEY: Page 6, line 25, after the word "act", substitute a comma for the period and add the following:

"*Provided, however,* That such acceptance of office shall in no case involve the taking of an oath of allegiance to another government."

(Mr. BRADLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, some few days ago in speaking on this bill I offered criticism of the provision which would allow any official or appointee of this Government to accept an office under some other government, and I objected to it because there seemed to be no provision there which would keep that official from taking an oath of allegiance to the other government. Having spoken with the subcommittee chairman, I find the committee agreeable to accepting the amendment just offered. I see no reason to take up any more time in this argument. I appreciate that present laws may be considered to preclude the taking of the oath of allegiance by one of our people to another government, but I am afraid that the present wording here might be considered as a change in present law.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I want to thank the gentleman for his constructive thinking on that matter. There never has been a case of one of our officials taking such an oath, but I agree with the gentleman we better be doubly safe than sorry and we are happy to accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. BRADLEY].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FULTON: On page 6, line 20, strike out all after the word "assigned."

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment I am offering is really a compromise amendment. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], was to strike out the whole of section 303. I do not want our employees over there in foreign governments, who are given money by foreign governments, to disburse on behalf of foreign governments and be responsible to foreign governments and then have our taxpayers in this country take the final responsibility that these employees did the right job.

If you will notice, this particular section does not say how much these Americans can dispense for foreign governments. We could take their whole budget and dispense it under this section or we could take over all the import or export duties, the customs of a country, for example, and disburse the funds through our employee. The language is too general. Under one interpretation, it would be the start of imperialism to me. I do not want to handle the budget of any foreign government.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I ask this question not in hostility to the gentleman's amendment. As I read the amendment, the adoption of it would do away with the amendment which the Committee of the Whole just agreed to.

Mr. FULTON. I have discussed that with the gentleman from California [Mr. BRADLEY] and I believe that the two amendments can be made to conform.

Mr. WADSWORTH. His has already been adopted.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BRADLEY. Will not the gentleman modify his amendment to strike out the part between the word "assigned" in line 17 down to and including the word "Act" in line 25, which would leave the amendment just adopted effective in case the gentleman's amendment should be adopted?

Mr. FULTON. I will do that because that will make the gentleman's amendment complementary to mine. First, our employees cannot take an oath of allegiance to a foreign government; and second, our employees are not going to run the government of the country which may happen if they run the money power of that country. You cannot set up people in foreign governments without limit and have them run the disbursements of a foreign government. This section has no limit in it.

Mr. Chairman, I am for this information bill and will vote for its passage, because I think it is necessary, but there are several places that the provisions need revised. I am a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and have had amendments that I have not put in that would tighten this bill, because I felt that at times certain people speaking were merely trying to delay and cut out the main purpose of the bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I am sure the gentleman is not aware of the facts I am about to give him, but will the gentleman take my word for it that in the agreements consummated through the inter-American Coordinator, the Latin-American countries have contributed their own funds in a very substantial measure, and if a provision like this had not been available and not written in this bill, exchange restrictions, in other words, the money could not be sent up here and sent back, which would result in our not getting that protection at all.

Mr. FULTON. Let me say this: If that is all you intend, why is it not written in this bill that there is a limit on it, because the provisions of this bill are so broad you could go in and run the customs of the country and nobody could stop you. I have confidence in the State Department, but unless you put a specific limitation in here saying that is the purpose, you do not have adequate legislation.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. Was the gentleman's amendment and the other amendments to which he refers brought up and discussed in the committee and if so, why were they not adopted there?

Mr. FULTON. They were not discussed at the time of the committee hearing as I have been working hard on the Philippine rehabilitation bill.

Mr. BREHM. My question is not meant as a reflection on the gentleman's integrity. He is a hard-working and sincere Member of Congress.

Mr. FULTON. Thank you for your comment as I value your judgment as another hard-working Member of Congress. I discussed them personally with certain committee members, but I do not want in any way to endanger by amendment the purposes of the information bill that I am for, but I want it tightened.

Mr. BREHM. So do I, and I dislike to be accused of not being for a bill because I take exception to certain parts of it.

Mr. FULTON. The Committee on Foreign Affairs is 100 percent for this bill. I am for it, but that does not mean that 100 percent of the time I am for every provision in the bill. I am not and I have not been. I am one of the moderate, practical members of the Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. The gentleman just stated that the bill is broader than he expected it to be.

Mr. FULTON. Broader than I first expected it to be.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired. Does the gentleman wish to modify his amendment? If so, in what respect?

Mr. FULTON. I agree to modify my amendment as suggested by the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I object to the modification of the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FULTON. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to modify my amendment, and I ask the gentleman to withhold his objection, because it is doing what he wants.

I modify my amendment by striking out on page 6, line 17, all after the word "assigned" down to and including the word "act" in line 25, for which I ask unanimous consent.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. VORYS. I object.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as has just been said by the chairman of the subcommittee the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], this is not a life or death matter. It is certainly not the most important part of the bill. On the other hand it does not authorize anything new. We have been doing it effectively in the Latin-American program for a long time. Americans did it in Poland and Iran after the First War. This section merely makes this available to other parts of the world, including Europe, Asia, and Africa, the sort of assistance from American

experts which we have been extending to South America.

Therefore it seems wholly unnecessary and too bad, when we are trying to develop a program where members of our Government and members of other governments can work in closest cooperation for the benefit of both, for us to hog-tie and handcuff them.

Before this world has pulled out of the mess it is in, it is going to be necessary for financial experts and medical experts and technical experts from America to help right down at the grass roots in many of these countries; yes, right in their governments. Some of them are already appealing for such American assistance as they did after World War I. This section merely permits the American expert or technician or professional man to do the job that they want him to come and do right in their government, and which we in our own interest want him to be able to do.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. Is it not true that years and years ago Morgan Shuster, an American, went to Persia and, by going into their government and being their finance officer, put their finances in order, and that the greatest contribution that Americans could make in many of these countries is in their fiscal policies and helping them in their disbursement of funds?

Mr. JUDD. The gentleman is wholly correct.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I think the gentleman is correct in the observation he has made, but I asked the gentleman to yield in order to propound an inquiry. If the committee does not complete consideration of the bill during the afternoon, is it contemplated that the House will sit tomorrow?

Mr. JUDD. I must refer that question to the chairman of the committee. But it is my hope that we will stay here and finish it tonight. I believe we are through the worst of the difficulties, and I think that we can bring these sections up one by one, offer amendments, and vote them up or vote them down, and proceed with the disposition of the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Committee will reject the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman cannot do that at this time.

Mr. FULTON. Then I stand on my original amendment, to strike out the part after the word "assigned."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: Strike out section 303 as now amended.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, let us see where we are. Turn to page 5, title III, down on line 14:

Nothing in this act, however, shall authorize the assignment of officers or enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard for service relating to the organization, training operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

That is the exception. Otherwise men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard could be assigned by the Department of State for military service in other countries under section 302, and remain American officers under that section. Yes; and under subsequent sections become an officer of another country—to me an impossible situation.

Then turn over the next section and you learn that it provides that when so assigned he shall become an officer of the foreign government. The Committee just sought to cure that by adopting the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. BRADLEY], but the Committee did not cure it. If he is assigned as an officer of another government, how can this Government tell the other government what qualificatons or requirements it shall make? We lose all control of him if he is assigned over there, or his assignment is null and void until he accepts the qualificatons put on by the other government.

I am asking you this now: Under our Constitution and our form of government, how can any officer or private in the Army or an enlisted man in the Navy become an officer of another government? You see where we are getting? I go back to the original argument, how can an officer so assigned serve two masters? There are men here sitting before me who served in this war as officers of our Government.

They are still on the reserve list if they are not on the active list. Yet, the Secretary of State can assign those officers to other governments, and there they may become officers of that government. The only way you can cure this situation is to strike out this section. We came within six votes of doing it before. It should be stricken now, and then the committee, if the bill goes back to the committee, can rewrite the bill, or if it goes to a conference they can fix it in conference. I hope when they are considering this bill in conference they will have better luck than the House conferees on the labor legislation had when they came back with a report.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I was sitting over here a few moments ago listening to the gentleman from Ohio make his statement. I was wondering how I was going to answer it. Mr. Chairman, I have been a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for a great number of years. The other day there was a rule which was brought before the House and which was adopted, providing that the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the ranking minority member should have control of the time. If the Chair remembers, I was sitting in my seat and the Chair recognized me to have control of the time. The gentleman from South Dakota made the statement that the time was to be controlled by the chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking member of the minority of the subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, I did not want to at that time say anything or do anything that would give the impression to the House or to the committee that there was any dissension in the Committee on Foreign Affairs with reference to this legislation. So I politely acquiesced and left the table.

I do not know by what authority or by what right any Member can change a rule adopted by this House at a moment's notice and say who is to be in control of the bill on the floor or what the purpose was, but naturally I was out. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs automatically was out also.

You have been debating this bill not under the authority of the rule as adopted by the House, but under some legerdemain that I cannot quite understand.

My principal object in arising at this time, Mr. Chairman, after listening to this debate is to say this. I am 100 percent in favor of this legislation. I think we here, 435 Members of the House, are considering a piece of legislation that will determine the whole future and success of this country.

I have been a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for a number of years. I have traveled all over and I know what is going on or at least I think I do.

Never mind all these trivial amendments or suggestions being made, but let us pass this bill. Let us put it into action because if we do not, and if you think you are trying to amend this bill so as to make it more perfect you will destroy it. If you should lose after the 1st of July all that the Government of the United States has within its hands and within its breast you will have lost it forever and will not get it back.

Now, that is all there is to it. Now, please pass this legislation, and pass it now. Let us leave it to the State Department or leave it to somebody to make a perfect bill, and not write this bill the way you are doing on the floor. Let us put this bill into action and let the Secretary of State, or whoever has charge of it, make it perfect in operation. I have objected to a great many things that they have been doing under the legislation heretofore, but please, gentlemen, do something that the United States will not lose control to do the things we want to do. If you want to make this country of ours successful in the future, this is the only way to do it, and do it now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BLOOM] has expired.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section, and all amendments thereto, do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan to strike section 303 as amended.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CRAWFORD) there were—ayes 70, noes 81.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. MUNDT and Mr. HOFFMAN to act as tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 87, noes 105.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE IV—PARTICIPATION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

GENERAL AUTHORITY

SEC. 401. The Secretary is authorized, in carrying on any activity under the authority of this act, to utilize, with their approval, the services, facilities, and personnel of the other Government agencies. Whenever the Secretary shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government agency for activities under authority of this act, the Secretary shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Secretary under this act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or direct transfer. In utilizing the Government agencies, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the best available and qualified Government services, facilities, and personnel shall be sought, in order to ensure professional competence and avoid duplication; and (2) that the Secretary shall consult the appropriate technical agencies of the Government concerning any activity authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this act which comes within the competence of such agencies.

TECHNICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

SEC. 402. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, may perform such technical or other services as such agency may be competent to render for the government of another country desirous of obtaining such services, upon terms and conditions which are satisfactory to the Secretary and to the head of the Government agency, when it is determined by the Secretary that such services will contribute to the purposes of this act. However, nothing in this act shall authorize the performance of services relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

POLICY GOVERNING SERVICES

SEC. 403. In authorizing the performance of technical and other services under section 402 above, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage through the Government agency with appropriate legislative authority the performance of such services to foreign governments by qualified private American individuals and agencies; (2) that if such services are rendered by a Government agency, they shall demonstrate the technical accomplishments of the United States, such services being of an advisory, investigative, or instructional nature, or a demonstration of a technical process; (3) that such services shall not include the construction of public works or the supervision of the construction of public works, except as may be accessory to such investigation, instruction, or demonstration, and that, under authority of this act, a Government agency shall render engineering services related to public works only when the Secretary shall determine that the national interest demands the rendering of such services by a Government agency, but this policy shall not be interpreted to preclude the assignment of individual specialists as advisers to other governments as provided under title III of this act, together with such incidental assistance as may be necessary for the accomplishment of their individual assignments; (4) that such services shall not be undertaken for a foreign government if, in the opinion of the head of the Government agency, such services will impair the fulfillment of domestic responsibilities of that agency; and (5) that the Department shall invite outstanding leaders, both within and outside the Federal Government, in the various fields of engineering in the United States, to review and extend advice on the Secretary's policies in rendering engineering services to another government pursuant to section 402 of this act.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska (interrupting the reading). Mr. Chairman, I am unable to follow the Clerk. He seems to be missing very important sections of the bill. I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may return to section 403 and read as printed in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again read the section.

(The Clerk again read the section.)

With the following committee amendments:

Page 8, line 11, strike out "section 402 above" and insert "this title."

Page 9, line 13, after the word "leaders", insert "in the United States."

Page 9, line 14, strike out "various fields of engineering in the United States" and insert "various fields of activity covered by this title."

Page 9, line 17, strike out "engineering" and insert "technical and other."

Page 9, line 18, strike out "section 402 of this Act" and insert "this title."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as ollows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FELLOWS: Page 8, lines 22 and 24, after the words "public works", line 22, strike out the words "except as may be accessory to such investigation, instruction, or demonstration."

(Mr. FELLOWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple amendment. On page 8, section 403, line 22, after the words "public works" it strikes out the words "except as may be accessory to such investigation, instruction, or demonstration."

My objection to this is it would permit the State Department to construct public works in a foreign land if it sees fit to do so and I do not think that that power should be in this bill.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FELLOWS. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. The gentleman has discussed this amendment with the subcommittee and we accept it as an additional worth-while safeguard to the bill.

Mr. FELLOWS. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. FELLOWS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

TRAINING

SEC. 404. Any Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to provide to citizens of other countries,

With the following committee amendment:

Page 9, line 23, after the word "countries", insert "and to citizens of the United States going to other countries in connection with the carrying out of this act."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERCHANGE OF SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

SEC. 405. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to promote the interchange with other countries of scientific and specialized knowledge and skills, within the fields in which such agency has competence, through publications and other scientific and educational materials.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION

SEC. 406. In order that the activities of Government agencies authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this act may be effectively coordinated and interdepartmental relationships as authorized by this act may be clearly defined, the Secretary may establish upon direction of the President an interdepartmental committee to advise the Secretary on the development and administration of these activities.

TITLE V.—DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES ABROAD

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 501. The Secretary is authorized, when he finds it appropriate, to provide for the preparation, and dissemination abroad, of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, through press, publications, radio, motion pictures, and other information media, and through information centers abroad.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 11, line 3, after the word "centers", insert "and instructors."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania: Add the following to section 501:

"All such press releases and radio scripts shall, in the English language, be made available to press associations, newspapermen, radio systems and stations in the United States within 15 days after release as information abroad."

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, one of the mysteries that must concern anyone listening to the debate here is just what is this Voice of America? From early youth each of us has in song and story heard of the Voice of America as being the voice of the worker, the hum in the factory, the happy home life, private enterprise, individual effort, and the reward for the best a man can do here. Those of us who have had the privilege of seeing some of the samples of the so-called art of America which have been sent abroad; those of us who have had occasion to look over some of the broadcasts which have been made purporting to be the Voice of America, have properly wondered just what phase of American life is portrayed by the State Department as the Voice of America. Is it the voice of the real America, or the voice of the minority?

I respectfully suggest, Mr. Chairman, that after these Voice of America broad-

casts have been made available overseas, that the information be made available to our various means for dissemination of knowledge here in the United States.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. May I say what the gentleman proposes is completely consistent with what the committee has in mind in making the reports available to Congress. The gentleman's amendment makes them available to other public-service groups as well, and the committee will be happy to accept the amendment.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

POLICIES GOVERNING INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 502. In authorizing international information activities under this act, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage and facilitate by appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information about the United States by private American individuals and agencies, shall supplement such private information dissemination where necessary, and shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate; (2) that nothing in this act shall be construed to give the Department a monopoly in the production or sponsorship on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs, or a monopoly in any other medium of information; (3) that the Department shall invite outstanding private leaders of the United States in cultural and informational fields to review and extend advice on the Government's international information activities; and (4) that all printed matter, films, broadcasts, and other materials in the fields of mass media shall, when disseminated by the Government, be identified as to Government or private source.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the period at the end of the section. I do not want to strike out even one word of this section because, in my judgment, it is an important section of the bill, possibly because I wrote it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Chairman, last year when a similar bill was pending for 7 months it did not get to the floor of the Congress until the State Department agreed to take the amendment which I offered. When that amendment was accepted the bill was brought up and passed, under suspension of the rules, receiving a two-thirds vote of the House. The exact text of that amendment is contained in section 502 of the present bill.

I do not wish to reread section 502, which has just been read. The gist of it is that this whole information program is to encourage and facilitate the dissemination abroad of information by private sources, to supplement such sources when necessary, and the State Department is to reduce the Government program whenever it is possible; that there shall be no Government monopoly in any medium of information; that outstanding leaders in private life shall be called in to review and monitor the programs, and that in all such Government propaganda all information shall be identified as to Government or private source.

I feel, as the rest of you do, that nothing is more abhorrent to us in America than a Government propaganda machine. On the other hand, after intensive study of this for nearly 2 years, I am convinced that we need such a propaganda machine in a world where a battle of ideas is now going on, and totalitarian states have the powerful weapon of government propaganda in their arsenals. I personally abhor the use of atomic bombs, of poison gas, of bacteriological warfare, but I have voted for funds to have them ready, if our national security requires their use. Our enemies sometimes force on us the choice of weapons. We need whatever weapons others may use against us, in order to survive. We need not in the future, but right now, an efficient propaganda machine in order to survive in a warfare of ideas that is going on, not in the future, but now.

I read the current Saturday Evening Post last night. There is an article in there, "The True Meaning of the Iron Curtain," by Ernest O. Hauser, who spent 3 years in Europe. He is one of the Post editors. I do not have time to read you all of it, although I commend it all to your attention, but let me read these sentences to you. Hauser says:

Ideas will have to be fought with ideas. It is hard to convey to Americans that the people of Europe are more starved for ideas than for bread, but it is nevertheless true. In our attempt to hold the line against Russia in Europe, we have not even begun to use ideological weapons.

Then he goes on:

While most of our ideological outposts in Europe, thus far, consist of tucked-away, inadequately staffed and supplied information centers and reading rooms, struggling along on puny budgets, the sledge-hammer blows of Soviet propaganda fall everwhere.

I visited our reading room in Istanbul this spring. They have 1,200 reference books. Four hundred of them are taken out every month—a record for any library. They have 50 library visitors a day, 80 percent students, 10 percent press, and 10 percent government officials. This little whisper of the Voice of America is very effective, but the sledge hammer of Soviet radio across the Turkish border was also potent.

Mr. Hauser goes on to say in his article:

Moscow is currently reported as spending as much on political advertising—mostly in Europe—as the rest of the world combined, and every ruble pays dividends.

Going on further to discuss ideological warfare he concludes his article with these words:

Barring another war, this is the only manner in which the West can hope to push the Iron Curtain back to where it belongs—the Russian border.

This present bill, the Mundt bill, would authorize the continuation of the American information program, which is our only Government propaganda machine in this psychological warfare.

Bill Benton, who made a great fortune as an advertising genius, and who is heading up this program, has oversold it in one respect. This program is not the Voice of America, as it has been advertised. The Voice of America wells from 140,000,000 American minds and hearts and throats. Bill Benton believes that, too. As provided in section 502 that has just been read, and Bill Benton approves of that section, this program is only a very small adjunct to the real Voice of America. This program is only for the purpose of supplementing the Voice of America where the Voice of America does not reach. It is only for the purpose of piercing the iron curtain where the Voice of America cannot be heard. It is only a small program supplemental to the great Voice of America that is welling over the world, but a very necessary program, a propaganda machine, if you please, in an age when propaganda is so important, when, as Hauser says in the article I mentioned:

Barring another war, this is the only manner in which the West can hope to push the Iron Curtain back to where it belongs.

I now withdraw my pro forma amendment, I am in favor of this section, unamended. I am for this bill.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I was very much interested in the amendment to this title in section 501 which was offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON] in which it was required that copies of broadcasts and other information sent abroad should be made available to the press and radio of this country.

I wanted to submit an amendment to his amendment, but when the committee quickly accepted the Simpson amendment I did not have that opportunity. My amendment to the amendment would have provided that the Members of the Congress of the United States, upon request, should also be furnished with this information.

I am now serving notice that while I understand an amendment of that nature will be offered; that, if not, I expect to offer an amendment to section 209 which will provide that the Members of the Congress of the United States, who represent the people, shall upon request be furnished with a copy of any broadcast, publication or statement put out under the provisions of this act, if it should become law.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I regret that our acceptance of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON] cut the gentleman from Ohio off. His amendment is eminently a fitting part of this program, and if he will ask unanimous consent that his amendment be considered at this time, if there is no objection, it can then be passed.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. RICHARDS. As a matter of fact, I agree with the gentleman from South Dakota about the fairness of this proposition, but the State Department, it should be recorded here, has never refused to give information to Members of Congress.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am glad to have that information, but I think it should be a part of the law of the land that the Congress of the United States be entitled to receive this material upon request.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we return to section 501 so that I may offer an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I had had an amendment prepared for page 11, line 24, covering almost the same thing. I am a member of the committee, and I was going to submit it here for the committee to see. It would provide proper channels for giving to the Congress, that is, the House of Representatives and the Senate, this information. I will give the amendment to the gentleman if he wants to look at it. It would provide that the material disseminated shall be made available by the Secretary of State to the Foreign Relations Committee and the Foreign Affairs Committee and their duly authorized designees at least 24 hours prior to the issuance thereof, and so forth.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That does not take care of the average Member of the House. I might possibly want to see some of these broadcasts myself.

Mr. FULTON. But they would be on record here and the State Department would not have to give so many out.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BROWN of Ohio as an amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania: After the words "United States", add a comma and the following: "and to the Members of the Congress of the United States upon their request."

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to point out that this does not require the State Department to send every Member of Congress a bale of material, but they shall be, by law, required to furnish copy to any Member of Congress who requests it.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. OWENS. I am worried about this amendment. The State Department has never refused to give me any information, although the Army has.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Perhaps if there had been such a section of law which required the Army to furnish the information upon request the gentleman would have received that information. We may not always have the same officials in the State Department. So it is well to write this requirement into the law.

Mr. OWENS. If they put that into the bill at this point, in another instance they will say they do not have to give it to us because there is no law covering it.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I do not think so. They have already said that to you in the Army.

Mr. OWENS. I know. I am going to bring that up at a later time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from the Ohio [Mr. BROWN] to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 11, after line 24, insert the following title, and change the title numbers, section numbers, and cross-references in other titles of the bill accordingly:

"TITLE IX—ADVISORY COMMISSION TO FORMULATE POLICIES

"FORMULATION OF POLICIES

"SEC. 601. There is hereby created a United States Information and Educational Exchange Advisory Commission (hereinafter in this title referred to as the Commission) to be constituted as provided in section 602. The Commission shall formulate and present to the Secretary of State the policies to be followed and adhered to in connection with the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills, the assignment of specialists, the preparation and dissemination of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, and the carrying out of the other provisions of this act.

"MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION; GENERAL PROVISIONS

"SEC. 602. (a) The Commission shall consist of 10 members, not more than six of whom shall be from any one political party, as follows: (1) Nine members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and (2) the Secretary of State or such officer in the State Department as may be designated by such Secretary.

"(b) The members of the Commission shall represent the public interest, but of the persons appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section, one shall be selected from among educators, one from among individuals formerly in active service in the armed forces of the United States, one from representatives of labor, one from the newspaper business, one from the motion-picture industry, one from the radio industry, and three from persons having general business experience. All persons so appointed shall be persons of national reputations in their respective fields. No person holding any compensated Federal or State office shall be eligible for appointment under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

"(c) The term of each member appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall be 3 years except that the terms of office of such members first taking office on the Commission shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, three at the end of 1 year, three at the end of 2 years, and three at the end of 3 years from the date of the enactment of this act. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor is appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his term of office any member may continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

"(d) The President shall designate a chairman and a vice chairman from among members of the Commission.

"(e) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as such members but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence in connection with attendance of meetings of the Commission away from their places of residences.

"(f) The Commission is authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry out the authority conferred upon it by this title.

"(g) The Commission is authorized, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such clerical assistants as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this title.

"RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

"SEC. 603. The Commission shall meet not less frequently than once each month and shall from time to time prepare and transmit to the Secretary and to the Congress its recommendations for carrying out the various activities authorized by this act, and shall submit to the Congress a quarterly report of all programs and activities recommended by it under this act and the action taken to carry out such recommendations."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I asked the gentleman to yield in the interest of saving time.

I might advise the House that the gentleman from Illinois with a great deal of forethought brought this matter before our committee. We held at least two sessions on it. We worked with him on every section of it, on every aspect of it, and the language was finally evolved in such form that it is now mutually acceptable both to Mr. DIRKSEN and our committee.

The committee is in complete agreement with the amendment he has offered. If, therefore, the gentleman so desired, he might extend his remarks in the RECORD at this point and we could adopt the amendment unanimously.

Mr. DIRKSEN. To that I have no objection.

Mr. Chairman, I belabored this matter earlier this afternoon endeavoring to set it up clearly in the hope that the apprehensions of the Members on this question might be mollified and there might be a semblance of control reposed in the Congress. That is so manifestly because this Commission is bipartisan in character and must be confirmed by the Senate. If it gets out of hand it is only because we fail to exercise our own responsibility in passing upon those who are members of the Commission.

I am grateful to the chairman of the committee for his indulgence in the matter and for his acceptance in the name of the committee of this amendment.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin to the amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: Strike out "10" and insert "11";

and after the word "labor" insert the words "one farmer."

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, the reasons that I offer this amendment are as follows:

First. In the first place the farmer and the rural people of America and in fact in the world are the most peace-loving people to be found anywhere on the face of the earth.

Second. The rural people of America, though less than 25 percent of the people of our country, raise nearly 50 percent of the children of our country. The bill is offered as a peace-promoting agency of Government. Should not the rural people be represented on this board? I say yes, a thousand times yes.

Third. Rural America is called upon to produce the food and fiber in time of war. They are deserving of a place at the table of the group whose objective is to maintain peace.

Fourth. We already have the world Food and Agricultural Organization, known as FAO. Rural America is most assurredly entitled to a place on this board to be in contact with FAO and its activities. We have at this hour our own farm organizations, the Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Farmers Union and the national cooperatives meeting with the world farm organizations.

Fifth. Many students from other lands have and no doubt will continue to attend agricultural colleges of our land in great numbers. The development of agriculture in many countries is going to be all-important, if certain sections of the world are to feed themselves. Surely American farmers are entitled to this representation.

Sixth. I have been conservative in asking for only one farmer to be included. The history of the peaceful position of the farmers of the world would justify a greater representation. The farmer is close to nature and close to his Maker. If all the members of all of the boards of all the countries were farmers, a great step would be taken to prevent any future wars.

Mr. Chairman, I trust this amendment will be adopted unanimously.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Indeed, I would have no objection to the amendment and I am reasonably confident the committee would not.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Certainly the committee would have no objection. We are for the farmers.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am extremely glad that this Commission is provided for and that there is to be a screening of the personnel. I remember that in the last session of Congress a rather bitter fight I started in the Foreign Affairs Committee in urging the adoption of provision for a Commission to screen the personnel to be employed by UNESCO. I remember at that time many considered it very important that voluntary organizations be given a chance to express their opinion on the personnel to be taken, such as recommendation for personnel from the Federation of Labor and under the gentleman's amendment from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] one from Agriculture. While the Department fought that provision very bitterly at the time it is one of the things that the Secretary of State now boasts about. He boasts that the United States is the only country that has a screening commission on personnel. The American public wants to be informed on what is being done in appointments. They feel this screening does it. I rejoice that this committee has accepted this amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

Section 3 of Public Law 565, Seventy-ninth Congress, which shows the observation of UNESCO screening of personnel:

SEC. 3. In fulfillment of article VII of the constitution of the organization, the Secretary of State shall cause to be organized a National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Corporation of not to exceed 100 members. Such Commission shall be appointed by the Secretary of State and shall consist of (a) not more than 60 representatives of principal national, voluntary organizations interested in educational, scientific, and cultural matters; and (b) not more than 40 outstanding persons selected by the Secretary of State, including not more than 10 persons holding office under or employed by the Government of the United States, not more than 15 representatives of the educational, scientific, and cultural interests of State and local governments, and not more than 15 persons chosen at large. The Secretary of State is authorized to name in the first instance 50 of the principal national voluntary organizations, each of which shall be invited to designate one representative for appointment to the National Commission. Thereafter, the National Commission shall periodically review and, if deemed advisable, revise the list of such organizations designating representatives in order to achieve a desirable rotation among organizations represented. To constitute the initial Commission, one-third of the members shall be appointed to serve for a term of 1 year, one-third for a term of 2 years, and one-third or the remainder thereof for a term of 3 years; from thence on following, all members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years each, but no member shall serve more than 2 consecutive terms. The National Commission shall meet at least once annually. The National Commission shall designate from among its members an executive committee, and may designate such other committees as may prove necessary, to consult with the Department of State and to perform such other functions as the National Commission shall delegate to them. No member of the National Commission shall be allowed any salary or other compensation for services: *Provided, however*, That he may be paid his actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, while away from his home in attendance upon authorized meetings or in consultation on request with the Department of State. The Department of State is authorized to provide the necessary secretariat for the Commission.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to call the attention of Congress to what will be virtually a lock-out in the shipping industry. It will take place at midnight tomorrow.

I wish to give the Congress the facts. These facts are very revealing as a preview of the effect of the Hartley-Taft bill on industrial relations in the United States. Labor organizations have been meeting with representatives of the shipowners. The representatives of the shipowners have throughout these meetings taken an intransigent position. The labor organizations on the west coast have made a very simple and what must be considered by everyone as a very fair proposal. They have asked that the existing contracts be continued. Representatives of labor on the east coast have asked for a discussion of wage rates. The shipowners have refused to accept the proposal to continue existing contracts on the west coast and, as far as the east-coast shipowners are concerned, this afternoon they notified the representatives of labor that the only proposals they will consider are wage cuts.

It is significant that Mr. Frank J. Taylor, chairman of the Merchant Marine Institute, throughout the discussions informed representatives of organized labor that he and his associates were depending on the inevitable operations of the Taft-Hartley bill. They have broken off the meetings, they have left the conference. Labor organizations have sent a telegram to Secretary Schwellenbach asking him to intercede so as to prevent this lockout in the shipping industry of the United States.

The question that may be raised in your mind is: Well, perhaps these shipping companies cannot afford to continue existing contracts; perhaps they are justified in demanding wage cuts.

Mr. Chairman, I have before me excerpts from the testimony of Under Secretary Will Clayton before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of February 7, 1947. In discussing the profits of the shipping companies, I read the following excerpts.

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Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Chairman, I don't know what the profits are in the shipping business. I think they are much too large. I would like to say that I think they act as a restraint and a limitation, a limiting factor on world trade. I think if we had more of these ships out of the rivers and harbors where they have been laid up we would have a little more competition, perhaps, in the shipping business and we would get these rates down somewhat to the advantage of this country and every other country, particularly the countries of Europe that are struggling to reconstruct and get back on their feet again. I think shipping rates are much too high.

Mr. WEICHEL. Do you think the American merchant marine should have more competition?

Mr. CLAYTON. I think we should have, if we have rates too high, and I state it as my considered opinion, and I have been in this game for 40 years, I state it as my considered opinion that rates are much too high now.

Mr. WEICHEL. You mean world rates or American rates?

Mr. CLAYTON. World rates and American rates are part of world rates. If we had more of these ships broken out of the rivers and harbors where they have been laid up and put into service, I think we would get rates down to where they would be reasonable.

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Mr. CLAYTON. I am speaking, Mr. Bradley, as to the competitive aspects of this matter and the influence it may have on the profits of the shipping companies. I tell you they are making plenty of money and they are not complaining on that score. They would be laughed out of court if they should. If they brought in their balance sheets along with their complaint they would be laughed right out of court.

* * * * *

Mr. CLAYTON. No, sir. But I do think companies making enormous profits, unheard of profits in peacetime, absolutely unheard of, that anybody making profits on that scale should have a right to come in and complain about competition.

Mr. Chairman, when we charged that this legislation was going to bring about intransigeance on the part of industry, wage cuts, complete disruption of peaceful industrial relations and negation of collective bargaining, we were correct. The events of today and tomorrow are supporting that contention.

This lock-out in our merchant marine, the operation of which is so essential in the program of world reconstruction, is being brought about by the shipowners who have placed their feet on the table and who are relying on the Taft-Hartley bill not only to destroy organizations of labor but to destroy the wage standards that labor has acquired. Not only do they refuse to negotiate, mediate, or arbitrate revision of wage standards upward, but they refuse and continue present wages and demand that wages be cut. They refuse to continue existing contracts, they demand that wages be cut, they walk out of negotiations, walk out of conferences, and rely on the Taft-Hartley bill.

What is happening in this industry will happen in the next few weeks in many other industries in these United States. This lock-out in the shipping industry is a preview of labor relations under the Taft-Hartley law. It is the pattern that the monopolies will follow.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the word "farmer" in my amendment be changed to read "one farmer."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE VI—APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 601. Appropriations to carry out the purposes of this act are hereby authorized.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

SEC. 602. The Secretary may authorize the transfer to other Government agencies for expenditure in the United States and in other countries, in order to carry out the purposes of this act, any part of any appropriations available to the Department for carrying out the purposes of this act, for direct expenditure or as a working fund, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority contained in this act or under the authority governing the activities of the Government agency to which a part of any such appropriation is transferred, provided the activities come within the scope of this act.

TITLE VII—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

THE SECRETARY

SEC. 701. In carrying out the purposes of this act, the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him—

(1) In carrying out title II of this act, within the limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may provide, to make grants of money, services, or materials to State and local governmental institutions in the United States, to governmental institutions in other countries, and to individuals and public or private nonprofit organizations both in the United States and in other countries;

(2) to furnish, sell, or rent, by contract or otherwise, educational and information materials and equipment for dissemination to, or use by, peoples of foreign countries;

(3) in carrying out title V of this act, to purchase, rent, construct, improve, maintain, and operate facilities for radio transmission and reception, including the leasing of real property both within and without the continental limits of the United States for periods not to exceed 10 years, or for longer periods if provided for by the appropriation act;

(4) to furnish official entertainment when provided for by the appropriation act;

(5) to establish and maintain in the United States reception centers for foreign students and for visitors representative of the fields listed in section 201 above;

(6) to provide for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);

(7) to employ, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, when such employment is provided for by the appropriation act, (i) persons on a temporary basis, and (ii) aliens within the United States, but such employment of aliens shall be limited to services related to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably qualified United States citizens are not available; and

(8) to create such advisory committee as the Secretary may decide to be of assistance in formulating his policies for carrying out the purposes of this act. No committee member shall be allowed any salary or other compensation for services; but he may be paid his actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, while away from his home in attendance upon meetings within the United States or in consultation with the Department under instructions.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 13, line 9, after "(3)", insert "whenever necessary."

Page 13, line 16, after the word "entertainment" strike out the balance of the line and all of line 17, and insert "necessary for the purposes of this act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MASON: Strike out all of title VII.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, a few days ago I offered a very drastic amendment to strike the enacting clause. I knew it was a drastic amendment. I did not offer it as dilatory tactics but I did offer it to test the sentiment of the committee, and I succeeded in doing it. I cited as a basis for offering that amendment some foolish provisions that I consider were in the bill, and I read them.

I am offering this amendment to strike title VII, and I want to read part of the bill as a basis for the reason for offering this amendment, and I want to perhaps carry on from where the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GWYNNE] left off when he was discussing the educational provisions in this bill and when he stated definitely that they were contrary to the educational policies of this Nation as we have known them in the past. I also say they are absolutely in violation of the educational policies of the United States since we have known them, over 150 years. As a basis for my opinion, I read the exact wording in title VII, section 701:

In carrying out the purposes of this act, the secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him, to make grants of money, services, or materials to State and local governmental institutions in the United States, to governmental institutions in other countries, and to individuals and public or private nonprofit organizations both in the United States and in other countries.

In other words, this is a blanket authorization of funds in any amount, in the billions of dollars, that the Congress might appropriate, a blanket authorization to grant Federal aid to States, to local communities, and to individuals in the United States, and to States and private individuals in foreign countries.

During the past few days many of the provisions carried in this bill have been presented to us. If we do not know by this time that this bill should be recommitted, then I say we are impossible in our attitude toward it. I warn you now that no matter how much is accepted by this committee and how many amendments and changes are made in order to get the bill passed by the House, that does not mean those will be the final provisions of this bill and we all know it. It will give authority to another body to place back in the Appropriations Committee the amount that we struck out on a point of order.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as I understand, the gentleman from Illinois has moved to strike out all of title VII. He has placed special emphasis upon the language beginning at the bottom of page 12 and running over to line 4 on page 13, which is the first paragraph of section 701. Had his amendment been confined to that particular paragraph, I think it might well have been worthy of debate, but his amendment actually strikes out the entire title.

If that should prevail, it will mean the end of the broadcasting effort completely, for on page 13, commencing at line 9, we find language which authorizes the purchase, rental, construction, including maintenance and operation of facilities for radio transmission.

The gentleman from Illinois moves to strike that out completely and make our Government withdraw from that field altogether so as to make the American people say in effect, "We quit."

I am not sure that the gentleman intends to do that but that is the effect of his amendment. On many an occasion during this debate I have heard Members say that if this bill is confined more especially to the broadcasting feature they would be glad to give it more enthusiastic support. Here is their opportunity to decide whether or not they want to broadcast, because the gentleman from Illinois is offering an amendment to strike it out completely.

Moreover, under this paragraph on page 13, commencing at line 5, we find the language authorizing the furnishing, selling, or renting, by contract or otherwise, educational and informational materials and equipment for dissemination.

As I gather it, that would prevent the State Department from distributing the educational material in that paper, "America," in Moscow.

It would prevent the Department of State from maintaining the libraries, of which there are 170 now in existence. It may be stated that these libraries are managed, generally speaking, and are under the control of the American ambassador or under the American consulate office in or near the cities in which the libraries are established and maintained.

In these libraries we find copies of American magazines and a number of American books largely of a technical or engineering character. All the evidence shows that foreigners flock into them to read not only the magazines, if they can read the English language, but to get hold of the technical books and learn more about American progress in engineering and scientific achievement. Incidentally, that is good business for the United States because when knowledge of that kind is distributed to a foreign country it makes a market for our exports.

The gentleman from Illinois would strike all that out completely by his amendment to strike out all of title VII. In other words, his amendment means that there is nothing left to this bill worthy of the name.

It may not surprise members of this committee to know that I have been very heartily in favor of this kind of legislation for 2 years. I am in favor of it in view of what I see going on in the world today. I am in favor of it because I am convinced that it will help make America strong, and we need strength.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] may be read again.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it is perfectly obvious to me that the very thoughtful sympathetic consideration of this legislation is going to reach a point after awhile, it now being 5 minutes to 5, when we are going to start rushing through the consideration of the balance of the bill. I hope you will not do that. There are some very important amendments that have been very well thought out and considered, which the committee will accept and which perhaps ought to be explained before we rush through this bill.

The distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH] just addressed the House with respect to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON]. In connection with his remarks he properly took the position he did with respect to the particular section to which he referred, but I confess I am very much in the dark. I have an amendment before me that I propose to offer to strike out sections 1, 4, and 5 of title 7. I would like to find out, if I can, as a matter of information, just what it is contemplated to do under section 1 of title 7. If I read it correctly, it means that you are authorizing the Secretary of State, within the limits of any appropriation that may be granted, to inaugurate a system of grants-in-aid; grants of money, services, or material to local governmental institutions.

What do you mean by "a governmental institution"? What is a governmental institution within the meaning of this language? What is a governmental institution in a foreign country? Is a parochial school or a privately supported institution of learning a governmental institution? Is an institution to which you may send these students, under the exchange programs, for training a governmental institution? May I ask the chairman of the committee or some member of the committee just what you mean by that?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield. What are the governmental institutions that are expected to be aided under subparagraph 1?

Mr. MUNDT. Those which we have in mind and those which come under the program are such Government institutions as the Smithsonian Institution, such Government local institutions as the University of Minnesota, perhaps, or the University of California, where, through contractual arrangements, they work out a program for the exchange of foreign students.

Mr. KEEFE. Then, do I understand the gentleman to say it means colleges and schools that are publicly supported? Is that a governmental institution?

Mr. MUNDT. That would be a local governmental institution.

Mr. KEEFE. Then you authorize them to make grants to individuals, public or private nonprofit organizations, both in the United States and in other countries. It seems to me clearly that is such a comprehensive and broad grant of power that has not been explained, and seems to open up the field to controversy and before you get through it seems to me you are going to get into uncharted seas.

Mr. MUNDT. With private institutions, you have the church school and the local private school in the same category as the State university. The whole thing is tied to title II.

Mr. KEEFE. I understand it refers to the student-exchange program. It would permit the endowment of a privately supported sectarian school, to which people would come from abroad. Is that true?

Mr. MUNDT. That is not correct, because it says "in connection with carrying out title II," which is another way of saying it covers the exchange of students.

Mr. KEEFE. But if you have a privately supported school, supported from private funds, it may be sectarian or nonsectarian in character, and you have an exchange of students for that school, that school would be entitled to receive aid under that section, would it not?

Mr. MUNDT. Not aid. It is a contractual arrangement with a scholarship which the State Department might extend to a South American student. He then selects his school. He might select Harvard University, for instance, which is a private school. We would not want to deny Harvard and Yale, for instance, participation in the program.

Mr. KEEFE. I do not want to interfere with this program. I want to be helpful if I can understand it, and to be sure that we have got a program that will work and one that will not rise up to haunt us and torment us later on.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: Page 12, line 22, strike out subparagraphs 1, 4, and 5.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, may I say to my colleagues, does not in any sense curtail the activities that were suggested as necessary by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. WADSWORTH]; in fact, in his remarks he referred to these specific paragraphs as being open to discussion and debate perhaps.

I think we are getting into very dangerous waters when we attempt to invest in the State Department the right to make grants-in-aid for education in America or in foreign countries, and that is the reason I am taking the floor now, in order that when the question comes up for interpretation as to what the Congress meant when it passed such legislation as this there will be something in the RECORD to indicate at least the idea that the Congress had in mind when it passed this kind of legislation.

I believe it is dangerous to say to the State Department: "You shall have the right within the limit of appropriations granted to you for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of title II"—which is the exchange of students provision of this bill—"to make grants of money to local institutions without regard and without investigation." I think you will be violating a constitutional provision and a policy of this Government that

has been inherent in our Government since it was founded.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. I wonder if the gentleman would be kind enough to comply with a request to divide his amendment? It strikes at three different points, three different matters. We do not have the objections to two that we have to No. 1, section 701, for example. It is in a different category. As I explained to the gentleman No. 1 involves the tuition of students at schools such as Harvard, Yale, and so forth.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. COX. I wish to inquire if it is the purpose of the gentleman to try to defend that part of the gentleman's amendment which goes to sections 4 and 5?

Mr. MUNDT. No; I have no disposition to resist that if he will permit his amendment to be divided as to each of the three points involved.

Mr. KEEFE. I understand then, that the gentleman would have no objection if it were limited to section 4s and 5? Is that right?

Mr. COX. That is correct.

Mr. KEEFE. I personally would have no serious objection to permitting language such as is contained in section 1 to remain in this bill with the thorough and distinct understanding that the Congress is not committing itself to any great big program of grants-in-aid, and that when the appropriation comes before this Congress, the Department is not going to insist that it was the intent that they should ask and put into an appropriation bill money to carry on a great big grant-in-aid program in education.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. COX. The committee has no objection; in fact it has conceded the point the gentleman has been making, and in view of what is stated I wonder if the gentleman would not be willing to amend his amendment by confining it to sections 4 and 5?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, in view of the statement of the chairman of the subcommittee as made I ask unanimous consent to amend the proposed amendment by striking out subparagraph 1 and leaving subparagraphs 4 and 5 to be eliminated.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman feel this money would go for instance to shoe industries, textile industries and so forth abroad, such as the Bata Co. that was in operation in Czechoslovakia and then during the war was operated in this country by a Czechoslovakian? It also had schools. Would that be considered in connection with these grants to other countries?

Mr. KEEFE. I may say I do not know and the hearings are almost barren on that subject. I would like to have some one on the committee answer that.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. What is involved in grants of money and materials and services to institutions is illustrated by what we have been doing under this program in South America. There are in South America almost 300 American schools. The State Department puts up about $182,000 a year to provide the salaries of about 70 Americans, as I recall, who teach in those schools. Many are the principals. The governments and the people of South America, including the patrons of the schools put in $3,500,000 a year. They provide $20 for our $1 to maintain American schools which have great influence in developing the minds and molding the attitudes of the youngsters of South America into attitudes favorable to our country. That is the sort of thing authorized in subparagraph 1. I am glad the gentleman has agreed to its remaining in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, my question has not been answered and I think it is very important.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, we ought to have orderly procedure. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts can be taken off her feet by anyone demanding the regular order. I do not intend to do so, but I think the gentlewoman should move to strike out the last word, so we will be going along in an orderly way.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I will be very glad to move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a unanimous-consent request pending. Does the gentlewoman from Massachusetts object?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin, to strike sections 4 and 5 on page 13 of the bill. That is as the gentleman requested his original amendment to be amended. The motion is to strike sections 4 and 5 on page 13 of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's amendment need not be a substitute. The gentleman may offer that as an amendment, if he wishes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentlewoman. Will not the gentlewoman from Massachusetts withdraw her objection and move to strike out the last word?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, as I understand the gentlewoman, she withdraws her objection to the unanimous consent request made a moment ago.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the proposal of the gentleman from Wisconsin to modify his amendment?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I may say to the Chair there is no objection if I may have the opportunity to ask a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentlewoman object, or does she not object?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I do not object to it, but I want my question answered first.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I demand the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentlewoman will permit the request to be agreed to, she may then move to strike out the last word. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the modified amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: On page 13, strike out subparagraphs 4 and 5.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make this very clear to the House. I think it is their impression that this money will only be given to educational institutions. I would like to state to them that in places like Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia there has been, in conjunction with industrial plants, educational teaching, especially communistic, and I want to make sure that it is the understanding of the committee that none of that money shall be sent to institutional shops or factories, like the Bata shoe factory in Czechoslovakia and other industrial factories. For instance, I understand today this system is being followed in countries dominated by the Communists.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I will be glad to yield. I am sure it is the impression of the House that it cannot be done under this bill, but I want to make sure.

Mr. MUNDT. I am sure the gentlewoman is concerned, of course, because we do not want that to happen and I am sure that there is no danger of it under the provisions of this bill. In the first place, a very tight reciprocal clause has been written in on page 3 of the act, which provides that these interchanges of any type have to be on a reciprocal basis. As the gentlewoman knows, we are not going to have that with Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and Russia.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I will say to the gentleman that that still does not answer my question.

Mr. MUNDT. As to the other part of the question, the grants that the gentlewoman is talking about are exclusively for educational institutions, because they deal exclusively with title II. A library might not be considered an educational institution, but I suppose it is close enough to come under that heading.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I speak with knowledge of that, because I

suppose I was largely responsible for closing the nearby Maryland establishment which was operated by the Bata Shoe Co. While it was supposed to be a shoe factory, in effect they were taking children into slavery. It was dominated by Nazi influence.

Mr. MUNDT. There is a reciprocal safeguard against that, because we have safeguards in this program so that it will not happen.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McDONOUGH. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee this question in connection with the matter he had attempted to answer. What assurances or specific safeguards are there in the bill to guarantee that educational institutions for training in trades, such as we have established in this country, and that are entitled to the GI bill of rights, and that are so recognized by a government in Europe, cannot receive grants under this bill? There is no such language in the bill that I can find that does that.

Mr. MUNDT. There are some contingencies that we did not provide against, but we have provided for a control board, and we can repeal, by concurrent resolution, any section of the bill in toto. Now, we have additional control under the Dirksen amendment which, I think, is an additional safeguard, and it can be made to operate unless the whole world goes cockeyed.

Mr. McDONOUGH. But if such an institution for training men in precision machinery and other things is recognized as an educational institution in Europe or Asia, then they would come under the terms of this bill, as I read it.

Mr. MUNDT. Not under any mandatory provision.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the motion has not been submitted in writing.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, a preferential motion of this character does not have to be submitted in writing.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The question was taken; and Mr. ANGELL demanded a division.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. REED of New York moves that the Committee do now rise.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RAYBURN) there were—ayes 93, noes 95.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. MUNDT and Mr. REED of New York.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 101, noes 110.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that before the motion was made that the Committee do now rise the question was being taken on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. There was a voice vote and then a division was requested.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. McCORMACK. The Chair had stated that a standing vote had been requested, but I think the Chair failed to state that the Chair announced the "ayes" had it on the voice vote.

The CHAIRMAN. No. No announcement was made on the division. The preferential motion intervened.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The question was taken; and on a division there were—ayes 145, noes 1.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HARNESS of Indiana: On page 12, line 22, strike out all of subsection 1.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, this amendment has been fully debated for 3 or 4 days. This has to do with subsection 1 on page 12. It strikes out the authority granted to the Secretary of State to make these various contributions. I think it is the most vicious part of this bill. I think it would be a dangerous precedent for this House to establish.

Without taking any more time of the Committee, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I yield.

Mr. WELCH. In what particular respect is the subsection vicious?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I said I think it would be a dangerous precedent for the Congress to establish. It would give the Secretary of State a blank check to make contributions to governmental agencies, to private and public schools and universities, not only in this country but in foreign countries; and to individuals.

Mr. WELCH. Has not a precedent been established?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. It occurs to me this proposed grant is without precedent.

Mr. WELCH. Of course it is not establishing precedent. Under the GI bill of rights a veteran can choose any institution of learning or vocational-training school, public or private, in the United States. That is his privilege. The amendment would deny that which is already granted in the bill of rights.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Do you mean to the servicemen? To the veterans?

Mr. WELCH. Yes.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Why, it has nothing whatsoever to do with the GI bill of rights, except that its enactment could hardly be pleasing to our deserving veterans receiving educational benefits under that measure.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Yes, I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. In answer to the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH], the paragraph expressly says it is limited to title II, which has not anything to do with veterans.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. That is perfectly true.

But as I was about to remark when the gentleman from California intervened, this grant of authority to the Secretary of State can hardly be justified to our American veterans who are trying, with Government assistance, to complete educations which were interrupted by military service. We offer them $65 per month single, or $90 per month if they are married and struggling to hold families together. Yet here it is proposed to authorize payment of expenses of about $10 per day for foreign students.

I urge that this amendment be adopted.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, if this amendment were to be adopted it would be almost equivalent to striking title 2 from the bill because, of course, if the Secretary of State is not permitted to make the necessary grants to institutions to enable them to train the students and professors to be sent to them, or to give books and money for travel and maintenance to the individuals to enable them to cary out their studies, then I do not see how he could properly administer title 2 of the bill.

With respect to the statement just made by the gentleman from Indiana that this would interfere with the GI's education, may I say that not a single undergraduate student will come under this bill to this country to study; only graduate students, and our graduate schools are not overcrowded, with the exception of a few like medical schools.

With respect to the question the gentleman raised as to the $10 a day per diem for subsistence, that is a maximum figure and applies only during the time of traveling. Under the regulations of the State Department published in the Federal Register of August 23, 1944, the highest ranking visitors, professors, persons of influence or possessing special qualifications in a technical, professional or other specialized field, are allowed an expense account of $10 a day when traveling. Students under the regulations receive not to exceed $7 a day for food, lodging, and incidentals while they are traveling to and from America except that it is $3.50 a day while they are on shipboard. We can best judge the future of this program by what has happened in the past. We have gone over the figures of how it has been operated heretofore, and the amounts spent have not been excessive.

If you want to weaken title 2 and make the program of student exchange more difficult to administer, which program in my judgment is one of the most important in the whole bill, and in the long run, more valuable even than the

information service, then you will accept this amendment.

If the subsection in question were to permit the Federal Government to make grants-in-aid to private institutions or to governmental institutions in the manner feared by some who have expressed themselves on the floor, I would oppose it. My votes have shown I am as vigorously opposed to Federal subsidy or control of our educational institutions as any man can be. All the subsection does with respect to educational and training institutions is to authorize that tuition and related fees when not available from other sources will be paid by the State Department "on behalf of the grantee direct to the institution concerned upon presentation of an itemized voucher countersigned by the grantee," those are the words of the regulations.

This question of student interchange has already been discussed at great length and it has been approved by a majority of the Committee on several votes. It is my hope that this amendment, too, will be voted down.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. All I wish to say is that this particular subsection does not create a precedent but is already in force with Latin-American countries.

Mr. JUDD. Yes, all that this section does is to permit the Secretary to do in the new areas of Europe, Asia, and Africa what he has been doing all along under existing law with respect to Latin America.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Then if the gentleman's statement he just made to this Committee is true, they do not need this section in the bill. The gentleman says they have been doing it. All right; let them do it the way they have been doing it before without giving them specific blanket authority.

Mr. JUDD. The answer to the gentleman is that they are doing it now with respect to Latin America because they have legislation for Latin America. They do not have it for the rest of the world; this section is for the very purpose of giving it to them, otherwise the Appropriations Committee properly will provide no funds. The authority for Latin America was given in the legislation that set up the so-called Rockefeller program. This section does not expand the Secretary's power. It merely extends the area over which he will have such authority.

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. MATHEWS. Can the gentleman point out in the bill where there is any restriction on the $10-a-day subsistence allowance?

Mr. JUDD. There is not anything in the bill.

Mr. MATHEWS. No.

Mr. JUDD. But here are the regulations that have been issued and from which I have read. As I say, you can only judge the program in the future by the way it has been handled in the past; and I can assure the gentleman that in the past the outside limit for students has been $7 a day when they were traveling on land and $3.50 when they were on shipboard.

Mr. MATHEWS. This is an entirely new bill, an entirely new piece of legislation.

Mr. JUDD. But it is the same sort of program for other countries that has long been provided by law and is already being carried out in the Western Hemisphere.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNESS].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt; the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 106, noes 96.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. JUDD and Mr. HARNESS of Indiana.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 106, noes 113.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do this for the purpose of making an announcement. It is a quarter to 6 now on Friday. We have had a long and hard day since 11 o'clock this morning. I want to say on behalf of the Committee on Foreign Affairs that I appreciate your patience and your diligence and your thoughtful attention to this measure. We have now gotten down almost through title VII and all the vital decisions on this legislation have been made affirmatively. We appreciate that. We thank the House for its cooperation and support.

I see no reason, therefore, why we should sit here and argue about the remaining sections, which are pretty much administrative in detail, and which are largely in the nature of correcting safeguard amendments and directives. I think it would be more agreeable to the House to rise at this time and take our final action on this legislation the first part of next week, since it might require from 60 to 90 minutes at this late hour to wind up the details remaining to be considered and to explain fully the administrative safeguards they include. There also remain a number of amendments to which the committee has agreed, but each of them will require some time. Consequently, I move, Mr. Chairman, that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. MICHENER] having assumed the Chair, Mr. JENKINS of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, had come to no resolution thereon.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1948

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 589), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RAYBURN reserved all points of order on the bill.

RENT CONTROL BILL

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the bill H. R. 3203, relative to maximum rents on housing accommodations; to repeal certain provisions of Public Law 388, Seventy-ninth Congress, and for other purposes, may have until midnight tonight to file a report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3203) relative to maximum rents on housing accommodations; to repeal certain provisions of Public Law 388, Seventy-ninth Congress, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2 and 4.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

Strike out the word "and" following the comma at the beginning of said amendment.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"(5) the Housing Expediter shall prescribe by regulations: (i) the manner in which such housing accommodations shall be publicly offered in good faith for sale or rental to veterans of World War II or their families in accordance with the provisions of this section, and (ii) exceptions to this section for hardship cases, including appropriate exceptions from the operation of paragraphs (3) and (4): *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall affect or remove any veteran's preference requirements heretofore established under Public Law 388, Seventy-ninth Congress, and outstanding with respect to housing accommodations completed prior to the date of the enactment of this title."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported 2nd urgent deficiency appropriation bill; added foot-and-mouth disease item of $1,500,000; deleted provision regarding Sugar Rationing Administration. Senate committee submitted report in favor of reorganization plan on coordination of public-contracts laws enforcement. Committees reported measures for RFC continuation. Senate continued debate on President's veto of labor-management bill.

SENATE - June 20

1. SECOND URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 3791 (S. Rept. 315)(p. 7540).

The Committee added an item of $1,500,000 additional, fiscal year 1947, for the foot-and-mouth disease campaign (Budget estimate, $3,000,000). It also deleted the provision that not over $215,000 of the $898,000 originally earmarked for terminal leave may be used for operating expenses of the Sugar Rationing Administration for the remainder of this fiscal year (the Department recommended this deletion upon Budget Bureau advice that $315,000 would be available for operating expenses through transfer from OTC liquidation funds).

The bill also includes, in the form as passed by the House (see Digest 110), items regarding obligations between July 1 and enactment of appropriation bills, payment of terminal leave from 1947 funds, and certain ARA buildings.

2. REORGANIZATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported adversely H. Con. Res. 49, which would disapprove the President's Reorganization Plan 2, which provides for coordination through the Labor Department of other departments' enforcement of the public-contract laws regarding wages and hours (S. Rept. 320)(p. 7540). In other words the Senate Committee is in favor of the plan.

3. APPROPRIATIONS INVESTIGATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendment S. Res. 129, authorizing this Committee, in making investigations under the Legislative Reorganization Act, to employ temporary assistants and make certain expenditures. Referred to Rules and Administration Committee. (p. 7540)

The Appropriations Committee also reported without amendment S. Res. 130, authorizing this Committee to make additional expenditures under Sec. 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act. To Rules and Administration Committee. (p. 7540.)

4. MILITARY LEAVE. The Armed Services Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1845, to amend existing laws regarding military leave for U. S. employees so as to equalize rights to leave and reemployment for such employees who are members of the Enlisted or Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Naval Reserve (S. Rept. 327)(p. 7540).

5. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported an original measure, S. J. Res. 135, to continue RFC (S. Rept. 321)(p. 7540).

The Banking and Currency Committee also reported an original resolution, S. Res. 132, to direct this Committee to investigate RFC operations and report to the Senate by Mar. 1, 1948; also to authorize the Committee, with the consent of the department or agency heads concerned, to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of any department or agency. To Rules and Administration Committee. (p. 7541.)

6. ACP APPROPRIATIONS. Received an Ala. Legislature memorial favoring continuation of the Agricultural Conservation Program (pp. 7539-40).

7. RURAL INDUSTRIALIZATION. Sen. Johnston, S. C., inserted and discussed a letter and articles favoring S. 1452, to aid in industrialization of underdeveloped areas (pp. 7541-2).

8. LABOR. Debated the President's veto of H. R. 3020, the labor-management bill, which the House had voted to over-ride earlier in the day (pp. 7551-600). (The June 20 issue of the Record did not include all of the Senate debate.)

During this debate: Sen. Pepper, Fla., discussed the necessity of maintaining purchasing power if large demand for citrus fruits is to continue, and Sen. Taylor, Idaho, discussed the same point in relation to citrus fruits and milk (p. 7559). Sen. Taylor, Idaho, spoke in support of the Columbia Valley Authority bill (pp. 7571-2), against the import-control provisions of the wool bill (pp. 7573-4), expressed a fear of declining farm prices (p. 7581), criticized the length of time taken by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report (p. 7581), discussed with Sen. Johnston, S. C., increases in meat prices (p. 7582, 7586).

HOUSE - June 20

9. LABOR. Received the President's veto message on H. R. 3020, the labor-management bill (H. Doc. 334)(pp. 7500-3). Voted, 331-83, to over-ride the veto (pp. 7503-4).

10. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Continued debate on H. R. 3342, the Mundt information and educational exchange bill (pp. 7515-35). (For provisions of the bill, see Digest 109.) Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Keefe, Wis., to strike out Sec. 702 (3) and (6) regarding travel and attendance at meetings (p. 7518), and his amendment to strike out Sec. 802 authorizing acceptance of donations for the purposes of the bill (p. 7525). Reading of the bill for amendment was completed.

11. UNRRA LIQUIDATION. Received from the President a proposed provision regarding an appropriation for this purpose (H. Doc. 336); to Appropriations Committee (p. 7537).

12. STATISTICS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H. R. 1821, to provide for collection and publication of statistical information by the Census Bureau (H. Rept. 618)(p. 7537).

INFORMATIONAL SERVICE, STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma) there were—ayes 102, noes 11.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present and make the point of order a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and fifty-eight Members are present, not a quorum.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 303, nays 63, not voting 63, as follows:

[Roll No. 87]

YEAS—303

Abernethy	Cooper	Grant, Ind.
Albert	Corbett	Gregory
Allen, Calif.	Cotton	Gwinn, N. Y.
Allen, Ill.	Courtney	Gwynne, Iowa
Allen, La.	Cox	Hagen
Almond	Cravens	Hale
Andersen, H. Carl	Crawford	Hall, Edwin Arthur
Anderson, Calif.	Crosser	Hall, Leonard W.
Andrews, Ala.	Crow	Halleck
Arends	Cunningham	Hand
Arnold	Curtis	Hardy
Bakewell	Dague	Harless, Ariz.
Barden	Davis, Ga.	Harris
Barrett	Davis, Wis.	Harrison
Bates, Ky.	Dawson, Ill.	Hart
Battle	Dawson, Utah	Hartley
Beall	Deane	Havenner
Beckworth	Dingell	Hays
Bell	Dirksen	Hedrick
Blackney	Domengeaux	Heffernan
Blatnik	Donohue	Hendricks
Bloom	Dorn	Herter
Boggs, Del.	Doughton	Heselton
Boggs, La.	Douglas	Hill
Bolton	Drewry	Hinshaw
Bradley	Durham	Hobbs
Bramblett	Eaton	Hoeven
Brooks	Eberharter	Holmes
Brown, Ga.	Elliott	Hope
Bryson	Ellsworth	Howell
Buchanan	Elsaesser	Huber
Buck	Elston	Jackson, Calif.
Buckley	Engel, Mich.	Jackson, Wash.
Burleson	Engle, Calif.	Jarman
Busbey	Evins	Javits
Byrnes, Wis.	Fallon	Jenkins, Ohio
Camp	Feighan	Johnson, Calif.
Canfield	Fenton	Johnson, Okla.
Cannon	Fernandez	Johnson, Tex.
Carroll	Fisher	Jones, Ala.
Carson	Flannagan	Jones, N. C.
Case, N. J.	Fletcher	Jones, Ohio
Case, S. Dak.	Fogarty	Jonkman
Chadwick	Folger	Judd
Chapman	Foote	Karsten, Mo.
Chelf	Forand	Kean
Chenoweth	Fulton	Kearney
Chiperfield	Gamble	Kearns
Clark	Gary	Keating
Clason	Gathings	Kee
Clements	Goff	Keefe
Coffin	Gordon	Kersten, Wis.
Cole, Kans.	Gore	Kilburn
Colmer	Gorski	Kilday
Cooley	Gossett	Kirwan
	Grant, Ala.	Klein
		Kunkel
		Lane
		Lanham
		Larcade
		Latham
		Lea
		LeCompte
		LeFevre
		Lewis
		Lodge
		Love
		Lucas
		Lyle
		McConnell
		McDonough
		McDowell
		McMahon
		McMillen, Ill.
		MacKinnon
		Macy
		Madden
		Mahon
		Manasco
		Mansfield, Mont.
		Marcantonio
		Martin, Iowa
		Meade, Ky.
		Meade, Md.
		Merrow
		Meyer
		Michener
		Miller, Calif.
		Miller, Conn.
		Miller, Nebr.
		Mills
		Mitchell
		Monroney
		Morgan
		Morris
		Morrison
		Morton
		Mundt
		Murdock
		Murray, Tenn.
		Nixon
		Nodar
		Norblad
		Norrell
		Norton
		O'Brien
		O'Konski
		Pace
		Passman
		Patterson
		Peden
		Peterson
		Pfeifer
		Philbin
		Phillips, Calif.
		Pickett
		Plumley
		Poage
		Potts
		Poulson
		Preston
		Price, Fla.
		Price, Ill.
		Priest
		Rabin
		Rains
		Ramey
		Rayburn
		Redden
		Reed, Ill.
		Rees
		Reeves
		Richards
		Riehlman
		Riley
		Rivers
		Robertson
		Rogers, Fla.
		Rogers, Mass.
		Rohrbough
		Rooney
		Ross
		Russell
		Sabath
		Sadlak
		Sadowski
		Sarbacher
		Sasscer
		Scoblick
		Scott, Hardie
		Scrivner
		Shafer
		Short
		Simpson, Ill.
		Simpson, Pa.
		Smith, Maine
		Smith, Va.
		Smith, Wis.
		Snyder
		Somers
		Spence
		Stanley
		Stefan
		Stevenson
		Stockman
		Stratton
		Sundstrom
		Talle
		Teague
		Thomas, N. J.
		Thomas, Tex.
		Thomason
		Tollefson
		Towe
		Trimble
		Twyman
		Vail
		Wadsworth
		Walter
		Weichel
		Welch
		Wheeler
		Whitten
		Whittington
		Wigglesworth
		Williams
		Wilson, Tex.
		Wolcott
		Wolverton
		Wood
		Worley
		Zimmerman

NAYS—63

Banta	Griffiths	Owens
Bender	Gross	Phillips, Tenn.
Bennett, Mo.	Harness, Ind.	Ploeser
Bishop	Hess	Rankin
Brehm	Hoffman	Reed, N. Y.
Brophy	Hull	Rizley
Brown, Ohio	Jenison	Robsion
Buffett	Jennings	St. George
Butler	Jensen	Sanborn
Church	Johnson, Ill.	Schwabe, Mo.
Clevenger	Johnson, Ind.	Schwabe, Okla.
Clippinger	Landis	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Cole, Mo.	Lemke	Smith, Kans.
D'Ewart	McCowen	Springer
Dondero	McGregor	Taber
Ellis	Maloney	Tibbott
Gallagher	Mason	Vursell
Gavin	Mathews	Wilson, Ind.
Gearhart	Miller, Md.	Woodruff
Gillette	Muhlenberg	
Gillie	Murray, Wis.	
Graham	O'Hara	

NOT VOTING—63

Andresen, August H.	Fuller	Mansfield, Tex.
Andrews, N. Y.	Gifford	O'Toole
Angell	Goodwin	Patman
Auchincloss	Granger	Powell
Bates, Mass.	Hébert	Rayfiel
Bennett, Mich.	Hollfield	Rich
Bland	Horan	Rockwell
Bonner	Jenkins, Pa.	Seely-Brown
Boykin	Jones, Wash.	Sheppard
Bulwinkle	Kefauver	Sikes
Burke	Kelley	Smathers
Byrne, N. Y.	Kennedy	Smith, Ohio
Celler	Keogh	Stigler
Cole, N. Y.	Kerr	Taylor
Combs	Kirwan	Van Zandt
Coudert	Knutson	Vinson
Davis, Tenn.	Lesinski	Vorys
Delaney	Lusk	West
Devitt	Lynch	Winstead
Dolliver	McCormack	Youngblood
Fellows	McGarvey	
	McMillan, S. C.	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Additional general pairs:

Mr. August H. Andresen with Mr. Keogh.

Mr. Cole of New York with Mr. Vinson.

Mr. Coudert with Mr. Delaney.

Mr. McGarvey with Mr. McMillan of South Carolina.

Mr. Seely-Brown with Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Rich with Mrs. Lusk.

Mr. Horan with Mr. Holifield.

Mr. Bennett of Michigan with Mr. Bonner.

Mr. Auchincloss with Mr. Rayfiel.

Mr. Angell with Mr. Lesinski.

Mr. Andrews of New York with Mr. Combs.

Mr. Gifford with Mr. Kefauver.

Mr. Taylor with Mr. Kirwan.

Mr. Rockwell with Mr. Celler.

Mr. Devitt with Mr. Hébert.

Mr. Dolliver with Mr. Sheppard.

Mr. Vorys with Mr. Stigler.

Mr. Weichel with Mr. O'Toole.

Mr. Smith of Ohio with Mr. Granger.

Mr. Knutson with Mr. Byrne of New York.

Mr. Jones of Washington with Mr. Powell.

Mr. Jenkins of Pennsylvania with Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Youngblood with Mr. Kelley.

Mr. Burke with Mr. Davis of Tennessee.

Mr. Bates of Massachusetts with Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Goodwin with Mr. Boykin.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3342, with Mr. JENKINS of Ohio in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: page 13, line 3, after the word "States", insert a period and strike out the words "and in other countries."

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, on the floor and in the lobby there has been not a little comment during the three preceding days that this bill has been under discussion all to the effect that some folks were filibustering, delaying proceedings.

Permit me most respectfully to call attention to the fact that on practically every vote that has been taken, rising vote or teller vote, that only once during all that voting has more than one-third of the Republicans of this House voted in favor of keeping this bill alive, or in opposition to the amendments which have been offered. That one occasion was when 53 Republicans voted to keep the bill alive and 78 voted to strike the enacting clause. The 53 won because they were joined by a solid Democratic vote. So, if there is delay, that delay is not caused by those who are opposing this legislation. It is due to the fact that a minority group of the majority party has insisted for 4 days in having its way. This bill has been kept alive and this bill is today before the House and before the Committee because the minority of the Republicans supported by the minority party as a unit want it to be here and want it passed, so there is no question of a lack of party regularity on the part of those of us who oppose this legislation.

Now, this amendment has this effect. On page 12 there is a provision in subsection (1) authorizing the Secretary of

State "to make grants of money, services, or materials to State and local governmental institutions in the United States, to governmental institutions in other countries, and to individuals and public or private nonprofit organizations both in the United States." And then these words which I ask be stricken "and in other countries."

All this amendment seeks to do is to strike from that subparagraph the authority of the Secretary of War to make grants of money, services or materials to individuals and to public or private nonprofit organization in other countries. We had UNRRA and we had this and that organization legalized by Congress peddling our money all over the world. In general, the funds were wasted and misapplied. Whether it was legalized or not, we now know that some one, Treasury, State or War Department, authorized the Russians and the Italians to print invasion money, which apparently we now must redeem, to the amount of some $400,000,000.

The argument now made is this, that it is about time that the United States of America quit authorizing any one, Secretary of State or any one else, to give away the money which we raise through taxation. It is time now that we end that. A former President of the United States suggested the other day, as he has at various times in the past, and as Members of this House for the last 3 or 4 years repeatedly asked, that we take an inventory and learn what, if anything, we have left; how much we can afford to give away. The Members in the other body, the great international statesmen just recently fell in with that idea and said that it might be a good thing before we gave away or pledged ourselves further to ascertain whether we had anything to give away. It is self-evident that we do not have the money; that every dollar that is going to be appropriated under this legislation will have to be borrowed, and so why should we now authorize the Secretary of State to give away as much as $34,000,000 that this bill will ultimately call for to individuals and public or private nonprofit organizations in other countries. Let him do it? I cannot understand it, and I hope that someone will enlighten me and relieve my ignorance, and that the committee will adopt this amendment.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, in the first part of his remarks the gentleman from Michigan indicated that he was speaking for the majority of the members of the Republican Party and that most of the members of the Republican Party had voted as he had on the various measures and amendments up to now. I do not know whether the Republican Members of the House are following the foreign policy proposals of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], whether they are following the recommendations of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, or whether they are following the impulses of their own convictions. Each of you has to decide that for yourself on the measures which come before us.

I think, however, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] has drawn the issue pretty clearly. I think he has dramatized the division which exists among Republicans and Democrats alike on matters of this kind. I want it understood, at least for myself, that I do not propose to follow any foreign policy pattern which isolates America from the peace.

I think there are some things about so-called isolationism which might be justified at times, when you attempt to isolate a country from war, but when you attempt to isolate a country from peace, when you attempt to break down the peace machinery of America, when you tell the State Department, "We will deny you the tools that you tell us you need to build the temple of peace," I want no mistake in the record about where I stand. I do not stand for that kind of isolationism, and I do not believe the Republican Party does either.

May I point out about the particular amendment in question that it is just one little isolationistic clause which would say that you cannot aid American institutions such as the great American university at Beirut in Syria, which our former Minister to Syria, Mr. George Wadsworth, tells us has done more to help maintain friendly relations with the Arab people and maintain American prestige in the Middle East than any other one thing. It would say you cannot aid Roberts College at Istanbul, Turkey, a country in which we are spending $250,000,000 of the American taxpayers' dollars. This amendment would say you cannot go in there and help the people of Turkey understand America by aiding Turkish students to learn the truth about us in this great American college.

Mr. Chairman, I think this is an unwise amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does that bar debate on other amendments which are on the desk?

The CHAIRMAN. On this section only.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: On page 13, at the end of line 4, insert the following: "*Provided, however,* That no grant of money, services, or materials shall be made under this subsection to any governmental institution or to individuals or public or private organizations in any country which has a socialistic or communistic form of government or which is under the domination of any government having a communistic government or which advocates or teaches communism."

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SEC. 702. In carrying on activities which further the purposes of this act, subject to the approval of such activities by the Secretary, the Department and the other Government agencies are authorized—

(1) to place orders and make purchases and rentals of materials and equipment;

(2) to make contracts, including contracts with governmental agencies, foreign or domestic, including subdivisions thereof, and intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member, and, with respect to contracts entered into in foreign countries, without regard to section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22);

(3) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens or subjects of other countries, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended;

(4) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended, to provide for planned travel itineraries within the United States by groups of citizens or subjects of other countries, to pay the expenses of such travel, and to detail, as escorts of such groups, officers and employees of the Government, whose expenses may be paid out of funds advanced or transferred by the Secretary for the general expenses of the itineraries;

(5) to make grants for, and to pay expenses incident to, training and study;

(6) to provide for, and pay the expenses of, attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with furthering the purposes of this act when provided for by the appropriation act; and

(7) to provide for, and pay the expenses of, the purchase of health and accident insurance for persons not employed by the United States Government while away from home under the authority of this act, or for Philippine trainees who receive training from a Government agency in the United States under authority of the Philippine Rehabilitation Act of 1946, as amended (Public Laws 370 and 597, 79th Cong.), and to defray the expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes the remains of such persons who may die.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 16, line 2, after the semicolon insert the word "and."

On page 16, line 6, strike out all after the word "appropriation", and all of lines 7 to 18, inclusive, and insert the word "act."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, a few days ago when this bill was under consideration I was shocked and humiliated and aggrieved to hear the genial gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS], whom we affectionately call TOBY, unbosom himself of these words:

Why, you ask most any school child in America where the largest trees are and he will say, as I heard it alleged on the floor of the House, that they are out in California. But the biggest trees in the world are not in California. We think so. Why? Because it is so easy for us all to become big headed, to think that everything we have is the biggest and best in the world.

When I recovered from the impact of those words I went scurrying to the Encyclopedia Britannica and found in vol-

ume 20, page 339, these comforting words:

The redwood tree, the Eequoia sempervirens, is the tallest of trees. Many specimens attain a height of over 300 feet, and one now standing near Dyerville, Humboldt County, is by careful measurement 364 feet. Maximum diameter of the redwood is about 18 feet, considerably less than the big tree, although exceeded by very few others. Mature trees vary in age from about 400 years to about 2,000. * * *

The big tree, the Sequoia gigantea, is the largest of all trees in bulk and commonly reputed to be the oldest living thing. Largest specimen is "General Sherman" in Sequoia National Park measuring 101½ feet in circumference at base, mean base diameter 32 feet, diameter 8 feet above ground 27 feet, diameter 100 feet above ground 18½ feet. Height above mean base 272 feet, diameter of largest branch (130 feet above ground) 6½ feet, total weight estimated at 2,150 tons of which the foliage alone constitutes 155 tons (Frye and White, 1938). A few specimens stand over 300 feet high but are less in total bulk than "General Sherman." Age, based on ring counts, is known to exceed 3,000 years in some instances.

So, Mr. Chairman, whether the school children of America are big-headed or not, according to how the genial gentleman from Oklahoma meant it, they are quite right in believing that the tallest of trees and the largest in bulk are still growing in California.

So we must in this instance credit to California the honor of offering the hospitality of its soil to the oldest, the tallest and the largest living things on the face of the earth, its Sequoia gigantea and Sequoia semperviren, monarchs of the forests, giants of antiquity that they are.

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEARHART. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MORRIS. The largest trees in the world, according to authentic information that I have, are in the Belgian Congo. I just wonder if this article might not have been written by Paul Bunyan.

Mr. GEARHART. So far as I know Paul Bunyan is not a contributor to the Encyclopedia Britannica. The gentleman will recall that it was on the 6th day of June that his objected-to remarks were uttered, so the gentleman from California has had ample opportunity to make a very, very careful check of the authorities, not only of the Encyclopedia Britannica, but with the Forestry Service and the Architect of the Capitol, and they agree and report to him that without question the tallest and biggest trees, the oldest living things on the face of the earth, still grow in California. I merely rise to make announcement of the immutable facts of the forest. With the modesty of a true Californian, I submit them to my good friend, the gentleman of the great State of Oklahoma. The proofs are before you.

Mr. MORRIS. I think I can prove to the contrary.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] has expired.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, some time ago when I read this letter before the House, we were in such a furor that I doubt very much that many Members got the contents of it, and I am going to read it again. I think after I read it you may wake up to the fact that we do need this bill.

This is a letter written to me, incidentally, by the president of a small manufacturing company in my district who had recently visited the continent of Europe and had gone particularly into Germany.

He writes:

I find the Communist Party active and distributing their literature and posters without regard for expense. The people of Germany and Europe in general are pitifully unacquainted with the other side of the story. Although I am heartily in favor of economy, I deplore the possible cancellation of funds for the Voice of America, and any other similar agencies that are tending to neutralize Communist propaganda. The funds required for this purpose are moderate compared with what is being spent in larger quantities for less essential purposes.

That was signed by a reputable manufacturer in my district, who knows what he is talking about, and certainly cannot be inferred to be a Communist.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I am sorry; my time is limited.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. What does the gentleman manufacture? Radios?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Well, now, since you are on that subject of radios, I am going to take a minute and say that apparently some of the opposition to this measure may be coming from a lack of conviction on the part of some of the membership of this House as to the effectiveness of the radio in telling the truth. I am not talking about propaganda. I am not talking about advertising. I am talking about the ability of the radio to disseminate the truth. I think it is high time that the people of Europe are given the truth. The Voice of America has been accused of being subversive; that is, the activities of the "Voice of America" have been called subversive, and some of the individuals connected with the program are accused of being subversive.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I cannot yield. My time is limited.

The truth is that what this House should do at this time in considering this bill is to write into this legislation enough assurance against the activities of any subversive people so as to guarantee the Voice of America to be the voice of America; and I see no reason why we cannot do it. That is one reason I am for this bill.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. Why do not we appropriate money to secure radios to distribute over in those countries so they can listen to the program when it does go through?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. This is a step in the right direction. You can bring radios in too.

Mr. GAVIN. They have not got any radios.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. That is something we can consider a little later. I do feel, however, that it is timely to give consideration to this because we cannot afford according to the letter of this gentleman to go very much further allowing these lies, innuendoes, and adverse propaganda to be going into the various countries of Europe where we have attempted to do everything we could for them.

Mr. CORBETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I yield.

Mr. CORBETT. I wonder if the gentleman thinks it possible that some of the Members do not believe radio is here to stay?

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. The gentleman thinks as I do, that probably there is a feeling on the part of some of the Members that radio is not effective; but let me give you an example. Many Members of the House have had to counteract adverse and vicious propaganda back home while they were down here on the job, while they were attending to their official duties and pursuing the job which the people elected them to fulfill. Many Members have been actually defeated back home because they were unable to get back home to defend themselves against these vicious lies and innuendoes that subversive individuals back home have spread about them.

The point is that the radio in many cases has enabled them to carry the truth of their convictions back home and to tell the people correctly of their position. I say the same thing can be done with the United States.

Let us tell the other countries the truth by developing the Voice of America, so that it is loud enough and strong enough to be heard all over the world.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we cannot arrive at a limitation of debate. I see seven Members on their feet.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, while the House has been discussing that example of sheer madness, the Voice of America, our State Department has been engaged in a wholesale propaganda campaign here at home to sell this piece of sheer madness to the American people. Commentators, newspapers, all kinds of opinion-forming groups in American life have been peddled this idea of wasting $30,000,000 on hot air.

At the same time that this piece of sheer madness has been peddled around the country we find that the State Department has delivered itself of approximately a dozen major foreign-policy speeches which conservatively estimated that we will spend anywhere from six to eight billion dollars a year for the next 4 or 5 years to reconstruct the economy of Europe.

Numerous suggestions have been made that Mr. Truman will call the Congress back into session in September and lay before us a six or eight billion dollar program to execute the Truman and Marshall doctrines in Europe.

Perhaps the House should begin to examine the way in which the State Department spends money on publicity and propaganda within the United States. In my opinion the State Department is engaged in a wholesale propaganda campaign right here in America using the taxpayers' money to pressure the Congress into voting not thirty million but $30,000,000,000 for the reconstruction of Europe.

Somehow or other the State Department does not seem to think that the American taxpayer wants to spend this money else why would the State Department be engaged in this propaganda campaign here at home?

The whole publicity and propaganda set-up of the State Department should be investigated. The Voice of America should, of course, be eliminated, and best of all, of course, would be the removal from office of the present administration in 1948. This insane policy of pouring out billions of dollars on objectives which are unlimited and the principal consideration of which is to rearm the world for another world war, this policy will only be defeated by the removal from office of the group of State Department bureaucrats to whom nothing is sacred except their own prestige and personal bureaucratic power.

Sheer madness is the only way that John Q. Citizen can describe the proposals which have been put before us. Sheer madness is the basis of our present foreign policy. To launch this Nation upon a world-wide system of entangling military alliances and unilateral economic grants will end only in the bankruptcy of our Nation. This House should say a firm and decisive "No" to the proposal for a phony Voice of America.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment which has been at the desk for a long time and I have been sitting here to get a few minutes to discuss it. Now I finally wind up with 4 minutes on this important amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: Page 15, strike out all of subparagraphs 3 and 4 and on page 16, strike out subparagraph 6.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Would the gentleman be willing to divide his amendment into two parts, one having to do with subparagraph 3 and the other having to do with 4 and 6. The committee is willing to accept 4 and 6, but 3 has been in the law and regulations since the beginning of the program, and we feel we must oppose that. Is the gentleman willing to divide his amendment?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to divide the amendment in view of the statement just made by the distinguished gentleman, a member of the committee. Do I understand that the committee is willing to accept the amendment as divided so as to strike out paragraphs 4 and 6 and allow another amendment to be submitted separately to strike out paragraph 3? If so, I will be glad to do that, and I ask unanimous consent to so modify the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman's amendment will be modified accordingly.

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEEFE. Will that require then the submission of a new amendment in order to accomplish the purpose of striking out subparagraph 3?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that will require a new amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. I shall try to do so as soon as I can get time to write it out.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I would like to inquire if the committee will not accept the amendment as amended. I understand they will accept it, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the modified amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE as modified: On page 15, strike out all of subparagraph 4; and on page 16, strike out all of subparagraph 6.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, we will accept the amendment in that form.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KEEFE. Now, Mr. Chairman, I would now like to offer an amendment to strike out the provisions of subparagraph 3.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: On page 15, strike out all of subparagraph 3.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I had an amendment on the desk to strike that paragraph.

Mr. KEEFE. I will withdraw the amendment then, Mr. Chairman, and ask unanimous consent so to do.

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; if it is the same one, the gentleman can offer it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. HOFFMAN. If the gentleman from Wisconsin moves to strike subparagraph 3, that is all right with me.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEEFE. May I inquire of the Chair just what the status is at the present time? I did offer an amendment to strike subparagraph 3.

The CHAIRMAN. That amendment is now pending.

Mr. KEEFE. Am I recognized then for that purpose?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized within the 4 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment. I do not have any time. I only have about 30 seconds under that situation. I will not have any time to discuss it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: Page 15, strike out all of subsection 3.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I hoped the gentleman from Wisconsin would offer this amendment because I thought the committee might accept it in order to avoid opposition. Though I suspect that in the end we will find the original provisions back in the bill.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I will make a correction right now myself. I want to state that the gentleman from South Dakota inadvertently—get that word—misstated my position a while ago when he stated that I was speaking for the Republican Party. I never, never in my life tried to speak for anyone except the Representative from the Fourth Michigan District. Now get that thoroughly in mind. The only thing I was calling attention to when I said this was not a Republican measure was when the motion was made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON], to strike the enacting clause, 78 Republicans went down the aisle past the tellers to do that very thing, and 53, and only 53, were in favor of keeping this bill alive. That was the point I was trying to make. Seventy-eight voted to kill the bill. It is alive and here on the floor because a minority of the Republicans aided by an almost solid Democratic bloc keeps life in it.

As to this amendment, the amendment is that we strike out subparagraph 3. My amendment was that we change the $10 to $5. I just thought that $5 a day was enough. I can see no reason why we should pay these men more than we pay the returned veterans who are in this country or elsewhere. I cannot understand it. Rear Admiral Zacharias, who testified before a House committee yesterday and today, was asked about this Voice of America program. He said, as many of us believe, that if you keep the machinery and get rid of those who

are operating and feeding it, there would be some good accomplished.

Every Member of this House who is advised of the situation knows that in the State Department there have been over the years not one but many Communists, and we have every reason to believe that some of them are there yet. Now, why should we let the State Department peddle this Voice of America through people who believe as these people do believe? People who do not believe in America. If the committee wants to keep the machinery alive, all well and good, but then get some competent engineers, some competent people to write and speak the output, so that really and truly it will be the Voice of America which today it is not. They should not only quit sending across those pictures of the fat woman, a disgrace to all of us, but they should quit sending out the false information and the doctrine in which no American believes.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JUDD. Are these amendments to be voted on as they are offered or at the end of the allotted time?

The CHAIRMAN. As they are offered.

Mr. JUDD. Then I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman claim the time of the committee?

Mr. JUDD. Yes.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment because I think the gentleman who offered it believes the authorization in subparagraph 3 is something new or makes more liberal grants than heretofore. As a matter of fact, it has been in the appropriation acts and the regulations issued under them for several years. You can find on page A3169 of yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the portion of the 1947 State Department Appropriation Act, which specifically authorizes for this year such a grant for travel expenses in lieu of subsistence. I have here the Federal Register for August 23, 1944, containing the travel regulations which Cordell Hull established then and under which the program still operates.

It divides those who come here or go abroad into two groups. One is the leaders, who are defined as "professors and instructors, persons of influence, and persons of outstanding accomplishment or possessing special qualifications in a professional, technical, cultural, or specialized field." The other group is the students, internes, trainees.

Under "Grants to foreign leaders" the regulations state:

> Per diem of $10 in lieu of subsistence and all incidental expenses including gratituitous fees, taxi fares, head tax, visa fees, telegraph and telephone charges, etc., while traveling to and from the United States except for the period spent on seagoing vessels.

When it is reduced to $5 as a later paragraph stipulates:

> *Provided*, That when a traveler is furnished meals and/or lodging without charge by a United States department or agency, one-fifth of the authorized per diem shall be deducted for each meal or night's lodging.

Under "Grants to foreign students," it is provided that students traveling by land or by air get $7 a day in lieu of subsistence and when by sea $3.50 a day.

Later in the regulations is a section headed, "Maxima not controlling" under which it is made clear that the $10 figure is the maximum that can be paid. Smaller per diem where indicated can be specified in the contract or the grant to a student or a professor at the time his appointment is made.

It seems to me the committee would not consider it proper to bring here a distinguished scientist or a professor or the president of a university, some great scholar or inventor or cultural or religious leader, from this or that country, and pay for his ticket, but not make suitable provision for him to get a place to sleep or food to eat en route. The per diem applies only when he is traveling. The average total cost for a foreign student living in this country is $1,800 a year. The average total amount furnished by the State Department is less than $700 a year per student, less than half the average amount paid to a GI student per year.

We have always provided this travel per diem heretofore. It has not been abused. I do not believe we ought to strike it out now.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, the further this debate goes the more confused I become. My good friend from California talked on trees, California's great trees. I think it would be more profitable for me if I took the short time allotted to me to discuss Pennsylvania grade crude oil, one of the finest lubricating oils in the world. An oil that is known the world over and ever since oil was discovered in my State—the great State of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania grade crude oil is recognized as the outstanding lubricant of the Nation.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. I yield.

Mr. GEARHART. Do I understand from the gentleman's remarks that he would like to have this bill in the grease?

Mr. GAVIN. Not exactly that, but I might say to the gentleman from California who gave such a splendid talk on California trees that in the future he use Pennsylvania grade crude oil in his car when traveling through the California forests.

Mr. GEARHART. That I will.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the voice of Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. GAVIN. My time is limited; however, I cannot help but yield to my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania, one of the outstanding Members of the Pennsylvania delegation, a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, a man who commands the respect and admiration of the Congress for his fine work, and I might add, a man who has won for himself the hearty commendations of the membership on both sides of the aisle. I am glad to yield to my good friend and colleague.

Mr. GRAHAM. I thank the gentleman. I wish the gentleman would make that speech in my district some time. Will the gentleman please call attention to the fact that the only standing tract of virgin timber left in the United States east of the Mississippi River is in our own State of Pennsylvania in Cook Forest?

Mr. GAVIN. Yes, and it is a gorgeous tract of timber, 8,700 acres of virgin pine that we have preserved to show future generations of Americans the beauties of the Pennsylvania woods.

Now, Mr. Chairman, to get back to this bill. I might say I have a great respect and admiration for all the members of the committee.

The bill as it now stands is a hodgepodge of confusing, conflicting pronouncements so muddied up by amendments that no one can tell exactly what it contains.

It is evident that the committee has been quite willing to accept any and all amendments offered, in the hope, I presume, of getting votes, merely to pass a bill, any kind of a bill.

This proposed legislation has been poorly presented; the evidence submitted is but little more than vague promises of what will or will not be done. The committee has not presented a case based on facts that we, as representatives of 140,000,000 people, can intelligently cast our vote for to create a vehicle to sell America to the world at a terrific cost to the American taxpayer, when in reality we have oversold ourselves already.

I have no confidence in this branch of the State Department which has been handling this matter. I have no faith in the integrity or ability of these individuals to do the kind of a job that should be done.

They say that Secretary of State Marshall will clean house. Well, he should have cleaned house before he came to Congress for a blank check to permit this blundering outfit to continue. We have heard repeatedly about cleaning house; but once the legislation is on the books the old gang takes over and carries on in any way they see fit.

How is Secretary Marshall going to look after this outfit? He will have plenty to do looking after Uncle Sam's affairs for the next 2 or 3 years without looking after the Voice.

I am tired of listening to a lot of glittering generalities. I want sound facts.

Let me ask you this; if you were the president of a corporation accountable to your stockholders and you listened as we have for 3 days to testimony and you were asked to approve the spending of ten, twenty, or thirty million dollars of your company's money for such a program as has been proposed, what would you do? Why, you would not give them a thin dime.

Well, you are directors in a great corporation, elected to look after the taxpayers' dollars and if you can reconcile

yourself to approving this program to carry on with an element who have been tossing the American taxpayers' money down a rat hole, I cannot. This bill should be recommitted.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I hope the members of the committee will not be confused about who will come to the United States to study, should this bill be passed. There have been a great many amendments adopted. In fact, the amendment that I was going to offer was offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and the committee accepted it. I think it helps the bill, but even with these amendments there are many things in this bill that are not satisfactory.

I would call your attention to the fact that the State Department reported to me the first of the week that there were 16,956 students from many foreign countries now studying in the United States. Of this number, 60 are from Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria, which is now behind the iron curtain. The number of students, mostly GI's, from the United States studying in foreign countries is 3,163. They are studying in a great many universities.

I also call your attention to the fact that without this bill these students are here. Without this bill they are going to continue to be here. Every university in the country has exchange scholarships with universities in other countries, which will continue to go on.

It must be quite evident to the members of the committee that the State Department, in bringing this bill through the committee, is trying to build up a large bureau or agency in the State Department, and making it a permanent bureau. The bill goes far beyond the original intent of the will of Congress and does not reflect the publicity which goes out on this legislation.

When Secretary Marshall was before the Senate committee he said we must have some means of broadcasting to other countries. With that I agree. I agree with the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL] when he said we should sell America to the rest of the world. I want to do that, but I contend, and I feel sure you will agree, that this bill goes far beyond that purpose.

I hope at the proper time, unless it is offered by someone on the minority side, to offer a motion to recommit, to make this bill just a broadcasting bill.

The other body has reported out a bill that is just a broadcasting bill and I think we ought to conform to that language and the original intent of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MATHEWS: Add a new subsection to section 702, as follows:

"Due to the crowded conditions in the institutions of learning of this country, which are interfering with the opportunities of veterans and others to obtain their educations, and to presently prevent the diversion of further Federal funds from use for the education of our own veterans, as now provided by law, subsections (3) and (5) of this section shall not become effective until 1 year after the effective date of the remaining provisoins of this act."

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is perfectly clear. It is to defer the effectiveness of subsections (3) and (5) of this particular section for 1 year, for the reasons stated in the amendment itself.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] having failed, the per diem allowance still remains at $10 per day, or $300 a month, which is five times the rate paid to our own veterans in the institutions of learning, which are now overcrowded. This bill, of course, will overcrowd them more by bringing in foreign students and foreign teachers.

During the colloquy with the gentleman from Minnesota, Dr. JUDD, the other day, as brought out here today, there is already authorization apparently for the State Department to conduct this Latin-American program. It will not affect that at all. In fact, I would like to see them concentrate on Latin America for the next year, under previous authority granted. Not only that, but the colleges themselves can exchange students and can exchange professors without the necessity of this act. There will be nothing whatsoever to interfere with the purposes of this act, except that during this period when we are told that we cannot grant even certain necessary funds for disabled veterans during this year because of economy, we should spend $10 a day or $300 a month to bring foreign students here, to crowd our own students out of the universities.

I spoke on this matter the other day. I think this is a very reasonable amendment and ought to be accepted, because I do not think this Government should be spending that money at a time when we are only spending a little bit for our own veterans to get their education, when the other objectives can be accomplished. At the end of the year we will know better where we stand and what world conditions are.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MATHEWS. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. And the program for the exchange of teachers and students will go on whether this bill is passed or not?

Mr. MATHEWS. That is exactly right.

Mr. DONDERO. Through our own colleges and universities?

Mr. MATHEWS. Yes, sir. And our program with Latin America will still go on under Government expense.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MATHEWS. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Nobody comes in under this program except graduate students, who go to graduate schools, usually on a fellowship, or doing special work with a particular professor or research man.

They do not interfere with the GI's, most of whom, of course, are undergraduates. Even if you consider all of the foreign students under this program as undergraduates, they would constitute only one-twentieth of 1 percent of the total number in our colleges. If this program were to displace any GI's I would go along with the gentleman in opposition; but knowing what kind of students are coming under this legislation I do not see how they would interfere with or prevent the education of GI's.

Mr. MATHEWS. How can the gentleman know what students are coming? He does not have charge of the students.

Mr. JUDD. Because the committee has gone over the lists from the countries that come under the program. Most of the foreign students in this country do not come under the State Department. Only a handful come under this program.

Mr. MATHEWS. Does the committee hand-pick and check the students?

Mr. JUDD. No. They are selected by committees of scholars and Americans abroad and are placed and supervised in this country by the Institute of International Education—a private association of educators. I will have something to say about that later.

Mr. MATHEWS. I do not understand the gentleman's statements. How does he reconcile them?

Mr. JUDD. If I said the committee went over the individual students on the lists, I misspoke myself. What I meant to say was that we have gone over the list showing the number and kind of students—that is, scientific, agricultural, medical, and so forth—from each of the countries from which they are received; and I said further that most of the students are coming primarily for special graduate training, students who have passed competitive examinations and been selected for their special ability. Most of the foreign students in this country came on their own, have scholarships, or are able to support themselves from their own resources, but some of the ablest are not. This program is designed especially for that class.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Ninety-two Members are present, not a quorum.

The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 88]

Andresen, August H.	Chapman	Fellows
Auchincloss	Clark	Fogarty
Bennett, Mich.	Cole, N. Y.	Fuller
Bland	Combs	Gallagher
Boggs, La.	Coudert	Gifford
Bonner	Davis, Tenn.	Goff
Brophy	Deane	Gossett
Buckley	Delaney	Granger
Buffett	Dingell	Hagen
Bulwinkle	Dolliver	Hartley
Burleson	Domengeaux	Hébert
Carroll	Drewry	Hedrick
Celler	Elliott	Heffernan
	Feighan	Hill

Hope	Mansfield, Tex.	Stratton
Jenkins, Pa.	Pace	Thomas, N. J.
Jones, Wash.	Patman	Thomas, Tex.
Kefauver	Phillips, Calif.	Thomason
Kelley	Powell	Van Zandt
Keogh	Rayfiel	Vinson
Kerr	Rich	Vorys
Kirwan	Robsion	West
Klein	St. George	Wilson, Tex.
Knutson	Scott,	Winstead
Lesinski	Hugh D., Jr.	Wood
Lusk	Seely-Brown	Worley
Lynch	Sheppard	Youngblood
McGarvey	Simpson, Ill.	Zimmerman
McMillan, S. C.	Smith, Ohio	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JENKINS of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having under consideration the bill H. R. 3342, and finding itself without a quorum, he directed the roll to be called, when 343 Members responded to their names, disclosing that a quorum was present; and he handed in the names of the absentees for printing in the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its session.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MATHEWS].

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported.

There being no objection, the Clerk again read the amendment offered by Mr. MATHEWS.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MATHEWS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MATHEWS) there were—ayes 40, noes 89.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, the remarks I am about to make were intended to apply to subparagraph 4, but since that paragraph has been eliminated, I conclude they are quite germane to subparagraph 3.

The real purpose of my comments is to support the gentleman from California [Mr. GEARHART] in setting forth the merits of the State of California, as one of the chief stops in this series of travels which I understand is being contemplated for the various scientists of foreign lands.

I would invite your attention to this full page of beautiful pictures. Just see those magnificent beaches at Long Beach, Calif.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. JENNINGS. The Committee, in the shadow of the great trees of California, is out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will be in order.

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Chairman, these beaches are as broad as the purposes of this bill. As you look along them you can no more see their end than you can see the end of the ramifications of this legislation. And now look at this lower picture. You see a crowded beach. With our usual Californian modesty, we note that we expect only a million people there on the next Fourth of July; but, Mr. Chairman, we can squeeze that million up a little and work in a few thousand of the best of these professors and students, especially so if the Government pays their expenses.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy that on this occasion I have been able to get ahead of Florida, and I hope that the chambers of commerce of the Golden State will take due notice of this most worthy accomplishment.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from the great State of California yield?

Mr. BRADLEY. Gladly to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEARHART. My heart palpitated with happiness and gratitude when I heard the gentleman speak so eloquently of our beaches, the glory of our great State. Tomorrow I shall introduce a resolution to move those beaches up to my trees in Kings Canyon National Park, so that it may become possible for the thousands upon thousands of our visitors to sit in the shade as they gaze out over the mighty Pacific, contemplating its wonders, marveling at its greatness.

Mr. BRADLEY. May I remind the gentleman from California that my beaches are older than his trees. They are larger than his trees. I think if either were to be moved, his trees should be brought to our southern California beaches. There, they would prove to be a great added attraction—not that any such is really needed, but, nevertheless, additional attractions are always welcome.

Mr. GEARHART. The gentleman's comment is well made. I bow my head in recognition of the great age and the incomparable wonders of the great beaches of southern California. On second thought I think I will leave my trees where they are. What do you say, you keep your beaches and I will keep my trees.

Mr. BRADLEY. It is a deal. I thank the gentleman from the Ninth District of California for his valued contribution to this exposition of the merits of our beloved State.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

All time on this section has expired.

The Clerk will read the committee amendment.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MASON moves that the Committee do now rise.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MASON) there were—ayes 44, noes 115.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the committee amendment on page 16.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: page 16, line 19:

"MAXIMUM USE OF EXISTING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND FACILITIES

"SEC. 703. In carrying on activities under this act which requires the utilization of Government property and facilities, maximum use shall be made of existing Government property and facilities."

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as time is being utilized today in the creation of a State admiration society, and having heard the excellent remarks of the gentlemen from California and Pennsylvania, I, coming from the great State of Illinois, might as well join the parade by reminding you that Illinois has in it the city of Chicago, the flower of the universe.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman is not speaking in order.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the point of order and I want to be heard on it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry. Can we not be heard in support of or in opposition to the point of order? The gentleman wants to talk about Chicago?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will proceed in order.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, my statement is in order, because I am rising in defense of Illinois. When this matter first came to the floor 2 weeks ago I was not on the floor. I came on the floor the following Tuesday afternoon. I had in the meantime read the report, the bill and the hearings, and after listening to the debate I made a statement with reference to this bill. The following Sunday there appeared certain statements in the newspaper directly charging me and other Members from Illinois with being isolationists. That same afternoon I heard my name again mentioned. It was stated that I and the other isolationist Members of Illinois were holding up consideration of the bill. The following morning I saw an article in the paper, the Washington Post, again stating that the Members from Illinois were holding up this bill, engaged in a concerted plot to resist it, at least, that that was the theory of the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. That was stated right in the article. I want the members of that committee to answer what I have asked them many times before: Is the word "isolationist" the antonym of the word interventionist? They would have to answer that it is. That being so, if I am going to be charged with either being an interventionist or isolationist, I shall choose the latter every day of the week. They can intervene all they want in the affairs of other nations. That is what is being done by this bill. But they should not attempt to cast odium upon those who honestly oppose it.

Mr. Chairman, as I have said before, if we are going to spend the money of America in other places, let us watch

carefully as to what we are doing with it in this Nation . We have bills pending providing aid to education and for other needed support in our own country and the very people who are asking for that aid are those who would be willing to send our money over to other nations, money that should stay here. The portion of the bill just read says: "In carrying on activities under this act which require the utilization of Government property and facilities, maximum use shall be made of existing Government property and facilities."

I say to the committee that it had better check into what is being done with the property and facilities of this Nation in foreign countries right now. There are certain men who are assistants to the assistant to the assistant of the Secretary of State who by one stroke of the pen are depriving people of the things that they should have over there and by the same stroke of the pen they are spending hundreds of millions of dollars of our money without our having one thing to say about it. I can give you absolute proof of that fact. Instead of charging the Members from Illinois, who are trying to do their best here, with isolationism, they ought to look into these other things. When I first came here in the consideration of this bill I had not spoken with one Member of the Illinois delegation nor any other Member concerning this matter. I addressed the committee from my own knowledge of the bill and what is contained in it and what I heard in the debate. When the committee charges us with being isolationists, and charge us with being opposed to this, and in view of the fact that the newspapers state that the basis for the remarks came from the committee, I think the members of that committee should respond.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OWENS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I know the gentleman comes from Chicago, one of the great metropolises of all the world, one of the leading cities of the world. I know that if the people of Chicago heard him today they would be proud of the stand he is taking.

Mr. OWENS. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GWINN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWINN of New York. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. GWINN of New York. Mr. Chairman, I voted to strike out the enacting clause. I voted for all the amendments on this bill with some realization that if we take seriously that we are in an atomic age, and that the next war will be fought with atomic power, most of what we have been doing to prepare ourselves for defense is probably wasted. Most of the ten to eleven billion bollars that we have appropriated for the usual armaments along traditional lines we feel in our hearts even now probably to be useless.

It is likely that we have not accepted seriously the atomic age and the atomic power. If we do accept it, then our only defense is the defense of ideas, and that is all. We have got to send, somehow or other, ideas to the people who may attack us; ideas that are better than warfare. Those ideas have to do with how to raise food in the countries where the people are striving. We cannot go on appropriating funds to feed them only to find that when we stop feeding them, their anger rises against us. They must take care of themselves.

We have, therefore, it seems to me, come to the place where the dissemination of ideas is about our only resort. If that is true, then the spending of $10,000,000 or $20,000,000 or $35,000,000 is not a crippling undertaking compared to the reliance that we have on billions of dollars, probably, for useless defense. I made up my mind as a result of this debate that we must face it. We have a board now of our own citizens, a bipartisan board, to set forth the ideas that freedom does work at home; that it is the source of food, of houses, and of health, and also must be the source abroad, if they will only take it. If they do accept they will be content at home; they will not drop bombs on us for our food and houses. They will destroy their own dictators and be at peace. If they keep the ideas they now have and the dictators they have, they will ride the bombs that we discovered and drop them upon us. That is the issue.

We had better go to work on ideas of freedom to show that the freedom that works here will work abroad.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I had not intended to participate in the debate on this bill. I sat through the four sessions during which we considered the bill and its various amendments, but in view of the turn that the debate has taken I do want to take these few minutes to place in the RECORD my conclusions as to this bill. I am going to vote for the bill when it comes to final passage.

Whenever a responsible Member of this House states that every official charged with our national defense and our national security and the future peace of this Nation tells us that they want certain legislation passed, I will waive any doubt I might have in my mind as to certain provisions of the bill and vote for the bill.

This I do know, that the more the people of the world understand our Government and our people, and the more we understand the other peoples of the world, the better are the chances for peace. As I understand it, that is the purpose of this bill. I have confidence enough in Secretary Marshall to believe that the bill will be administered in such a way that that program will be carried out. Many Members of the House are not pleased with the way the program has been carried out in the past and neither am I, but I believe that, as the majority leader said at the time we considered the labor bill, this is but the first step in the legislative process. By the time the bill is ready to go to the President for his signature, it will be an improved bill. If it contributes one iota to increasing our chance for world peace, then I want to be recorded as favoring the legislation.

(Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE VIII—FUNDS PROVIDED BY OTHER SOURCES.

REIMBURSEMENT

SEC. 801. The Secretary is authorized, when he finds it in the public interest, to request and accept reimbursement from any cooperating governmental or private source in a foreign country, or from State or local governmental institutions or private sources in the United States, for all or part of the expenses of any portion of the program undertaken hereunder. The amounts so received shall be credited to the then current and applicable appropriation available to the Secretary for carrying out the purposes of this act and shall be available for the purposes of such appropriation.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 17, line 4, strike out "is authorized" and insert "shall."

Line 5, strike out "to."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: On page 17, in line 10, after "be", strike out the balance of the line and all of lines 11, 12, and 13, and insert the following: "covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, the only purpose of this amendment is to prevent the possibility of another revolving fund. The amendment would simply require that any reimbursements received as a result of this program shall be covered as miscellaneous receipts into the Treasury of the United States, thus preventing the re-use of these funds out of a revolving fund, and will require appropriations to be made by the Congress before such funds can be re-used.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman's point fully. It was brought up during the hearings. When we raised the question, we were assured that this language would take care of it. I respect the gentleman's judgment, however. He is rapidly developing a merited reputation as one of the most effective watchdogs of the Treasury. We want this legislation to do what he says his amendment provides and we are happy to accept his amendment in this connection. It is an additional safeguard

which is meritorious and it makes doubly certain that the intent of the committee and of Congress will be completely and carefully carried out. I ask that the amendment be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I fear that we learn very little from the lessons of history. We seem to have lost sight of that great lesson following the First World War when we, having successfully completed our military mission, merely sat down and let the cumulative forces that lead to war pile up until we finally were thrust into another conflict of armed might—the greatest war of history. That, it seems to me, should have taught us that we must work constructively toward peace, just as in time of war we must exert our every fiber to the task of attaining ultimate victory.

Peace in this world cannot come to us by chance. As we look about us we can readily see that the earth is encompassed by clouds of fear and doubt, of uncertainty, of misunderstandings between nations. These unsavory conditions are seeds of war and must eventually lead to armed conflict unless something is done to destroy them. These fears, doubts, and misunderstandings do not automatically dissolve themselves, but must of necessity be obliterated by a definite and deliberate action. No one of us can possibly know just what road will lead to universal and permanent peace, for that road has never been traveled, but I am willing and anxious to travel the road which I believe will offer the greatest possibilities in that direction.

The program outlined in this bill offers tremendous possibilities for the dispelling of doubts and misunderstandings in foreign countries about the United States and vice versa. An iron curtain about the United States would be far more disastrous than such a curtain about the Soviet Union, for I am convinced that we have in our democratic system the ultimate hope for the world. We must sell it to the world, by letting the world know how it operates.

I received a letter from the superintendent of the Greenville, S. C., city schools. This letter is a glowing tribute to the international teacher exchange plan in practical operation. The letter follows:

GREENVILLE CITY SCHOOLS,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
Greenville, S. C., June 11, 1947.

Hon. JOSEPH R. BRYSON,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN BRYSON: The purpose of this letter is to give you a little more information concerning the international teacher exchange plan in which the Greenville city schools have participated during the past year.

As I told you in the day letter forwarded yesterday, the British exchange teacher we have had this year was highly satisfactory. Because I am eager for you to know just how fortunate we considered ourselves in having her here, I am sending you a copy of a letter of recommendation prepared for her on May 29, a duplicate of which was sent to the director of the exchange.

The detailed information which I have received from the exchange committee leads me to believe that the teacher we are expecting during the coming year will be equally satisfactory. You perhaps know that teachers who are accepted for the exchange must be outstanding instructors with good recommendations. A great deal of information comes to the school systems involved before the teacher ever arrives. I am sure that no school system would be required to accept any person who appeared undesirable.

There seems to be some fear on the part of a few Congressmen that some of the teachers who come to the United States may act as foreign agitators. This is, of course, a possibility. There also is the possibility that some of our teachers may do a litttle agitating for some of our institutions and our way of life which, in the opinion of some people, would be a good thing. I hope any teachers we send believe in this country enough to speak well of it. Since we always send as many teachers abroad as we accept, I have an idea that the influence of the foreigners here will be pretty well counteracted by our teachers abroad.

Frankly, I have very little patience with Congressmen who oppose the plan. In a world such as ours is today, we need to do everything we can to see that there is more association with the peoples of other countries, not less. If the teachers who come into our schools attempt to spread undesirable propaganda or to behave in any improper manner, I am sure that we could appeal to exchange officials and secure their removal. There certainly is no point in sabotaging a splendid plan because we may get or send abroad one or two undesirable teachers.

Thank you for all your services in the past.

Yours respectfully,

W. F. LOGGINS,
Superintendent.

JUNE 11, 1947.

To Whom It May Concern:

It affords me real pleasure to have the opportunity to write a letter of recommendation for Miss Ethel Davis, British exchange teacher who has been in the Greenville city schools this year.

Miss Davis has been highly praised by her principal and fellow teachers for her ability as a teacher, for the fine relationship she has had with her pupils and coworkers, and for the ease with which she apparently has adjusted to all the differences which exist between the schools of Great Britain and the United States. Her principal naturally followed her work closely because he wanted to be helpful in every possible way, but he found that she required very little assistance. She is able, self-reliant, and has a good sense of humor.

Not only is Miss Davis an excellent teacher of elementary chool children; her general information is outstanding. She is highly intelligent and well-informed. During the year I have found myself constantly amazed at the amount of information she has concerning many matters and have sometimes wondered if our American teachers know as much as she does about our Nation and world affairs.

No letter would be complete without some mention of the contribution Miss Davis has made to Greenville and surrounding communities. She is a charming public speaker and has given generously of her time to speak before professional, cultural, civic, and church groups. All who have heard her are delighted with her personally and are impressed with the things she has to say.

A Greenville newspaper columnist devoted part of a recent day's writing to her, stating, in part:

"If a survey were made, it probably would show that Miss Davis has made more speeches during the last 9 months than any other person in Greenville. He fine sense of taste, her frankness and tolerance have made her a favorite in our city and young and old alike regret to see her return to her native England in the early future. Whatever person in England made such a wise choice as the selection of Miss Davis as an exchange teacher is due a vote of thanks from every one of the 107,000 persons of greater Greenville."

I think he has voiced the sentiments of all of us. Miss Daivs has sold the teacher exchange plan to the people here.

I am delighted to recommend her unreservedly for any position she feels she is equipped to fill.

Yours truly,

W. F. LOGGINS,
Superintendent.

Mr. KEE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, during all the years of my service in Congress I have consistently refrained from indulging in the slightest criticism of my associates. It is not my intention to be critical now. Far be it from me to question the motives of any Member of this body or to voice objection to his free expression of his informed views on any subject. I do, however, question such views when and if they are apparently based upon misinformation or inspired by prejudice.

Until now I have listened in silence to the long and frequently bitter debate upon the pending measure. In many respects it has been a remarkable and disappointing exhibition. As an informative discussion it has had but little appeal. On the other hand it has forced upon me the conclusion that much of the opposition to the bill under consideration stems from a lack of understanding of the intent and purpose of the measure and lack of appreciation of the vital necessity of the action it authorizes.

In addition to this, throughout the debate there has frequently been evidenced a partisan political predjudice against our State Department and all its works. Day after day we have heard what might well be termed unreasoning criticism directed at the Department—criticism so undeserved as to indicate that, to the minds of the critics, anything commended by our State Department should at once be subject to condemnation.

I hold no brief for any department of our Government. In my opinion the men who head our departments are amply able to take care of themselves, and there is not one of them who, if given the privilege of the floor of this House, could not come here and answer his critics face to face with credit and honor to himself. Unfortunately he has not this privilege. An attack made upon him here can be answered only by

silence, while his critic preens himself upon the courage of his performance.

Our Secretary of State and his assistants are today engaged in the performance of a task of unprecedented difficulty and importance. The difficulty of this task cannot be magnified—the results of a failure in performance cannot be measured. All of us know or should know that upon the success of these efforts depend the security of a distressed world. That success or failure may spell the difference between a continuation of democratic processes in government and the end, throughout the world, of all liberty and freedom. Success may mean peace—failure may mean war. Faced with this critical situation, who will say that the men of our Department of State should not be given the confidence and trust of the Nation they serve? Who will say that they should not be supplied with every instrumentality necessary to the success of their undertaking.

One of the questions raised by the bill now under consideration is whether or not there is need for continuation of the broadcasting program provided for in the measure. During the debate we have been told over and over again, and truthfully, that the Soviet Union has for many months been broadcasting a program designed to injure the United States of America and bring upon our country the hatred and contempt of the peoples of other nations. We are told that day after day and month after month the official broadcasting stations of the Russian Government have been, and are now, beaming to all countries in Europe and to other nations of the world, in the language of the peoples sought to be influenced, a mass of untruths, distorted information, garbled news, and false propaganda against our people and our Government. Day after day and night after night this insidious propaganda is being hammered into listeners in scores of countries over the globe.

Until the Voice of America came on the air not a word of denial or correction of the Russians statements was heard. Not a single truth about America was uttered. Not a single voice was raised in our defense. Who is it who cannot foresee the results if we now become and remain silent? Our need for the Voice of America is great. It must not be silenced.

Now is the time when our great democratic Nation must be presented to the world in its true light, and not in the distorted image created by the Russian Communists. We know that the Russian objective is to undermine the Government of the United States and destroy all confidence of the world in our democratic form of government. They know that a lie, however incredible, if constantly repeated and unchallenged, will ultimately be accepted as the truth. This was the Hitler philosophy once; it is the Russian policy now, and to carry it on the Soviet Government is spending on its broadcasting program more money than all other governments combined are spending for the same purpose. If the opponents of the pending bill have their way and defeat this measure, the field will be open for Russia to work her will with the peoples of the world.

The United States of America saved Russia from destruction. During World War II our ships, loaded with desperately needed materials of war, crowded the sea lanes leading to her shores. We drew upon our resources to arm, clothe, shelter, and feed her armies. We fed and clothed her noncombatant population. We gave without stint in order that she might have the strength to drive from her soil the invading armies of Hitler. Russia was made strong through the will and generosity of a free and democratic nation. Today, awakened to her power and strength, her Government is spending something like $100,000,000 a year to tell the world that the United States of America is imperialistic, grasping, and domineering; that it threatens the security and freedom of all peoples and is endangering the peace of the world.

We cannot afford to let a campaign like that go on unrebuked and unchallenged. We cannot afford to keep silent. Our voices must be heard. The people of all countries must be told the truth. The prestige of our Nation is at stake and the interests of the American people demand the passage of the pending measure.

The bill under consideration provides a further answer to the problem we are facing. This is found in its provision for the exchange of students, skills, and information. It calls on the nations of the world for open doors, for a friendly exchange of the knowledge necessary to human progress. It will permit the youth of our country to visit other lands, to see their cities and towns, to enter their schools, to visit their homes, to mingle with their people, to learn to understand and to speak their language, to observe their habits and customs, to meet them face to face and to know them for what they are.

This bill, if passed, will bring the youth of other nations to America for the same purpose and grant to them the same privileges. Those who come here will visit our educational institutions, our museums, our libraries, our galleries of art. They will study in our colleges and universities. They will, as do those we send abroad, visit with us in our American homes and note our way of life. They will see democracy in action and learn at first hand the true meaning of freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

And, then, those who come here and those we send there will return to their respective homes carrying with them a new concept and understanding of each country and people they have visited. This new concept will be put into words—into friendly words—to enlighten those at home; and in every community from which a visitor was sent, there will grow and flourish a new respect of one people for another—a friendly respect born of knowledge and understanding.

Now, more than at any time in its history, is it necessary for the United States to cultivate and win the friendship and cooperation of other nations. Russia's propaganda campaign against us has already been effective in many countries. If her broadcasted untruths became fixed in the minds for which they are intended, they will never be uprooted. They will grow, flourish, and expand into a deep distrust and hatred. Our world leadership will pass to another nation headed by an individual whose will is law and whose power is fear. If that time should come, we will again face the alternative of a loss of liberty and freedom or a war to preserve our most precious heritage—and this time we will face that crisis alone.

It is my earnest hope that this House will pass the measure now under consideration. Its passage will mean that the Voice of America will not be silenced and that a student-exchange program will be established. Both programs are needed instrumentalities for world-wide and a lasting peace.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, much has been said during the last hour or two about our veterans. Certainly, I yield to no man in this Chamber or in the country in my appreciation of the conduct of the veterans during the last war as well as during World War I. That being the case, and since that appreciation is unanimous on our part, it occurs to me that now is probably an appropriate time to ascertain who is for and who is against this bill.

First, the subcommittee which is in charge of it here held very extensive hearings and indulged in a unanimously favorable report to the full committee. Then, the full committee after mature consideration after the subcommittee had amended the bill very generously, and after a number of other amendments were made, unanimously reported the bill to the House.

On what did the members of the committee base their unanimous report? Who appeared for the bill? Among others, Secretary of State Marshall, Chief of Staff during the war; General Eisenhower, commander of the Allied Armies during the war, and present Chief of Staff; General Walter Bedell Smith, General Eisenhower's chief of staff during the war, and presently Ambassador to Russia who spoke not only with his war experience as a background but as an American diplomat now in one of the large foreign countries and who has heard this program, seen its activity, and observed the reaction.

Who else? The leadership of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Veterans of World War II.

That, my colleagues, I submit, includes practically all the veterans of the last war as well as of World War I. They unanimously, through their leaders, came to our committee and many of them spoke with experience, such as Marshall and Eisenhower. They not only unanimously approved this legislation but urged its enactment.

Who appeared against the bill? Despite the invitation which I personally heard extended by the chairman of the subcommittee, which was a very cordial invitation through the press, which was well represented, for anybody to appear in opposition, not one single person, my

colleagues, appeared in opposition to the bill.

Now, who are you going to follow in casting your vote when the roll is called?

Are you going to follow the leadership of our veterans, General Marshall, General Eisenhower, and General Smith, and the leaders of all veterans' organizations, or are you going to cast your vote against what these illustrious patriots are all very positively convinced is for the best interests of the country we love because of the fact that you heard some rumor that your uncle's grandpa's niece's cousin's stepdaughter said that this bill was not good? On what are you going to base your vote? In reaching your conclusion, remember that while these soldiers brought this war to a glorious and successful conclusion, remember that the psychological warfare is still on, and remember, too, that the money proposed to be contributed toward the success of this warfare is some $30,000,000, as against some $300,000,000,000 spent during the war and many more billions that would be necessary to win another war, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of precious lives. Certainly, my colleagues, does not statesmanship, does not love of country, does not respect for these gentlemen who know whereof they speak demand that you stop, look, and listen?

Mr. PHILLIPS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS of Tennessee. The gentleman stated that the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars were sponsoring this bill. At what national convention did they state by any resolution that they were sponsoring it?

Mr. JARMAN. The gentleman belongs to both organizations and he knows that between conventions their respective committees act for these bodies, and it was the executive committees which approved the resolution approving this bill, both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I just wanted to say that as far as I am personally concerned, I am going to vote on this legislation as a result of my own study of it and I think every other Member has intelligence enough to study this bill and to come to a conclusion upon the bill, regardless of what anybody else may have told him.

Mr. JARMAN. I certainly commend the gentleman for voting on that basis and I hope that all others will do the same. If so, if they will really thoroughly familiarize themselves with the real bill, its purposes and its possibilities for accomplishment for our country, there will be no doubt whatever of its overwhelming passage.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my request for time at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. All pro forma amendments are withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ADVANCES OF FUNDS AND PROPERTY

SEC. 802. If any governmental, intergovernmental, or private source shall express the desire to provide funds, property, or services to be used by this Government, in whole or in part, for the expenses of any part of the program undertaken pursuant to this act, the Secretary is authorized; when he finds it in the public interest, to accept such funds, property, or services. Funds so received may be established as a trust fund or special deposit account in the Treasury of the United States, to be available for reimbursement of appropriations or direct expenditure for the purposes and under the provisions of this Act. Any unexpended balance of the trust fund or special deposit account and other property received under this section and no longer required for the purposes for which provided shall be returned to the source providing the funds or property.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: On page 17, line 14, strike out all of line 14 and all of section 802.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I may say that this amendment is prompted by some research into the problems that are presented in this bill in section 802. When I read the bill and studied it, I came to the conclusion that if this grant of authority were permitted to remain in this bill, it would be possible for a State Department, so inclined, to completely circumvent the will of the Congress of the United States, and to bypass the Appropriations Committee entirely and to accept voluntary grants and contributions from private agencies of one kind or another, to pay the expenses of carrying out a purely governmental function. That has been contrary to public policy ever since this Nation was established as a nation.

There has never been a time when an expenditure of money for such a purpose could be properly justified, or the acceptance of money for expenditure by the Government for a purely governmental purpose could be justified unless and until the Congress of the United States expressly gave its approval.

I have here as a result of research a great long list of acts passed by the Congress of the United States dealing with the acceptance of donations, and I do not find a single one that related to a situation such as is envisioned in this section 802.

I think it would be a dangerous thing to allow any private organization to go to the State Department and say: "Mr. Secretary, the Congress of the United States has refused to give you the amount of money that you want to carry on this program. We will give it to you and provide the money"; and he would have the right to accept it and to thumb his nose at the Congress and its control over appropriations.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the Members of the House that the gentleman from Wisconsin was thoughtful enough to come before our subcommittee to discuss this problem to which he has devoted a great amount of research in tracing down the genesis of these provisions to which he has referred.

This section is not basic to the legislation at all, and rather than take an unnecessary chance we have told him we will be happy to accept the amendment.

I wanted him, however, to give the explanation to the House. I thank him for it. It is a constructive amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

LOYALTY CHECK ON PERSONNEL

SEC. 901. No individual may be employed or assigned to duties under this act unless the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that, in his opinion, such individual is loyal to the United States and such employment or assignment is consistent with the security of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 18, line 8, after the figure "901", strike out the balance of the section and insert in lieu thereof the following: "No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties under this act unless the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that in his opinion such individual is loyal to the United States and that such employment or assignment to duties is consistent with the security of the United States: *Provided, however,* That any present employee of the Government, unless an unfavorable report as to such employee is rendered sooner by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may, without such certification, be employed or assigned to duties under this act for the period of 6 months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment for the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute amendment offered by Mr. RICHARDS to the committee amendment: "No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties under this act until such individual has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a report thereon has been made to the Secretary of State: *Provided, however,* That any present employee of the Government, pending the report as to such employee by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may be employed or assigned to duties under this act for the period of 6 months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this substitute amendment for the consideration of the House because I think it my duty to do so.

Both section 901 and the committee amendment provide that no one may be employed under this act until he has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from a loyalty and security standpoint.

In my humble opinion, so far, so good. I believe these people should be investigated, those coming in and those already there. If there are Communists or Communist sympathizers in this outfit, or in any other department of the Government, they should be and must be ruthlessly weeded out. There is no room in any department or agency of our Government for those who do not owe their allegiance solely and wholeheartedly to the United States.

As a matter of fact, there have been so many wild rumors about Communists boring into the State Department that I believe such an investigation would be welcomed by 99 percent of the employees there.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has the machinery, the experience, and the know-how to do this job. You already know that the President has requested scrutiny and screening of all Federal employees from the loyalty standpoint. Secretary of State Marshall, shortly after his return from Moscow, filed a specific request with the FBI that top priority be given investigation of employees in the State Department. Assistant Secretary of State in Charge of Administration, John E. Peurifoy, realizing that a man in his position must be, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion, immediately upon his appointment some weeks ago requested that he himself be investigated by the FBI. There is no doubt what this investigation will reveal as to Mr. Peurifoy. I have known him for many years and his family all my life, and I can testify that he is able, trustworthy, and efficient, and that there is no man in Government service today more loyal to the United States Government and our way of life.

But the committee amendment goes too far. In addition to requiring an investigation by the FBI, it further provides that, before the Secretary of State can employ anyone, the Director of the FBI must certify "that, in his opinion, such individual is loyal to the United States and that such employment or assignment is consistent with the security of the United States."

So far as I know, no such requirement as to the employees of this or any other department of the Government has ever before been enacted into law.

My substitute amendment provides that the FBI is to investigate and report its findings to the Secretary of State, but strikes out the requirement as to certification.

I have not communicated with either Secretary Marshall or Mr. Hoover about this certification requirement. I am not authorized to speak for either of them. But I im certain that Mr. Hoover does not approve this requirement because it was never intended that the FBI have this super-power over the Secretary of State himself. The FBI is an investigative agency; it is a fact-finding body; it has peculiar facilities for making investigations. Its services are needed here. Its proper function is to investigate and present the facts to our courts and the departments of the Government. It may be assumed that the Secretary of State, to whom the results of FBI investigations are made known, will act for the best interest of this country. To assume otherwise would be to impugn the loyalty of the Secretary of State and his Assistant in Charge of Administration. To assume otherwise would be to admit a fatal weakness in our system of government.

I am strong for this bill. The true story of the United States must be carried to the world, if we are to be understood. Our democratic way of life must be championed in the forum of the world. Right now Russia is spending millions propagandizing the world on the virtues of the communistic state. We must combat this stuff or reap the whirlwind later on. We must combat it by doing everything possible to see that foreigners are told the truth. But we should do it through democratic processes.

This bill sets up the machinery for getting our story told. We want the world to know that this is a Government of free men; that the United States is not a police state and, with the help of God, will never be.

That being true, it is inconsistent and destructive of our purposes to allow to remain in this bill a provision which makes the Federal Bureau of Investigation a superpolice body with final say-so over the personnel and activities of the State Department. The provision of the committee amendment, if enacted into law, would in itself create in this country the germ of the police state, the very thing that this bill proposes to combat abroad. We would thereby help to create a Frankenstein which could finally destroy our democratic system and our way of life.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JAVITS to the substitute: In the substitute offered by Mr. RICHARDS, after the word "safe", line 5, insert "who shall certify that in his opinion such individual is loyal to the United States and that such employment or assignment to duty is consistent with the security of the United States."

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee, because I would like to explain what is wrong with the approach that these two gentlemen are making to this proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, is the gentleman choking-off debate on this important bill when may Members have not had a chance to speak on the bill at all?

Mr. MUNDT. I scarcely think it has been choked off, but I will modify my request and make it 15 minutes if the gentleman cares to have some time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JAVITS. My amendment to the substitute is designed to strengthen it and to meet some objections which I think might occur on the Republican side of the aisle. My amendment vests the obligation to certify in the Secretary of State, because I believe that the Members on the Republican side of the aisle want to be sure that in this particular program it should be somebody whom they have confidence in, who will vouch for the loyalty and the security of the personnel involved. Under my amendment the Secretary of State is required to certify to the loyalty and security of each individual employee in the program.

I beg leave to inform the Committee why this entire proposal is important, although it is not in the main stream of the bill. The head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is not a Cabinet officer. He is an officer appointed by the Attorney General. The Secretary of State is a Cabinet officer, and of high rank. Yet, by what we are doing in the bill, we are saying that an officer of lower rank, in a bureau which is charged essentially with criminal investigation, has the power to bind the Secretary of State on a certification of the loyalty of important personnel in the Department of State; hardly an expression of confidence in the Secretary of State of the United States. Also as my colleague on the Foreign Affairs Committee from South Carolina so eloquently said, it opens the possibility of a political police bureau of our own. In the bill for relief assistance to Greece and Turkey we included a similar provision, but that provision called for no such certification by the FBI. It said only that a person "shall have been investigated as to loyalty and security by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Now, I yield to no one in my solicitude for the passage of this bill, and I would like to say a word while I am on my feet on two of the arguments that have been made here today about the bill.

We have been asked what is an antonym for isolationism. An antonym for isolationism, is security, and I would like to give the gentleman three synonyms for isolationism—one is insecurity, the other is impracticability, and the third is unrealism. I cannot believe that anybody who went through the last war could still stand up here and claim to be an isolationist and find any virtue in that position.

One other point—a good deal has been made about the fact that a majority of the Republicans went through the middle aisle on a teller vote to shelve this bill, and that a minority of the Republicans supported the move to continue on with this bill, argue it out and come to a vote. But, I would like to point out that when the Greek-Turkish Assistance bill was before this Committee, on the question of whether we were going to be isolationists or whether we were going to be realists, a majority of the Republicans who voted, 58 percent, voted to be realistic, voted aye, in recognition of the fact that national security was a part of world security and that the preservation of freedom here required it to be fought for in places far removed from here.

I prefer to believe that what Republican Members want is a clarification of this bill; they want some amendments;

they want a complete discussion. I refuse to believe that a majority will be so unrealistic as to want to kill this bill, finally. The Republicans were in the minority in the Congress for a long time, and it is because new men have come in that the Republicans are in the majority. Mr. Chairman, I am of the opinion that the great majority of the new men who received the mandate of the people in November 1946, realize the inseparability of foreign policy and the means for explaining it to the people of the world, and will vote "aye" when the roll is called on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LECOMPTE].

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that there is anything that I can add to the discussion of this bill. It occurs to me that at this time everyone should be given an opportunity to express himself. This is very important legislation. This is legislation dealing with the future of this country and the world. If I understand the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina, although I have not had a chance to study it—I just heard it read—it seems to me that the amendment ought to be adopted. I have no understanding of the amendment that was just offered by the gentleman from New York. It may be a good suggestion.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. All that it does is that it takes exactly the thought of the gentleman from South Carolina and gives the power of certification to the Secretary of State. The amendment as presented by the gentleman from South Carolina just states that the Secretary of State shall have a report of the investigation. My amendment requires in addition that the Secretary of State, after having that report from the FBI, shall certify.

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RICHARDS. I very much appreciate the gentleman's remarks about this amendment. If I understood correctly what he said, he has a clear conception of what my amendment does.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I confess that I have not had any chance to study it, but it seems to me that it is a good amendment.

Mr. RICHARDS. My substitute provides for an investigation by the FBI. It provides for a report from the FBI to the Secretary of State, but it cuts out the requirement for certification by the FBI to the Secretary of State before an employee can be added to the rolls of the State Department.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I see nothing wrong with that.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. JENNINGS. The thing that strikes me with peculiar force is, Who is going to tell the Secretary of State or give him the facts with reference to these people that he may select? He has no personal knowledge of them. Will he get his information and his certification from some of those who are in that agency, that the President recently said he wanted $50,000,000 to investigate and get rid of?

Mr. LECOMPTE. He will get his information from the FBI. That is one of the big departments in this Government and is one of the departments that stands high in the estimation of the American people.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I agree with the gentleman who now has the floor and also the gentleman from New York that the State Department is an important branch of the Government, tied into the Cabinet, and that the FBI is not, but I am not unmindful of the fact that the FBI is the investigating arm of the United States Government.

Mr. LECOMPTE. If we cannot depend on the FBI, on whom can we depend?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not propose to turn that arm of the Government over to the State Department. Further, the State Department is entrusted more than any other department of the Government with the welfare of the country. The employees of that department should be investigated by the FBI before they are permitted to deal with the destinies of the United States.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I am confident that General Marshall does not want anybody in whom he does not have complete confidence.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. This is the way this situation appears to me. Nobody may be employed until after he has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Without the certification, Secretary Marshall then would take that report, and I cannot think that anyone in this House, having the faith and confidence in him that we do, would believe that Secretary Marshall would appoint to any position anybody upon whom the FBI had made an unfavorable report.

Mr. LECOMPTE. That is the position I am trying to take, but I thought that was the purpose and the object of the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RICHARDS. That is exactly it.

Mr. LECOMPTE. As near as I could understand it, that is what I thought should be written into the bill.

Mr. RICHARDS. That is correct.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. The committee is up against this hard situation, however. We know of instances where a Secretary of State has employed or continued in employment individuals on whom the FBI made distinctly unfavorable reports. Still they were retained in the State Department.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Was the Secretary of State conscious of that fact?

Mr. JUDD. Well, the FBI turned in an unfavorable report in one case and, I understand, the Secretary did not look at the report. If he had looked at the report of course he could not have employed the man; but for various reasons it apparently was thought that to discharge the man for his pro-Communist activities might get us into trouble with Russia so the man was continued in employment although there was reason to believe he was not working primarily in the interest of the United States.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. LECOMPTE. I yield.

Mr. RAYBURN. I have plenty of faith in Edgar Hoover, but I certainly do not have any more faith in Edgar Hoover than I have in George Marshall.

Mr. JUDD. Neither do I; but George Marshall is not in charge of investigating the activities of a given person, and Edgar Hoover is.

(Mr. LECOMPTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JARMAN].

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the substitute amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to emphasize what the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from South Carolina have said. Really, when you require the FBI to report to the Secretary of State on an investigation of a proposed employee, as the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina would require, it is the same thing as requiring the FBI to report on his loyalty, because I, too, cannot conceive of Secretary of State Marshall employing anyone about whom he has received a report from the FBI that he is disloyal to this country.

Mr. Hoover does not want this. Just as in the case of the United Nations, if we continue, as has been attempted in the House, to load the United Nations with many things which it is not equipped to do, that is the easiest way to kill it. Similarly, if we continue to load duties on our FBI, it cannot continue to function on the high plane and with the efficiency that it has always operated heretofore. I repeat, Mr. Hoover does not wish to have this duty. No other law has ever been passed by Congress in which such a provision has been placed.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I, too, have every respect for Edgar Hoover, but I, too, do not wish to run any risk whatever, just as the gentleman from South Carolina does not wish to run the risk, of the possibility of an accusation from any foreign country or from any "pinkos" in our own country that we are tending toward on NKVD in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, we are carrying forward in this proposed

amendment a program on which we are now embarked. We wrote it into the relief legislation and we wrote it into the Turkish-Greek Loan Act. In fact I was the author of the FBI protective amendments in both of those bills. We provided that employees dealing with certain aspects of our international affairs should be screened by the FBI. I think that is a sound and prudent policy.

We have put it in this bill in this fashion deliberately because we feel this is one of the great struggles in which our country is engaged in order to defeat the activities and efforts of Communists abroad. We want the people carrying out this new program to be free from suspicion. We want to put an end to the suspicions and rumors of which we have heard so much during this debate. We want these new employees to be audited and to be screened and to be examined and to be checked by the FBI and we want them affirmatively certified. We believe that Secretary of State Marshall will be happy to have that responsibility taken off his shoulders.

I have never had too much confidence, Mr. Chairman, in an audit of a bank which is made by the wife of a cashier in the bank. I think the FBI, being outside of the State Department should have the responsibility of investigating. The State Department is not set up as an investigating agency. This is in line with legislation which I hope the House and Senate will enact before we adjourn which will establish throughout all Federal agencies that the FBI shall clear all Federal employees as to loyalty and also clear them in the matter of security for this country.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a negative vote on the proposals of both the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS] for the committee amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. JARMAN) there were—ayes 65, noes 87.

So the substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now occurs on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 902. If any provision of this act or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, a few moments ago the question was raised as to the endorsement of this legislation by the American Legion. I have in my hand a letter from John Thomas Taylor, director of the national legislative committee, in which he says:

The American Legion, at the meeting of the national executive committee held May 5–7, 1947, at Indianapolis, Ind., considered the situation relative to the dissemination of American information to countries overseas. Appreciating the seriousness of the situation and efforts of the State Department to remedy this, they adopted the attached resolution which I am enclosing for your information, with the request that it be included in your record of the hearings as the established position of the American Legion on this vital subject. .

The hearings referred to in the letter relate to the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, which was considering this subject.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. JARMAN. In other words, the national executive committee of the American Legion acted on this matter after the issue came before the Congress?

Mr. GARY. And adopted this resolution. Yes.

RESOLUTION 97, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MAY 5–7, 1947

CONTINUED WORLD-WIDE DISSEMINATION OF THE OPERATION AND PROGRESS OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

Whereas it is vitally necessary that the peoples of the world be fully and constantly informed of the operation and progress of American democracy and of the unselfish aims and purposes of the United States of America in opposing the encroachment of tyrannical and totalitarian ideologies by some nations beyond their own boundaries: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge the continuation of world-wide dissemination by our Government, through international radio, motion pictures, and otherwise, of the fundamental facts of the American form of government and way of life and of the basic character and objectives of our foreign policy.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. ELLIS. The resolution did not endorse this bill.

Mr. GARY. It endorsed the program which this bill provides for.

Mr. ELLIS. But it did not endorse H. R. 3342.

Mr. GARY. It endorsed the program which this bill provides for.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. MASON. And no one could endorse this bill now because no one knows what is in it.

Mr. GARY. I have read the resolution and the resolution speaks for itself.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARY. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. This committee, through its chairman, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], did receive a letter from the Veterans of Foreign Wars specifically approving this particular measure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY] has expired.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, for many days the opposition to H. R. 3342 has succeeded in successfully bottling up a final vote on what is to some of us a most important measure if the United States is to combat successfully the advance of other ideologies considered by us to be inimical to the self-interest and the safety of the United States.

H. R. 3342, regardless of what its critics may say, was drawn up in honesty and sincerity. After several days of the bitterest debate, the members of the committee, who reported the bill with a surprising degree of unanimity of thought, are in no manner dismayed by the attack and are determined to bring the matter to a vote. As Henley said in his immortal Invictus:

In the fell clutch of circumstance,
I have not winced nor cried aloud,
Under the bludgeonings of chance,
My head is bloody but unbowed.

So it is with the collective head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. We offer no apologies for our convictions, nor are we prepared to sacrifice this bill to the demands of those who would use their prejudice against certain portions of it as a lever to collective bargaining. The committee, in the interest of some degree of harmony, has accepted amendments which have not had the effect of emasculating the measure. We are prepared to accept others, so long as the weapons of ideas which we unanimously urge are not dulled beyond the possibility of use.

Time does not permit the listing of those who support this measure throughout the country. Captains of industry, the press, the radio, educators, churchmen, veterans, and laymen have joined together in support of the principles herein set forth.

I should like particularly the attention of the Republican side of the House.

Joined to this national voice last week was that of the platform committee of the Young Republican Clubs, meeting in national convention in Milwaukee. I quote from the statement of principles adopted by the convention. Under the heading, "The United States and the world," the future Republican leaders of America stated:

We advocate effective opposition to the spread of communism and other totalitarian ideologies. We must have a positive, vibrant approach to the rest of the world which is designed to show our faith in the objectives and operation of our free institutions. This approach should be implemented by educational programs for the purpose of informing others of the virtues of our way of life, and by a program of

economic help for other nations to the end that they may be self-supporting.

That is the voice of the Young Republicans, now; it is not the Young Democrats; it is not the American Youth for Democracy; and it is not the Young Communists.

In short, the Young Republicans of the United States call for positive action, and for a vision which extends over and beyond their neighbor's cornfields.

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JACKSON of California. I am sorry; I cannot.

Mr. HUBER. I do not like the reference to the National Youth outfit and the Young Communists.

Mr. JACKSON of California. The implementation of our foreign policy has changed materially since our forefathers stood before Concord Bridge and fired the shot heard "round the world," although some of the statements made in opposition to the measure under consideration would indicate that some minds are still muzzle loaded, and that some concepts of our present day relationships to the rest of the earth could well have been voiced on the quarterdeck of the Santa Maria, or on the poop deck of the Mayflower.

Mr. Chairman, this is 1947, in the era of the atom. Upon one thing all men of good conscience are agreed. The world, its great distances shortened from terms of days and months to terms better expressed in minutes, cannot survive against the unleashed atom. The bundles of currency saved by defeat of this measure, will burn as furiously as any others in the hot fires of the next war.

The gentlemen in opposition claim realism as their guide, and economy as their shield. Today there is no realism in silence and no protection behind a shield of dollar signs. To paraphrase a famous line from the marriage ceremony, we must speak now or forever lose our peace.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. In view of the doubt as to the type of personnel to be selected for these posts under this act, I think it is especially important that the veterans be given preference in the selection of such personnel. Millions of veterans served overseas in foreign countries and know conditions in those countries. I understand an amendment to this end will be introduced by a Member, the very able and distinguished chairman of the Civil Service Committee [Mr. REES], who is very thoroughly qualified to sponsor such an amendment.

By unanimous consent, the pro forma amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

SEC. 903. The Secretary may delegate, to such officers of the Government as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, any of the powers conferred upon him by this act to extent that he finds such delegation to be in the interest of the purposes expressed in this act and the efficient administration of the programs undertaken pursuant to this act.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOFFMAN: On page 19, strike out all of section 903.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, however the other Members of the House may feel, personally I am deeply grateful to the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON], who just spoke so eloquently and so enlighteningly a few moments ago. He remarked that some of us in our thinking apparently were loaded at the muzzle. Perhaps that is right. I would like to plead guilty to that, if he meant what I think he meant, but I will say to the gentleman from California that I am not so heavily loaded with foreign propaganda that I blow out at the breech all the time.

I regret that the gentleman from South Dakota, for whom I have great respect and admiration, raised the issue of isolationism or nationalism a little while ago; and as is so often the case with gentlemen who think as he apparently does, they make very litle distinction between isolationism and a lack of patriotism. The internationalists seem to be thinking of ways we can hamper ourselves while aiding others—of the interests of other nations rather than of the welfare of the United States of America. We will let that stand as it is. The gentleman said that we should line up and do everything we can for all other nations. I most respectfully call his attention to a recent statement of a former President of the United States, Mr. Hoover, who certainly cannot be characterized as an isolationist. You will remember that President Hoover warned us not once in the last few months, but several times, that there is such a thing as expanding and extending our giving and lending program until after a while we will not only be unable to give or to aid other people but we will not have a shirt left to cover our own national back. Muzzle loading? Yes. Some of us from the Midwest are. And, after all, our freedom was won, and for many years maintained, by muzzle-loading ancestors who shot true and often with muzzle-loading guns; and if the present generation of breech-loading gentlemen who shoot foreign ideology all the time will do as well, our welfare will be assured.

We are wondering whether those who advocate day in and day out that we must give this, that, and the other to everyone all over the world, while taking from our own people, are finally going to get us into a condition where we will not be able to help anyone and will not be able to carry on for ourselves. I go to the statement made earlier in the day: When are we going to take an inventory and find out what we have? We have not a nickel in the bank, we have not a thing in the cupboard any more; we have been giving away until finally we will find ourselves stripped.

Let us take a glance at this section on page 12 which reads: "In carrying out the purposes of this act, the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him (1) in carrying out title II of this act, within the limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may provide, to make grants of money, services, or materials" to everybody.

Now, let us go over to the section I want to strike, section 903:

The Secretary may delegate, to such officers of the Government as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, any of the powers, conferred upon him by this act.

First, what do we do? Instead of controlling the money and the way it is to be spent, we delegate that power to the Secretary of State. Then we tell the Secretary of State that he can delegate any or all of those powers or any or all of the powers which we give him to spend every dollar which the Congress may appropriate to anyone that he may select. That is a second-degree delegation of authority. I have called your attention to the printing of money in Italy and Russia, which has to do, I presume, with the duties of Secretary of the Treasury. Here we are dealing with the Secretary of State and we authorize him to delegate all of the authority given by this bill. Do you think that is right?

I ask that that section, that second delegation of authority, that double delegation of authority, first to the Secretary of State and then by him to someone else, be cut out of the bill and that we at least have the good judgment to delegate authority only to the Secretary of State himself, not permit him to redelegate the authority.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

(Mr. JARMAN and Mr. RICHARDS asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.)

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment and I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I think I should say simply in connection with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], that if we were to adopt that, we would certainly cripple the State Department in its administration of the act and make it impossible for the Secretary of State to do an efficient job, because obviously the Secretary of State must delegate to other people not only in the State Department but outside of the State Department some of these functions. For example some of them will deal with the census bureaus of other countries.

Obviously you could not expect the Secretary of State to work with the census experts of another country. Some questions will deal with the problem of agriculture. A great many of them will deal with the problems of agriculture, I may say, since hunger is today a serious world problem, and surely the Secretary of State should be permitted to delegate to the people in the Department of Agriculture those portions of the program in which we work with specialists of other lands from the standpoint of agricultural

problems and the battle against starvation.

In addition to that, the educational exchange features will require the advice and cooperation of people in the Bureau of Education, so they are going to work in certain aspects of this matter. If we limit it to the Secretary of State and tie him down to his department, without any delegation of authority inside or outside of his department, obviously you phrase this legislation in such a way that it is unworkable, and it is unthinkable that this Congress is going to pass legislation with unworkable or crippling amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

SEC. 904. Nothing in this act shall authorize the disclosure of any information or knowledge in any case in which such disclosure is prohibited by any other law of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 19, line 23, after "United States", insert a comma, and "or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

REPEAL OF ACT OF MAY 25, 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. 905. (a) The act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An act authorizing the temporary detail of United States employees, possessing special qualifications, to governments of American Republics and the Philippines, and for other purposes," as amended (52 Stat. 442; 53 Stat. 652), is hereby repealed.

(b) Existing Executive orders and regulations pertaining to the administration of such act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall remain in effect until superseded by regulations prescribed under the provisions of this act.

(c) Any reference in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999), or in any other law, to provisions of such act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall be construed to be applicable to the appropriate provisions of titles III and VIII of this act.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, the extreme internationalists seem to think that any man who is opposed to feeding every lazy lout from Tokyo to Timbuctu out of the pockets of the American taxpayers is an isolationist. They seem to think that anyone who is in favor of looking out for the American people first is an isolationist, and subject to condemnation.

Now, let me tell you this, if you do not know it now, you will find it out—and I am speaking to Members on both sides—at least 75 percent of the American people are nationalists. They believe in the fundamental principles laid down by George Washington and Thomas Jefferson when they said that our foreign policy should be one of "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none."

That policy, if followed today, would make America the strongest and most powerful nation under the shining sun, but when you go off under the guise of carrying the Voice of America abroad and bring in legislation here that tears down our immigration laws, imports Communist professors, if you please, from behind the iron curtain, and violates every principle of the foreign policy Washington and Jefferson and the great leaders who founded this Republic believed in, you are not doing the country any good, and you are not carrying out the will of the American people.

I shall vote to recommit this bill in its present form to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in my opinion, if you pass it in its present form, it will be as dead as a dodo.

I do not believe it will ever again see the light of day. I am sure it would not if the Americans could have their way.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 9 minutes.

Mr. REED of New York. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, like every other Member that is serious-minded I want to do the right thing about this piece of legislation, but I am tremendously confused. I do not know what is in it and nobody else who votes on this bill will know what is in it.

I noted in this morning's paper that certain agents of the Department of Agriculture went down to the National 4–H Club meeting yesterday and very earnestly and seriously told those 4–H boys and girls that any of them who possibly can should go to China to learn how to farm.

There was a time when foreigners came here to learn to study our methods, our manners, our ways, our religion, and so on, but since the New Deal has come into effect we have gone haywire and have been sending people out all over the world to learn foreign methods and to bring foreign methods here. Today when a foreigner comes to our shores we welcome him with open arms and he usually goes home with a loan that turns out to be a gift. It is said one of the recent visitors who addressed this House took along home $4,800 for each word in his speech. I speak for much less. So to satisfy my conscience, with which I have to live, I am going to vote against this whole business. If they want to bring a bill in here that will take our information and our way of life to these countries to help them, all right, but if we are going to invite the world in here with their isms and their cockeyed ways of doing things, I am against it, so I am going to vote "no," and I believe a majority of you will, and I believe all of you should.

The House did a good job with the President's veto in overriding it. The message was inflammatory, weak, misleading, and very erroneous, and inconsistent as well as contradictory throughout. What the Senate will do remains to be seen. I am told that the 15 Democratic Senators who voted against it were summoned to the White House for lunch with the President today. That really is turning on the heat.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, I just want to call to the attention of the House that we are $260,000,000,000 in the hole. A million dollars is a thousand thousand dollars, and a billion dollars is a thousand million. We owe two hundred and sixty thousand million dollars that the American taxpayer eventually must pay. Now the State Department is developing programs for bigger and better spending; as my good friend and colleague would say, "Where are we going to get the money?"

I hold here an article by Walter Trohan which reads as follows:

UNITED STATES CONDUCTING PROPAGANDA FOR GLOBAL SPENDING

The State Department is conducting an undercover campaign to win support for its dollar-spending foreign policy.

The diplomats are holding a series of off-the-record seminars on foreign affairs for "influential" citizens only. The meetings are being held in Washington and around the country. The persons of influence, as they are characterized by State Department protocol, are being brought to Washington at Government expense.

The "influential" citizens attending the conferences are told by the State Department they have been selected because they are regarded as molders of opinion and leaders in their communities for support of the Department's foreign policy.

The Truman doctrine is being explained to representatives of women's clubs, church groups, fraternal organizations, and independent voters' leagues as well as individuals of standing in various communities. These include ministers, doctors, and lawyers.

The press is barred from the propaganda meetings.

I repeat, the press is barred from the propaganda meetings.

It is said that the secrecy is calculated to impress those invited and win them over to support of the Department on the theory that they are being initiated into inside secrets, when all they are getting is a rehashing of global spending diplomacy.

At a 3-day meeting early this month——

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. Not at this point.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I plead with the gentleman to yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I decline to yield to my very dear and able friend from Pittsburgh.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. Yes, Pennsylvania, and the gentleman comes from the great city of Pittsburgh of which we Pennsylvanians are proud.

At a 3-day meeting early this month the State Department had 250 persons representing groups of a total membership of 75,000,000 persons.

During the sessions, it was learned, the delegates were told the United States must give financial and political assistance around the world to stop Russia; that the State Department information program, now aground on congressional rocks, is necessary to save the world; that they must educate the general public to support the State Department; that President Truman is a great statesman; that General Marshall is a great diplomat, and that the State Department could use more money.

The wide range of organizations at the large meeting included representatives of the Southern Council of International Relations, the League of Women Voters, Community Discussion Council of Muncie, Ind., the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Southern Baptist public affairs committee, Junior Leagues of America, Daughters of the American Revolution, Girl Scouts, and the B'nai B'rith, which supports and maintains the antideflation league.

And yet in face of this information we are shipping thousands of barrels of oil and gasoline—right now from California to Russia—so I cannot see how we can ever stop Russia in this manner.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GAVIN. Not at this point.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Please.

Mr. GAVIN. Please. I have a high regard for my very dear friend, and I ask that he please permit me to continue.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

(Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I have a letter from the Secretary of State at the Clerk's desk which I would like to have read at this time since I believe it effectively replies to the statements made by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] and to some of the other arguments that we have heard this afternoon. It tells the House clearly in his own language, over his own personal signature, exactly and definitely what Secretary of State Marshall needs and desires in his efforts for peace. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that the Clerk may read the letter so that no Member may be lead into denying the Secretary of State the weapons for peace, which he needs, through any misunderstanding about what Mr. Marshall says these requirements actually are. A Member of Congress assumes a frightening burden indeed when he votes to disarm our emissaries of peace.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, June 19, 1947.

The Honorable KARL MUNDT,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. MUNDT: I learn from the Department's legislative counsel that the House is about to take final action on H. R. 3342, authorizing an international-information program and educational exchanges.

Since I appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committee in support of this bill on May 17, Members of Congress have attributed to me a great variety of opinions concerning the bill. I want to make my position plain.

I consider American security to rest not only on our economic and political and military strength, but also on the strength of American ideas—on how well they are presented abroad—and on how clearly we are understood abroad.

There is no question that some other nations are using ideas as weapons and distorting facts to fit their ideas. We do not propose to follow suit. But I am convinced that we must present ourselves clearly, candidly, and affirmatively if we are to achieve the kind of peace we believe in. I know from personal experience that we are grossly misunderstood or misrepresented in many parts of the world.

I gave your committee my view that the facts about the United States must be spread in various ways. In some countries we must rely largely on radio. In others, we use also the press or motion pictures or exchanges of students and books or the assignment of government advisers. All are important and must be used if we are to be successful. To remove any one of these activities from the bill would be a form of demobilization. Peace cannot be served by any rationing of American facts or by limiting the methods for making them known.

I have informed committees of both Houses of Congress that authority for this type of program is necessary if the State Department is to fulfill its responsibilities to the President and the Nation. Without legislative authorization it has become almost impossible to recruit additional highly trained personnel to work on this program, either at home or abroad.

I am asking for the tools which are necessary to meet present circumstances in world affairs.

Faithfully yours,

G. C. MARSHALL.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 20, line 17, insert:

"UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

"SEC. 906. In carrying out the provisions of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, insofar as is practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise.

"OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

"SEC. 907. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the establishment of any new Government agency; except that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the Secretary is hereby authorized to establish in the Department of State an office to be known as the Office of Information and Educational Exchange.

"TERMINATION PURSUANT TO CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS

"SEC. 908. The authority granted under this act, or under any provision thereof, shall terminate whenever such termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress.

"REPORTS TO CONGRESS

"SEC. 909. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress semiannual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this act."

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JUDD: On page 20, line 21, after the period, add a new sentence, as follows:

"It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage participation in carrying out the purposes of this act by the maximum number of different private agencies in each field, consistent with the present or potential market for their services in each country."

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment on behalf of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN]. As a result of the consideration given the matter of his subcommittee on appropriations when dealing with it, he and other members of that committee worked out this amendment. They discussed it with our committee, and we are perfectly agreeable to it. In essence it is this: It makes clear that it is the intent of Congress that the Department of State will always use private agencies, for example, the United Press and the Associated Press, whenever the market for their services in various countries is such as to permit those private agencies to carry on their informational activities.

The committee has no objection, and I ask for a vote on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] may extend his remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I have studied the bill which my colleague KARL MUNDT's subcommittee has devised for a foreign information program.

Surely most of the Members here present realize that many of their objections and questions are the kind which can be answered only on the basis of administration. The weeks of debate and criticism—both in the press and in the Congress—must by now have served to notify the President, the Secretary of State, and their subordinates of the kind of administration the people want in this program.

Certainly such a program must have checks on its administration—chief among which must be approval by the Appropriations Committee of each individual activity to be undertaken, and the fact that under terms of the bill the Congress itself can terminate the program upon 30 days' notice, should it so determine. These provisions are and should be much more stringent than those placed upon almost any other phase of governmental activity.

I sit on the subcommittee which handles appropriations for the State Department. We have to study these matters and make our recommendations to Congress. Because of this our attention has been directed to the fact that enormous numbers of Americans have foreign relations of their own through individuals, corporations, institutions, and other firms.

I should like at this time to direct the attention of the Members to this program as an attempt to utilize this latent talent and to organize it in an orderly way.

As the Members of this House may recall, I spoke at some length during the discussion of the House bill for State Department appropriations concerning the necessity of recognizing the strong part that private enterprise—the keystone of our American social-economic system—had to play in our international affairs. I would like to see the role of competitive private enterprise strengthened in this bill. For that reason, I have asked for these few minutes to discuss an amendment which I shall propose and which I already have submitted to the committee and which they have agreed to accept.

The present bill does make a provision for the use of privately owned facilities through contractual or other arrangements in carrying out the State Department program. I feel, however, that without amendment the bill does not provide for the fostering of competitive private agents. In fact, the present terms, if improperly administered, could tend to perpetuate a system whereby the present OIC has let contracts with such firms as the Radio Corp. of America and National Broadcasting Co. to produce programs at a profit without worrying about selling them to a customer. I can see why the heads of these great corporations, which only a few years back were forced to sell the Blue network under charges of monopoly, would see nothing wrong with that setup.

However, I consider it most necessary to strengthen the position of pioneer independent broadcasters like World-Wide—WRUL—in competition with any Government "chosen instrument."

The possibility here sounds to me altogether too much like the bills recently discussed in Senate committees to set up a "chosen instrument" world air line. There, again, the president of the air line company which has most to gain through establishment of a Government-sponsored monopoly thought the idea was fine. I am given to understand there are a dozen or more other air-line operators who believe in and welcome competition and who do not agree with that point of view.

Competition is the backbone of the free-enterprise system. Any program of Government support in foreign commerce, whether it be in the information services, transportation, or any other phase, must and should be based upon the encouragement of more than one entry in each field.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the Members of this House, and much less the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, will not want to find themselves in the position of approving Government-sponsored monopolies in the field of foreign commerce—while at the same time conducting a "trust-busting" campaign at home. The aim of the amendment I am proposing is that, through Government encouragement, competitive American enterprise will, as quickly as possible, be put in a position to "carry the ball."

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include four items—an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor for May 20 regarding the field for nongovernmental foreign broadcasting; an article from the same paper for May 21, outlining a definite program which is today successfully operating a privately owned international radio activity; a portion of an announcement by the McGraw-Hill Co., published in the Washington Post for May 21, telling of that firm's recent expansion of its activities in foreign publishing; and an Associated Press dispatch from London, quoting a statement of W. Randolph Burgess, vice president of the National City Bank of New York, regarding the role of private investments in our foreign rehabilitation work.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: On page 21, line 7, after the word "terminate", insert the following: "two years after it becomes law, or."

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if the committee will not accept this amendment. This amendment simply puts after the word "terminate", on line 7, "two years" when terminated by concurrent resolution. I submit to the membership of the House that all legislative procedures must come back to this House after 2 years for reexamination. What is wrong with that? I ask the chairman if he will not accept this amendment.

Mr. MUNDT. If I understand the gentleman's amendment, the committee cannot accept it. I believe he places a 2-year limitation on the bill. We placed "a concurrent resolution" in there so that the two Houses of Congress would be able to keep complete control of the legislation. Certainly we do not want to engage in a battle of ideas around the world and then announce to the world that we are doing it only on a 2-year basis. If as we proceed with this program we find portions of it not working effectively we can repeal them or the legislation as a whole by a concurrent resolution which can be presented at any time.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. I do not think you can cite any legislation that has ever been ended by a concurrent resolution of this Congress. It just is not done. Every agency, whether the RFC, the CCC, or the OPA, or any other agency has had to come back to the Congress and justify its existence every 2 years, and sometimes every year. I would like to see some legislation that is not going to be permanent, because in my own mind the State Department has one thought in mind and that is to build up a tremendous large agency that will go on and on and on and will never be terminated by concurrent resolution of this House.

So I submit to the membership that you should give this your honest and sincere consideration. I am sincere in offering this. I think it is only right and proper that an agency that has had so much controversy from both sides should come back and ask the Congress to justify its existence in 2 years. I saw an amendment offered a short time ago by a gentleman on the other side [Mr. RICHARDS], and it was a very close vote. Still there was complete disagreement as to the type of amendment. We have placed many amendments on this bill. I submit it is only right and proper that this agency should come back to Congress and justify its existence in 2 years, and not leave it to a concurrent resolution of both Houses.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

The question was taken; and on division (demanded by Mr. MILLER of Nebraska) there were—ayes 80, noes 112.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MUNDT. I wish to inquire about the status of the legislation.

As I understand, the Clerk has read clear through to the conclusion of section 909 at the end of the bill, all of which following section 905 is part of the committee amendment, and that any portion of this committee amendment is now open to amendment. Is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN. That is correct.

Mr. MUNDT. In view of that, Mr. Chairman, and the lateness of the hour, I think it would serve the convenience of a great many Members if we would defer the final vote on this legislation until Monday or Tuesday. This would still give opportunity for consideration of this amendment before the final vote next week. Reports have reached the committee that an objection would be raised to voting late today without having an engrossed copy of the bill before us and without Members having an opportunity to see the legislation in its present form. So no purpose is to be served by holding Members here longer this evening.

If this suggestion prevails, I am going to ask unanimous consent therefore, Mr. Chairman, in the interest of clarity and good legislation and in response to request that the entire bill as now amended be printed in the RECORD at this point so Members will have an opportunity to study it carefully between now and Monday and to inform themselves fully as to the exact contents of the legislation now that a number of important restrictive and regulatory new amendments have been agreed upon. By this method every Member will have full opportunity to study the many careful safeguards and controls included in this legislation which has now been divested of the features and phases to which Members have raised substantial objections.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

The bill as amended reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, OBJECTIVES, AND DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the "United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1947."

OBJECTIVES

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this act are to enable the Government of the United States to promote mutual understanding between the people of

the United States and of other countries, which is one of the essential foundations of peace, and to correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries. The means to be used in achieving these objectives are—

(1) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;

(2) the rendering of technical and other services to other countries on the basis of mutual cooperation; and

(3) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United States, its people and the principles and objectives of its Government;

(4) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United Nations, its organization and functions, and the participation of the United States as a member thereof.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. When used in this act, the term—

(1) "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(2) "Department" means the Department of State.

(3) "Government agency" means any executive department, board, bureau, commission, or other agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government, or independent establishment, or any corporation wholly owned (either directly or through one or more corporations) by the United States.

TITLE II—INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

PERSONS

SEC. 201. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges, on a reciprocal basis, between the United States and other countries of students, trainees, tachers, guest instructors, professors, and leaders in field of specialized knowledge or skill. The Secretary may provide for orientation courses and other appropriate services for such persons from other countries upon their arrival in the United States, and for such persons going to other countries from the United States. When any country fails or refuses to cooperate in such program on a basis of reciprocity, the Secretary shall terminate or limit such program, with respect to such country, to the extent he deems to be advisable in the interests of the United States. If the Secretary finds that any person from another country, while in the United States pursuant to this section, is engaged in activities of a political nature, or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, the Secretary shall promptly report such finding to the Attorney General, and such person shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported.

BOOKS AND MATERIALS

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges between the United States and other countries of books and periodicals, including government publications, for the translation of such writings, and for the preparation, distribution, and interchange of other educational materials.

INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 203. The Secretary is authorized to provide for assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers abroad, founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States, or serving as demonstration centers for methods and practices employed in the United States. In assisting any such schools, however, the Secretary shall exercise no control over their educational policies and shall in no case furnish assistance of any character which is not in keeping with the free democratic principles and the established foreign policy of the United States.

TITLE III—ASSIGNMENT OF SPECIALISTS

PERSONS TO BE ASSIGNED

SEC. 301. The Secretary is authorized, when the government of another country is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications, from time to time to assign or authorize the assignment for service, to or in cooperation with such government, any person in the employ or service of the Government of the United States who has such qualifications, with the approval of the Government agency in which such person is employed or serving. Nothing in this act, however, shall authorize the assignment of such personnel for service relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

STATUS AND ALLOWANCES

SEC. 302. Any person, while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under the authority of this act, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights, allowances, and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States and of the Government agency from which assigned and he shall continue to receive compensation from that agency. He may also receive, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, representation allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999). The authorization of such allowances and other benefits and the payment thereof out of any appropriations available therefor shall be considered as meeting all the requirements of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE UNDER ANOTHER GOVERNMENT

SEC. 303. Any person while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under authority of this act may, at the discretion of his Government agency, with the concurrence of the Secretary, and without additional compensation therefor, accept an office under the government to which he is assigned, if the acceptance of such an office in the opinion of such agency is necessary to permit the effective performance of duties for which he is assigned, including the making or approving on behalf of such foreign government the disbursement of funds provided by such government or of receiving from such foreign government funds for deposit and disbursement on behalf of such government, in carrying out programs undertaken pursuant to this act: *Provided, however,* That such acceptance of office shall in no case involve the taking of an oath of allegiance to another government.

TITLE IV—PARTICIPATION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

GENERAL AUTHORITY

SEC. 401. The Secretary is authorized, in carrying on any activity under the authority of this act, to utilize, with their approval, the services, facilities, and personnel of the other Government agencies. Whenever the Secretary shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government agency for activities under authority of this act, the Secretary shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Secretary under this act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or direct transfer. In utilizing the Government agencies, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the best available and qualified Government services, facilities, and personnel shall be sought, in order to ensure professional competence and avoid duplication; and (2) that the Secretary shall consult the appropriate technical agencies of the Government concerning any activity authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this act which comes within the competence of such agencies.

TECHNICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

SEC. 402. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, may perform such technical or other services as such agency may be competent to render for the government of another country desirous of obtaining such services, upon terms and conditions which are satisfactory to the Secretary and to the head of the Government agency, when it is determined by the Secretary that such services will contribute to the purposes of this act. However, nothing in this act shall authorize the performance of services relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

POLICY GOVERNING SERVICES

SEC. 403. In authorizing the performance of technical and other services under this title, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage through the Government agency with appropriate legislative authority the performance of such services to foreign governments by qualified private American individuals and agencies; (2) that if such services are rendered by a Government agency, they shall demonstrate the technical accomplishments of the United States, such services being of an advisory, investigative, or instructional nature, or a demonstration of a technical process; (3) that such services shall not include the construction of public works or the supervision of the construction of public works, and that, under authority of this act, a Government agency shall render engineering services related to public works only when the Secretary shall determine that the national interest demands the rendering of such services by a Government agency, but this policy shall not be interpreted to preclude the assignment of individual specialists as advisers to other governments as provided under title III of this act, together with such incidental assistance as may be necessary for the accomplishment of their individual assignments: (4) that such services shall not be undertaken for a foreign government if, in the opinion of the head of the Government agency, such services will impair the fulfillment of domestic responsibilities of that agency; and (5) that the Department shall invite outstanding leaders in the United States, both within and outside the Federal Government, in the various fields of activity covered by this title, to review and extend advice on the Secretary's policies in rendering technical and other services to another government pursuant to this title.

TRAINING

SEC. 404. Any Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to provide to citizens of other countries, and to citizens of the United States going to other countries in connection with the carrying out of this act, technical and other training within the fields in which such agency has competence, or to provide for such training through State and local governmental agencies or private institutions and organizations.

INTERCHANGE OF SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

SEC. 405. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to promote the interchange with other countries of scientific and specialized knowledge and skills, within the fields in which such agency has competence, through publications and other scientific and educational materials.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION

SEC. 406. In order that the activities of Government agencies authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this act may be effectively coordinated and interdepartmental relationships as authorized by this act may be clearly defined, the Secretary may establish upon direction of the President an interdepartmental committee to advise the Secretary on the development and administration of these activities.

TITLE V—DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES ABROAD

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 501. The Secretary is authorized, when he finds it appropriate, to provide for the

preparation, and dissemination abroad, of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, through press, publications, radio, motion pictures, and other information media, and through information centers and instructors abroad. All such press releases and radio scripts shall in the English language be made available to press associations, newspapermen, radio systems, and stations in the United States and to Members of the Congress of the United States upon request, within 15 days after release as information abroad.

POLICIES GOVERNING INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 502. In authorizing international information activities under this act, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage and facilitate by appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information about the United States by private American individuals and agencies, shall supplement such private information dissemination where necessary, and shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate; (2) that nothing in this act shall be construed to give the Department a monopoly in the production or sponsorship on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs, or a monopoly in any other medium of information; (3) that the Department shall invite outstanding private leaders of the United States in cultural and informational fields to review and extend advice on the Government's international information activities; and (4) that all printed matter, films, broadcasts, and other materials in the fields of mass media shall, when disseminated by the Government, be identified as to Government or private source.

TITLE VI—ADVISORY COMMISSION TO FORMULATE POLICIES

FORMULATION OF POLICIES

SEC. 601. There is hereby created a United States Information and Educational Exchange Advisory Commission (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Commission") to be constituted as provided in section 602. The Commission shall formulate and present to the Secretary of State the policies to be followed and adhered to in connection with the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills, the assignment of specialists, the preparation and dissemination of information about the United States, its people and its policies, and the carrying out of the other provisions of this act.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 602. (a) The Commission shall consist of 11 members, not more than 6 of whom shall be from any one political party, as follows: (1) Nine members to be appointby the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and (2) the Secretary of State or such officer in the State Department as may be designated by such Secretary.

(b) The members of the Commission shall represent the public interest, but of the persons appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section, one shall be selected from among educators, one from among individuals formerly in active in the armed forces of the United States, one from representatives of labor, one farmer, one from the newspaper business, one from the motion-picture industry, one from the radio industry, and three from persons having general business experience. All persons so appointed shall be persons of national reputations in their respective fields. No person holding any compensated Federal or State office shall be eligible for appointment under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The term of each member appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall be 3 years except that the terms of office of such members first taking office on the Commission shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, three at the end of 1 year, three at the end of 2 years, 3 at the end of 2 years, and 3 at the end of 3 years from the date of the enactment of this act. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor is appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his term of office any member may continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

(d) The President shall designate a chairman and a vice chairman from among members of the Commission.

(e) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as such members but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence in connection with attendance of meetings of the Commission away from their places of residence.

(f) The Commission is authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry out the authority conferred upon it by this title.

(g) The Commission is authorized, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such clerical assistants as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this title.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 603. The Commission shall meet not less frequently than once each month and shall, from time to time, prepare and transmit to the secretary and to the Congress its recommendations for carrying out the various activities authorized by this act, and shall submit to the Congress a quarterly report of all programs and activities recommended by it under this act and the action taken to carry out such recommendations.

TITLE VII—APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 701. Appropriations to carry out the purposes of this act are hereby authorized.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

SEC. 702. The Secretary may authorize the transfer to other Government agencies for expenditure in the United States and in other countries, in order to carry out the purposes of this act, any part of any appropriations available to the Department for carrying out the purposes of this act, for direct expenditure or as a working fund, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority contained in this act or under the authority governing the activities of the Government agency to which a part of any such appropriation is transferred, provided the activities come within the scope of this act.

TITLE VIII—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

THE SECRETARY

SEC. 801. In carrying out the purposes of this act, the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him—

(1) In carrying out title II of this act, within the limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may provide, to make grants of money, services, or materials to State and local governmental institutions in the United States, to governmental institutions in other countries, and to individuals and public or private nonprofit organizations both in the United States and in other countries;

(2) to furnish, sell, or rent, by contract or otherwise, educational and information materials and equipment for dissemination to, or use by, peoples of foreign countries;

(3) whenever necessary in carrying out title V of this act, to purchase, rent, construct, improve, maintain, and operate facilities for radio transmission and reception, including the leasing of real property both within and without the continental limits of the United States for periods not to exceed 10 years, or for longer periods if provided for by the appropriation act;

(4) to provide for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);

(5) to employ without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, when such employment is provided for by the appropriation act, (i) persons on a temporary basis, and (ii) aliens within the United States, but such employment of aliens shall be limited to services related to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably qualified United States citizens are not available; and

(6) to create such advisory committees as the Secretary may decide to be of assistance in formulating his policies for carrying out the purposes of this act. No committee member shall be allowed any salary or other compensation for services; but he may be paid his actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, while away from his home in attendance upon meetings within the United States or in consultation with the Department under instructions.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SEC. 802. In carrying on activities which further the purposes of this act, subject to approval of such activities by the Secretary, the Department and the other Government agencies are authorized—

(1) to place orders and make purchases and rentals of materials and equipment;

(2) to make contracts, including contracts with governmental agencies, foreign or domestic, including subdivisions thereof, and intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member, and, with respect to contracts entered into in foreign countries, without regard to section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22);

(3) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens or subjects of other countries, without regard to the standardized Government travel regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended;

(4) to make grants for, and to pay expenses incident to, training and study; and

MAXIMUM USE OF EXISTING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND FACILITIES

SEC. 803. In carrying on activities under this act which require the utilization of Government property and facilities, maximum use shall be made of existing Government property and facilities.

TITLE IX—FUNDS PROVIDED BY OTHER SOURCES

REIMBURSEMENT

SEC. 901. The Secretary shall, when he finds it in the public interest, request and accept reimbursement from any cooperating governmental or private source in a foreign country, or from State or local governmental institutions or private sources in the United States, for all or part of the expenses of any portion of the program undertaken hereunder. The amount so received shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

TITLE X—MISCELLANEOUS

LOYALTY CHECK ON PERSONNEL

SEC. 1001. No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties under this act unless the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that in his opinion such individual is loyal to the United States and that such employment or assignment to duties is consistent with the security of the United States: *Provided, however,* That any

present employee of the Government, unless an unfavorable report as to such employee is rendered sooner by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may, without such certification, be employed or assigned to duties under this act for the period of 6 months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 1002. If any provision of this act or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

SEC. 1003. The Secretary may delegate, to such officers of the Government as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, any of the powers conferred upon him by this act to the extent that he finds such delegation to be in the interest of the purposes expressed in this act and the efficient administration of the programs undertaken pursuant to this act.

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

SEC. 1004. Nothing in this act shall authorize the disclosure of any information or knowledge in any case in which such disclosure (1) is prohibited by any other law of the United States, or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the United States.

REPEAL OF ACT OF MAY 25, 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. 1005. (a) The act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An act authorizing the temporary detail of United States employees, possessing special qualifications, to governments of American Republics and the Philippines, and for other purposes," as amended (52 Stat. 442; 53 Stat. 652), is hereby repealed.

(b) Existing executive orders and regulations pertaining to the administration of such act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall remain in effect until superseded by regulations prescribed under the provisions of this act.

(c) Any reference in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999), or in any other law, to provisions of such act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall be construed to be applicable to the appropriate provisions of titles III and VIII of this act.

UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

SEC. 1006. In carrying out the provisions of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, insofar as is practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise.

It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage participation in carrying out the purposes of this act by the maximum number of different private agencies in each field consistent with the present or potential market for their services in each country.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

SEC. 1007. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the establishment of any new Government agency; except that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the Secretary is hereby authorized to establish in the Department of State an office to be known as the Office of Information and Educational Exchange.

TERMINATION PURSUANT TO CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS

SEC. 1008. The authority granted under this Act, or under any provision thereof, shall terminate whenever such termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

SEC. 1009. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress semiannual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this act.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JENKINS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, had come to no resolution thereon.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the table appearing in my remarks at the top of page 7374 of the RECORD of June 18 may be corrected as follows: The item "Interior Department" be corrected to read "134,006,907."

Change the total to read "1,766,394,509."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. MORRISON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and to include in each extraneous matter, one extension being on the St. Lawrence waterway.

Mr. CARROLL (at the request of Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from yesterday's Washington Evening Star entitled "A Proper Veto."

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I recently obtained permission to extend my remarks and include certain extraneous matter. This has been returned to me by the Government Printer because it exceeded the limit. I am advised that the amount will be $266.25. Notwithstanding that it exceeds the limit I ask unanimous consent that the extension may be made.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the cost, without objection the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD. On roll calls 86 and 87 I was present and answered "aye."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on the RFC Extension Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes today after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the President's veto of the labor bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the State Department.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous special order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] is recognized for 10 minutes.

TO CLARIFY THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 3

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, this delivery is something in the nature of a post mortem. It is an attempt to shed some light on an issue whoch was summarily dismissed on this floor 2 days ago, an attempt to clarify the facts that bear upon this issue in order that the temperate Members of the other body may see the issue in its true light.

I am referring to the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3 and to House Concurrent Resolution No. 51, expressing

disfavor with that plan, which was passed on the floor of this House 2 days ago without a great deal of notice and without the consideration which it so richly deserved.

Let us look briefly at the situation with which Reorganization Plan No. 3 attempted to deal.

Executive Order No. 9070, issued by the President on February 24, 1942, under the authority of the First War Powers Act, consolidated the Government's housing functions in a single administrative unit, the National Housing Agency. This action was made necessary by the war emergency, a state of affairs in which we could no longer afford the luxury of dispersion and lack of cohesiveness in the Nation's housing program.

The National Housing Agency proved its value in lending directivity and coordinated effectiveness to the field of housing. No one would deny that errors were made, but they were errors born of war confusion and of the novelty of large-scale administration in this field. In no way do these errors constitute a valid criticism of a policy of coordination among the Government's housing activities.

At the present time, although the war is over, we are faced with a housing shortage of unprecedented magnitude. In order to deal with this shortage, the President has sought to maintain the consolidation of Federal housing activities in a single unit, a unit similar in most ways to the wartime National Housing Agency. In seeking to achieve this consolidation on a peacetime basis the President is only discharging the responsibility placed upon him by the Reorganization Act of 1945. Let me quote to you the six statements of congressional intent given in section 2 (a) of that act:

> The President shall examine and from time to time reexamine the organization of all agencies of the Government and shall determine what changes therein are necessary to accomplish the following purposes:
>
> (1) to facilitate orderly transition from war to peace;
>
> (2) to reduce expenditures and promote economy to the fullest extent consistent with the efficient operation of the Government;
>
> (3) to increase the efficiency of the operations of the Government to the fullest extent practicable within the revenues;
>
> (4) to group, coordinate, and consolidate agencies and functions of the Government, as nearly as may be, according to major purposes;
>
> (5) to reduce the number of agencies by consolidating those having similar functions under a single head, and to abolish such agencies or functions thereof as may not be necessary for the efficient conduct of the Government; and
>
> (6) to eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort.

When we look at the details of Reorganization Plan No. 3, we see that the plan can be supported in terms of all of these objectives.

In evaluating the effect of the plan, we must consider what would happen in its absence. If this plan is rejected in both Houses, the housing functions, now grouped in the National Housing Agency, would upon expiration of the First War Powers Act, revert to a total of five executive departments and agencies. Try to imagine the chaos, confusion, inefficiency, and expense that would result.

The Federal Housing Administration would revert to the Federal Loan Agency, an agency which exists only as a structural shell at the present time and which would have to be completely reconstituted as an administrative unit. The United States Housing Authority would revert to the Federal Works Agency, an agency unequipped at the present time to deal with the problems of slum clearance and low-cost housing control. The Defense Homes Corporation would revert to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The defense housing constructed under the authority of the Lanham Act would be turned over to the Federal Works Administrator. The defense housing, exclusive of military reservations, constructed by the Army and Navy before and during the war, would revert to the War and Navy Departments. The nonfarm housing constructed by the Farm Security Administration, including the 3 "green" towns and some 30 rural projects, would revert to the Department of Agriculture. The Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation would all revert to the Federal Loan Agency.

The fantastic process of reversion described above, if allowed to materialize, would be twofold in its confoundedness.

In the first place it would be tremendously costly. There would be an initial expense of many millions of dollars necessary in reconstituting the various, separate administrative units required. There would be a continuing uneconomic expense necessary in maintaining these isolated, duplicating, and overlapping facilities in five departments and agencies scattered about the executive branch.

In the second place this process of reversion would rob the Government's housing programs of any semblance of coordination. No one man would be able to study the whole picture of the Nation's housing problem and meet that problem intelligently and effectively with a combination of the private-loan management and low-cost development facilities available to him. The segregated housing activities would be competing with each other for the support of Congress and the public.

Now let us see what Reorganization Plan No. 3 actually does. First of all it does not continue any function beyond the time set by law for its expiration. It does not, as has been alleged, make permanent any housing function which Congress did not establish as a permanent function.

The plan establishes a Housing and Home Finance Agency, with an administrator, to replace the present, tenuous National Housing Agency as the coordinating unit for Federal housing activities. Under this unit the plan establishes three constituents, each with a high degree of autonomy, as follows:

First. The Home Loan Bank Board, consisting of three members, to supervise the operation of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The function of all of these activities is one of insuring investments in local savings and loan associations.

Second. The Federal Housing Administration, with a Commissioner, to exercise the functions of the present Federal Housing Administration. These functions are primarily concerned with the insurance of mortgage loans and loans without collateral security for the construction, remodeling, and repair of residential units and real property.

Third. The Public Housing Administration, with a commissioner, to control the United States Housing Authority, the Defense Homes Corporation, the defense housing constructed under the authority of the Lanham Act, and the general housing—referred to earlier—constructed by the Departments of War, Navy, and Agriculture. The functions of the Public Housing Administration are those of disposing of war housing and of encouraging, where necessary, the clearance of slum areas and the construction of low-rent housing by means of capital loans and annual subsidies to aid local public housing agencies.

Finally, the plan establishes a National Housing Council to coordinate the work of the Housing and Home Finance Agency with that of other Executive departments and agencies concerned with the availability of housing. These other agencies include the Department of Agriculture, the Veterans' Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

This, then, is what Reorganization Plan No. 3 proposes to do. To an unprejudiced student of the housing problem this seems like an eminently sane solution. Let us look at some of the objections of the plan.

A. Many critics of the Plan say that it does not lead to any economies. Consideration of the foregoing material shows clearly, however, that while the plan offers no great change from the present temporary structure, it avoids the tremendous expense of the reversion process that would be necessary in its absence.

B. There are those who feel that it would be dangerous—the word "socialistic" has even been used—to place the Government's home loan and mortgage insurance functions under the control of an administrator who was also concerned with slum clearance and the construction of low cost housing. These people hold the irrational fear that this man might be public housing conscious and that the home finance functions would be deliberately throttled.

This is an ingenious argument. Its invalidity becomes apparent upon examination, however.

In the first place, the functions of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator are, and always will be, established by the Congress. The reliance which he places upon the various housing facets with which he works will be predetermined by law.

In the second place, and of even greater importance, the centralization of housing functions provided for in this plan effectuates the congressional principle already referred to in the Reorganiza-

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 25, 1947
For actions of June 24, 1947
80th-1st, No. 120

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HIGHLIGHTS: House sent deficiency appropriation bill to President. House passed foreign information and educational exchange and RFC extension bills. House committee reported bill to continue certain war powers. Senate passed measure ending certain war and emergency powers. Senate committees approved bill to transfer Remount Service to USDA, measure to consolidate all general appropriation bills, and reported bill to establish Commission on Organization in Executive Branch. Bills introduced authorizing sale of CCC-owned peanuts and giving veterans priority for surplus farm lands.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed, 272-97, the foreign information and educational exchange bill (pp. 7765-74). For its provisions see Digest 109.

2. SECOND URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. Agreed to the Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 3791 (pp. 7763-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.

As finally passed, the bill includes the following items: Foot-and-mouth disease campaign, $1,500,000 additional, fiscal year 1947. Authorizes construction, from 1947 funds, of 4 buildings at the New Iberia Livestock Experiment Station, La., to replace buildings destroyed by storm. Provides that the limitation in the 1947 Agricultural Appropriation Act on the amount to be used for construction of a building for investigations of pneumoencephalitis in poultry be increased from $30,000 to $55,000. Ratifies and confirms all obligations incurred between June 30, 1947, and the date of enactment of the applicable appropriation acts as may not be enacted by July 1, 1947, in anticipation of such appropriations and authority if in accordance with the terms thereof. Provides that, where employees are separated through reduction in force during July 1947 and were given separation notices during the fiscal year 1947, the lump-sum terminal-leave payments may be charged against unobligated 1947 appropriations from which such employees were paid. Emergency flood-control work by the War Department, $12,000,000.

3. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. Passed, 334-4, H. R. 3916, to continue RFC but limit its powers (pp. 7776-91) as reported. Then passed S. J. Res. 135 with the language of the House bill; the House bill was then laid on the table (pp. 7791-2).

The Senate measure would provide for a simple continuation of RFC until June 30, 1948, by which time a Federal charter must be acted upon pursuant to the Government Corporations Control Act.

The House bill extends RFC through June 30, 1949; reduces its borrowing power to $2,000,000,000; abolishes the Federal Loan Agency; authorizes RFC to make priority purchases of surplus property for resale to small business; terminates RFC's authority to purchase loans guaranteed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; provides for transfer to Treasury of all rights and interests of RFC in loans previously made by RFC for rural rehabilitation, farm tenancy, or rural electrification, and cancellation of Treasury-held RFC notes for such amounts, and prohibits RFC from making such loans in the future. The Committee report says "the committee is in full accord" with the provisions in the agricultural appropriation bill regarding REA loans from RFC.

4. WAR POWERS; CLAIMS. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported* with amendments H. R. 3647, to extend certain powers under the Second War Powers Act (including priorities, allocations, and export controls), and H. R. 3690, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act to provide for payment of punitive damages in certain cases (p. D430).

*Copies not available until actually reported, when this Digest will carry a note to that effect. (P. S. H.R.3647 later reported - p.7795.)

5. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3855, to provide for an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce (H. Rept. 642)(p. 7795).

6. FUEL DEMONSTRATION. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2161, to authorize an increase in appropriations, and extend the time of operation, for demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from minerals and agricultural and forestry products (H. Rept. 675)(p. 7795).

7. FORESTS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3175, to add certain lands to the Shasta National Forest, Calif. (H. Rept. 680)(p. 7795).

8. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of $400,000,000 for assistance to Greece and Turkey (H.Doc. 344); $15,405.4 for War Department claims (H.Doc. 351); $44,496.30 for judgments rendered against the U.S. by district courts (H.Doc. 352); $51,447,842.71 for claims allowed by the GAO (H.Doc. 356); $382,494.38 for judgments rendered by the Court of Claims (H.Doc. 362); various amounts submitted by several U.S.agencies to pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property (H.Doc. 357); and a proposed provision relating to judgments rendered against the U.S. (H.Doc. 358). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 7794.)

9. REPORTS. Received the 20th Report of the Office of Price Administration for the period ended Dec. 31, 1946 (H.Doc. 343); and RFC's report of operations for the period Feb. 2, 1932, to Sept. 30, 1946. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7794.)

10. SUGAR. The House Agriculture Committee is considering a "committee print" of a bill which provides as follows: Reenacts the Sugar Act of 1937 with changes; extends the termination date from Dec. 31, 1947, to Dec. 31, 1952, and extends the sugar tax to July 1, 1953. Changes the method of estimating each year the quantity of sugar needed to meet consumer requirements in continental U.S. Establishes quotas for domestic areas in specific amounts and, after apportionmen of a quota of 952,000 short tons to the Philippines, apportions the remainder o the consumption estimate to foreign countries. Guarantees for Cuba a minimum quota, after reallocation of deficits, equivalent to the share provided for Cub in the Act. Authorizes the Secretary to withhold or withdraw any quota increas for any foreign country over that provided for such country under the Act if

23. SURPLUS FARM LANDS; VETERANS. H.R. 3941, by Rep. Hays, Ark., to provide special priorities for the disposal of surplus agricultural real property to veterans who intend to live on farms and to engage in farming as their principal occupation, to eliminate the priorities of State and local governments and tenants of former owners with respect to such property, and to reduce from 90 to 30 days the priority period within which former owners of surplus real property may exercise their priorities. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 7796.)

24. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. H.R. 3947, by Rep. Ploeser, Mo., "to amend the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act." To Armed Services Committee. (p. 7796.)

25. RUBBER. H.R. 3960, by Rep. Huber, Ohio, to provide for the free importation of scrap or refuse synthetic rubber. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 7796.)

26. CONSUMER CREDIT. H.J.Res. 222, by Rep. Wolcott, Mich., terminating consumer credit controls. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 7796.)

27. COTTONSEED STATISTICS. S. 1497, by Sen. Hawkes, N.J., to include fats and oils under the act entitled, "An Act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and cottonseed products." To Civil Service Committee. (p. 7736.)

28. FARM LOANS. H.R. 3917 (see Digest 117) would amend the Farm Credit Act of 1937 so as to include Alaska in a farm credit district.

28a. PERSONNEL. H.R. 3927 (see Digest 117) would make employees' compensation funds available for payment to Federal agencies for services, supplies, etc., furnished by medical officers or hospitals of such agencies; for advances to a beneficiary for costs incurred when required to prosecute actions in his own name; and for Government expenses for medical supplies, treatment, transportation furnished CCC enrollees certified by the Director of the Corps as being in receipt of such benefits.

S. 1486 (see Digest 117) would authorize payment of salaries for a period during which a Federal employee was removed or suspended without pay from civil service, who upon appeal is reinstated or restored to duty on the ground that such removal or suspension was unjustified. The provision would be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1947.

29. ALCOHOL. H.R. 3921 (see Digest 117) amends the Internal Revenue Code so as to permit withdrawal of alcohol from industrial plants and bonded warehouses for use in the manufacture of medicines, and foods and flavoring extracts; and provides for a $1 tax on each gallon withdrawn.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

30. SOIL CONSERVATION; WOOL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., stating that "On June 16, 1947, nearly all the New Dealers voted to put them /sheepmen/ out of...business," and that "There are at least six appropriations made each year in the name of soil conservation" (p. A3310).

31. WOOL PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Eberharter, Pa., inserted four newspaper editorials opposing the wool price-support bill (p. A3293).

32. FOOD SURPLUSES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Poulson, Calif., questioning destruction of surplus potatoes and including a Turlock Cooperative Growers' (Calif.) letter urging use of a large block of dried peaches from last year's crop in the foreign relief program (p. A3285).

33. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Seely-Brown, Conn., urging favorable action on his bill, H.R. 3875, relating to control and reduction of water pollution in New England (p. A3304).

34. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Morrison, La., including sundry communications, on his legislative activities, including strawberry price-control exemption, and school-lunch program (pp. A3293-8).

35. FLOOD CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Sen. Murray, Mont., pointing out the necessity for flood control work in the Missouri Valley to prevent loss of lives, crops, and farm land, and inserting two newspaper editorials on the subject (pp. A3275-6).

Rep. Simpson, Ill., inserted a Quincy (Ill.) Herald-Whig editorial, "What to do About Ol' Man River is Post Flood Program" (p. A3287).

Rep. Reeves, Mo., inserted a Washington Daily News article pointing out the loss of farm lands in the Missouri Valley floods (pp. A3305-6).

36. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted a Winnipeg Tribune editorial favoring this project (p. A3276).

37. FEDERAL AID FOR EDUCATION. Rep. Hays, Ark., inserted a N.Y. Times editorial urging a vote on the bill to provide Federal aid for education (pp. A3281-2).

38. U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. Extension of remarks of Sen. Taylor, Idaho, favoring retention of this service in the Labor Department and inserting correspondence with the Idaho State Employment Service opposing consolidation of the U.S. Employment Service with any other agency but stating that "in Idaho there is more justification from an operating standpoint to make the Employment Service a part of the Department of Agriculture" (pp. A3285-6).

39. HOUSING. Rep. Javits, N.Y., inserted the N.Y. City Bar Associations letter favoring the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill and their report on the bill (pp. A3301-2).

Rep. Javits, N.Y., inserted a Washington Federation of Churches' (Social Welfare Department) letter favoring the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill (p. 3308).

40. ECONOMY. Rep. Whittington, Miss., inserted a Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal editorial pointing out that there is no economy in the curtailment of flood-control work (pp. A3302-3).

41. INFORMATION AND EDUCATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Gordon, Ill., favoring H.R. 3342, the information and educational exchange bill (pp. A3308-9).

Rep. Twyman, Ill., inserted a Chicago Daily Tribune editorial, "The False Voice of America" (pp. A3309-10).

Extension of remarks of Rep. Murdock, Ariz., favoring H.R. 3342, the information and educational exchange bill (p. A3314).

42. T.V.A. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. McFauver, Tenn., inserted Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times and Nashville Tennessean editorials opposing legislation in the TVA appropriation (p. A3313).

BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

43. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 3792 authorizes an appropriation of $15,000,000 to the War Department for emergency flood-control work. Approved June 23 (Public Law 102, 80th Cong.).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. KEARNEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include two letters.

Mr. MATHEWS, asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper item.

Mr. OWENS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Chicago Herald-American.

Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD at the conclusion of the vote on the Voice of America.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. WEICHEL (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. MASON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject President Truman's Tax Policy and include an article by David Lawrence on the same subject.

Mr. ELLIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. MACKINNON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter and an editorial from a Louisiana newspaper.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the Commercial Appeal, entitled "False Economy's Tragic Blight."

Mr. FOLGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article opposing universal military training entitled "Is It an Iron Curtain?"

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a very interesting newspaper article.

Mr. POULSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. TWYMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

PROMOTION AND ELIMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 253, Rept. No. 641), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3830) to provide for the promotion and elimination of officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 4 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HORAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include four editorials.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 89]

Bennett, Mich.	Gathings	Lyle
Bland	Gavin	McGarvey
Boykin	Gearhart	Macy
Brophy	Gifford	Mansfield, Tex.
Buckley	Granger	Marcantonio
Byrne, N. Y.	Gross	Morgan
Celler	Hall,	Morrison
Chapman	Edwin Arthur	Nodar
Chenoweth	Hartley	Pfeifer
Chiperfield	Heffernan	Powell
Clark	Hill	Reed, N. Y.
Clements	Hinshaw	Robertson
Clippinger	Hope	Sabath
Cole, N. Y.	Jenison	Shafer
Coudert	Jennings	Short
Dawson, Ill.	Jensen	Smith, Ohio
Dawson, Utah	Kearns	Snyder
Delaney	Keefe	Stratton
Dolliver	Kelley	Thomas, N. J.
Domengeaux	Kerr	Towe
Eaton	Kilburn	Vail
Fuller	Klein	Vincent
Gallagher	Lea	West
Gary	Lusk	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 359 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

INFORMATIONAL SERVICE, STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 3342, with Mr. JENKINS of Ohio in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on Friday, the Clerk had completed the reading of the bill and the committee amendment on pages 20 and 21, sections 905 through 909. The pending question is on the committee amendment.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that a correcting amendment on page 16 be included in the legislation, as follows:

Page 16, line 2, after "study", insert a period and strike out "; and act."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MUNDT to the committee amendment on page 21: At the end of the bill add a new section to be numbered section 910 and read as follows:

"REGULATORY PROVISIONS TO APPLY TO ALL INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES OF STATE DEPARTMENT

"SEC. 910. All provisions in this act regulating the administration of international information activities and educational exchanges provided herein, shall apply to all such international activities under jurisdiction of the Department of State."

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is simply to bring into one office all of the operating activities of the State Department dealing in any way with student exchanges or the exchange of specialists or information, or any other individuals or material. The members of the Committee know that at the present time there are various items of legislation which permit different functions to be carried out. Under various types of substantive legislation we have laws dealing with Latin-American interchanges handled by one office of the State Department; we have authority under an appropriation act for certain exchanges in many areas, and so forth. We feel it would be a further safeguard to this type of legislation if all of the interchange and information activities in which the State Department is engaged are handled under the requirements, directives, safeguards, and regulations of this act.

In other words, to have all of the operating personnel screened by the FBI, to have the preclusion against aliens applying to all activities, and to have the

same restrictions and restraints which govern the activities in Europe and in Asia also apply to South America, it is important to add this amendment, which also eliminates such blank-check authority as that granted by the Appropriations Committee in providing funds for broadcasting and educational exchange and information activities by the State Department without bringing them under the intelligent control of Congress as provided for in H. R. 3342 as now amended.

This is an additional safeguarding amendment which brings all these State Department activities into the purview of one office from which the Congress will get regular detailed reports on each activity, all of them to come under the supervision of the Advisory Bipartisan Board provided by the Dirksen amendment to H. R. 3342.

I have nothing further to add on this amendment. I feel it is one that no one could oppose, and I ask for its adoption.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota, a State Department amendment, perhaps does have the intention of uniting these activities under one department, if that can be done. I rise, though, at this time to call your attention to an article appearing in last Sunday's New York Times relative to the number of students now in the United States and the difficulties our GI's are having in getting into colleges. The article, in part, says this:

Colleges and universities throughout the United States expect a greater number of students on their campuses next fall than ever before in their history. Advance reports indicate that the current record-breaking student body of 2,000,000 will be substantially increased when classes reopen in September.

Despite the tremendous increase that has taken place in the last 2 years, many educators predict that the pressures on their campuses from students seeking admittance will grow worse before they get any better. They believe that the peak enrollment may not come until 1949 or 1950. Then the total student body is expected to be in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 or just about double what it was before Pearl Harbor.

For the most part the colleges have completed their registration for the 1947–48 terms. Many, indeed, are already receiving requests for 1948. They report that never in their experience have they received so many applications. In some colleges the ratio of applications to available space has run 10 or 15 to 1. For example, Cornell University received close to 15,000 applications for admission as freshmen—and could accommodate at a maximum 1,300.

Students who have not yet been admitted to a college or university can expect to experience difficulty in getting accepted at this late date. Though some of the smaller institutions, particularly in the Midwest, have a few vacancies, these are expected soon to be filled.

This unprecedented development which started almost immediately after the war ended, is owing in part to the influx of veterans, and in part to the backlog of high-school graduates seeking admittance.

It is estimated that about 250,000 men and women qualified for college and eager to enter were turned away during the past academic year.

To sum up, the Times survey indicates that 33 State universities will admit out-of-State students this fall on a limited and selective basis, 11 will not admit them at all, while 3 will accept them on nearly equal terms with students of their own State.

I was hoping that the committee in considering this bill would make it a straight broadcasting bill. That is all the information that has gone out to the country. The State Department, through all of their channels of information, has sent this out, and Secretary Marshall, appearing before the committee, said, "We must broadcast information to the world about America." With that I agree, and I think the majority of the Members of this Congress agree that we must sell America through radio, and I think that is what we should do. But it must be apparent to the Members of Congress that the State Department by this amendment desires to build up a huge permanent organization. The committee rejected an amendment which provides for a 2-year extension of the act. The State Department did not want that, so it was turned down. At the proper time I am going to offer a motion, unless offered by the minority, to recommit this bill and ask that the Foreign Affairs Committee bring back a bill for broadcast purposes only. I believe in that 100 percent, but I do not believe that we ought to build up a huge department to bring more students into the United States, when all of our universities are crowded to the gills with students of our own who want to go to school. The GI's who have been discharged from the Army are looking forward to educational opportunities. There are now over 17,000 foreign students in the United States. Why should we deny our GI's the right to go to school? Why should we crowd them out because we want to bring in others from foreign lands to go to school? A gentleman from the State Department testifying before another committee said they would like to bring in 10,000 to study medicine. I submit to you that every medical school in the United States is crowded. They talk about bringing them into our schools of higher learning to take postgraduate courses. They are also crowded. Just try to get into a postgraduate school. Under this bill the State Department proposes to bring into the United States a whole new group of students for study in our already crowded institutions. I say that if we have the room for them, they are welcome, but as long as our GI's are going to school, they should be taken care of first. As the New York Times states, 250,000 have been turned away, and that by 1950, the peak enrollment, there will be 3,000,000 seeking an education

I ask that you turn down this amendment and recommit the bill.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, because we sincerely believe that we have the most of everything that is good for the world—both material, educational, and religious advantages—this bill, I assume, is brought in to tell all the world all about our superiority in the hope that by following our ways, our methods, they may likewise share in the good things which we have.

On the first day that this bill was up for debate the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] called attention to the fact that our armed forces had sold America to the world, that our conduct in the past had been such that there was no nation and very few people in any nation who do not realize that this is the very best country in the whole world for the common man. He pointed out very eloquently and very persuasively, that there was no need for us to advertise or sell America, because a majority of the people or at least large numbers of people in every nation wanted to come here, and they knew why they want to come here and that is proof enough of the soundness of our system of government and of its value. They want to share the advantages that we possess.

Then another feature of the bill, as I understand it, is that we want to learn something from the rest of the world. I would be the last to think that we could not learn something from other people, but I am wondering whether or not, with the situation as it is, we are going to be permitted to learn even if this bill goes through and whether knowledge gained will be of value.

I have had no opportnity to read this amendment. I only heard what the gentleman from South Dakota said about it, that it was, as I got his statement, an effort to bring all the activities within the State Department. Unless I am mistaken, the State Department has something to do with the reciprocal trade activities. It has something to do with almost every activity of our Nation as it relates to the action of other nations. If that be so, what is the value, what do we gain by sending teachers abroad, by having them come here, if we follow a course which is not practicable, which will undo what it is here proposed or more accurately make the proposed action futile?

This bill, as I understand it, is to stop communism from spreading throughout the world, yet while we are spending our money to, by words, stop communism abroad—while we are spending our money in sending our words and our pictures and our songs and our plays to convince the Communists and the Russians that they must stop at a certain point in the Old World. While we say that we fear the spread of communism, and while we are told day after day that if we do not stop Russia at the Turkish border or somewhere in eastern Germany they are coming over here, we at the same time, I assume, with the sanction of this same State Department, are shipping the very things, the basic necessities for the preparation and the carrying on of war to Russia which she may wage against us. My reference is to the situation called to your attention so ably and so effectively by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER] last week. The idea of spending $34,000,000 to tell the Russians or anyone else, in this instance the Russians, primarily and principally, that they must stop at a certain point over there, and then at the same time shipping them oil and gasoline, without which

no war can be carried on, to enable them to prepare for war—to spread communism. Is it not silly? Is it not absurd? The State Department has its share in that.

If the State Department wants to stop communism, if there is danger of Russia attacking us, while we know as we do know, or at least we have been told, that there is a threatened shortage of oil in this country, fuel oil, if you please, while we know that our factories, upon which we must depend for the production of munitions of war to defend ourselves, cannot operate if there is a shortage of oil, we appropriate millions of dollars to send words across, and at the same time the same State Department apparently does not disapprove, at least, of the shipment of munitions of war to our potential enemy. Stop communism with words—give Russia oil to spread communism?

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, first, I want to comment on the statements just made that the pending amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota is a State Department amendment. On the contrary, it is an amendment worked out here by which the Congress can better control the State Department.

Second, may I ask the Members, please, when they have a moment of time, to turn to pages A3261–2–3 and 4 in the Appendix of today's RECORD, because they contain a factual discussion one by one by one of most of the charges that have been made regarding this bill—that it will let down the bars against immigration, that it will crowd some GI's out of college, that it will open our schools to Communists and agitators, that it will treat foreign students better than veterans are treated, or give them $10 a day while they are studying here, and so on. The facts are given there in answer to those arguments. Obviously, we cannot take the time now to discuss them one by one here on the floor. But if the Members will examine those pages in this morning's RECORD they can get the facts on which to base their judgment.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JUDD. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this section and on all amendments and on the bill itself close in 30 minutes, the time to be equally divided among those Members desiring to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I move that debate on this section and all amendments and on the bill itself close in 30 minutes, the time to be divided equally amongst Members standing.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I want to put in the RECORD our interpretation of section 906 as part of the legislative history of this bill.

Section 906 was written for a very specific purpose. If this bill were to supplant or take over the work being done abroad in educational and other lines by private American agencies, I would oppose it. The schools, the colleges, the hospitals, the agricultural experiment stations, the small industrial demonstration centers that have been set up by American private organizations, churches, and so forth, all over the world, have done for decades and are doing now an invaluable piece of work. It must be said emphatically that it is not intended under this bill to have Government agencies supplant those private agencies or take over those functions. Rather the authorization is only to supplement them, to assist and facilitate their work.

I want to give a specific illustration. The selection, the placement, and the supervision of exchange students and professors under this program has been handled by the so-called Institute of International Education, a private organization of prominent educators and citizens set up by the Carnegie Foundation under the guidance of Nicholas Murray Butler after World War I. Dr. Stephen Duggan, a great scholar and educator, has been the head of it for years. When this student exchange program was first started the Government asked the Institute to be the administrative agency in examining and selecting students assigning them to appropriate colleges or universities, supervising their studies, serving as counselor to them. It has done a remarkable job. There has been no criticism from any source.

Recently the United States Office of Education perhaps because of the almost universal tendency of Government agencies to build empires, has been trying to muscle in and take over the job done heretofore by the Institute. The Office and its friends have tried to pressure the State Department into assigning to it the management of students and professors from abroad, and ours when they go abroad.

The committee believes strongly that Government agencies should not take over functions that belong primarily to educators, that private agencies can and usually will do a far better job than Government bureaus in these fields—with less politics, fear, or favor.

So we wrote section 906 as an amendment, providing that wherever the Secretary can use private agencies in carrying out the provisions of this act, he shall use private agencies insofar as practicable.

To make it more clear and specific what we meant we wrote into the committee report language as follows:

> The committee believes that if a private agency can perform an activity as well or better than a Government agency, and at no greater expense, the Secretary of State should avail himself of those private services.

It is the job of the Department of State to establish general policies and to handle the expenditure of funds; wherever there is a private agency, whether educational organization, or news service, or broadcasting system, or library association, or what not, which can carry out an authorized function as well as and as cheaply as a Goevrnment bureau could do it, then the Government shall use and assist and facilitate and supplement the private agencies but not directly manage them or the functions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD] has expired.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. MACKINNON] is recognized for 2 minutes.

SUPPORT OUR FOREIGN POLICY BY A PROGRAM OF COOPERATION

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, the Mundt bill, in its present form, represents the collective judgment of this House. With the safeguards of the Dirksen amendment, the changes made by the Keefe amendment, and the other improvements the House has made in the bill, I submit that we should give this program a fair try. Who knows but that the seed of knowledge planted by this education program may some day produce a democratic chieftain on the continents of Europe and Asia who will undo all the harm now being done by totalitarian communism. At this time, when we still have troops overseas, when the treaties of peace have not been agreed upon, when communism is undertaking a world-wide infiltrating offensive, and when the battle of ideas is at its height in Europe and Asia, I submit that we cannot hazard that backward step toward isolation which we would take by defeating this bill. As a nation we need all the ammunition we can muster in our peacetime offensive to support other peoples who believe in freedom.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

The Chair recognlzes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. OWENS] for 2 minutes.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, last week I mentioned that the persons who were sponsoring this bill had seen fit to castigate those who were honestly opposing it, by styling them "isolationists." The word was again mentioned a moment ago by the preceding speaker. I class it properly with the word "interventionist." The gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] took the well after I made that comparison last week and stated that synonyms of isolationism were "insecurity," "impracticability," and "unrealism." Those were his home-made definitions. I went to the dictionary here—Webster's Unabridged International—to see what it really meant and it defines the word "isolate" as follows:

> To separate from all foreign substances; to make pure; to attain a free state.

The word "intervention," according to the dictionary, means "interference of a state in the affairs of another state for the purpose of compelling it to do or forbear doing certain acts or of maintaining of altering the actual condition of its domestic affairs irrespective of its will."

That is the reason I stated that if I had to choose between being called an interventionist or an isolationist I would choose the latter. Intervening is exactly what is being done by one bill after another which is being placed before this House with respect to foreign relations.

We of Congress are becoming interventionists.

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OWENS. I yield.

Mr. ELLIS. The gentleman from Illinois might supply the answer to my question. In Saturday's paper I noticed 61 Northwestern University professors and instructors have written letters of endorsement of Henry Wallace. I would like to know whether they are the export or the import type.

Mr. OWENS. Evidently they must be of the import type. It appears they are going to import a few more to add to the number.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a few words from the Farewell address of the first President of our country, which might aid the committee in its work.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. OWENS. The excerpt from the Farewell Address that I wish to insert is as follows:

In the execution of such a plan nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations and passionate attachments for others should be excluded, and that in place of them just and amicable feelings toward all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur.

Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody contests. The nation prompted by ill will and resentment sometimes impels to war the government contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject. At other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite nation of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld; and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facility to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country without odium, sometimes even with popularity, gilding with the appearances of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the public councils. Such an attachment of a small or weak toward a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter. Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy, to be useful, must be impartial, else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defense against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation and excessive dislike of another cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots who may resist the intrigues of the favorite are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I just want to reiterate what I said a few moments ago, that this bill does provide for bringing in foreign students. The gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] placed in the Appendix some fiction and facts relative to the bill. He states that about 500 foreign students might come in. I submit to you that if 250,000 American students are to be denied admission to the universities this year, that these 500 foreign students are just that too many.

I would like to call attention to the fact that General Marshall in all of his releases has said he hoped to have a broadcasting bill, so that we could broadcast to foreign countries. I am in favor of that, I think that should be done. I think it is fair to say, too, that even if this body sees fit to pass the bill the other body will not pass the Mundt bill, absolutely will not pass it, will not even consider it.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. No; I will not yield to the gentleman.

They do need some authorization. The other body placed money in the appropriation bill for broadcasting, something this House has not endorsed; it was stricken out on a point of order. I think the House ought to take action to make the broadcasting program possible all over the world. By recommitting the bill and bringing out merely a broadcasting bill it will serve that purpose.

The pending bill is loosely drawn. It is a bill that covers too wide a field for the State Department. Sixteen amendments have been accepted. It is permanent legislation that Congress has no way of supervising even though they bring in reports. It is a continuing program, not for 2 years but for many years in the future.

I say again to the membership that I am favorable to Secretary Marshall's broadcasting program, but it should not be hooked up with anything else. This bill provides for Cook tours paid at public expense. We should authorize the program so that appropriations can be made to take care of just broadcasting programs, but we should not extend the authorization over the entire field of education. The other body will only consider a broadcast program. Why pass this bill now? I feel in view of the action by the Senate this bill is untimely.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER].

(Mr. SCRIVNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Chairman, in view of some disparaging comments made by Mr. Benton relative to Members of the House I could not support any movement he advocates. The spirit of ridicule in which he reecntly referred to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the chairman of this subcommittee, comes with very poor grace. His present attitude would warrant any Member's refusing to go along with it at the present time.

The exchange of students may be a very well worth-while project in the future if the students who come in and the students who go out are properly screened and when there is sufficient room in our presently overcrowded schools and universities to take care of such a program.

One of my acquaintances who is in a position to know tells me that the most popular reading matter in all Soviet Russia is the Sears-Roebuck and the Montgomery Ward catalogs. They see the magazine America but it does not carry too much weight. He further said that if there were a radio in every Russian home we could broadcast 24 hours a day, and no matter what material we might send over that it would not do much good. They are sold on America—and almost to a man and woman—they would gladly come to this country if they could. If the leaders of Russia and the Russian-dominated countries say "jump," they will jump. If they say "jump on America," they will jump on America, and all our broadcasts will not stop it.

Mr. Benton's attitude toward military training and the military budget, urging that $200,000,000 be taken away from the military and given to this program, shows he is not traveling along the same highway that the leaders of this Government are now traveling.

As long as the present staff is in control of these programs I cannot support them. If Mr. Marshall will really clean house, and as General Washington said: "Put only Americans on guard," I could then support a reasonable program to combat false statements made about us.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK].

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair cannot recognize the gentleman for that purpose, for there is an amendment pending.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BUCK. When will it be in order for me to offer my amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. After the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota has been disposed of, but by that time all time for debate will have expired.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we now dispose of my amendment. It certainly is not my desire to deprive any Member of offering any amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. BUCK. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK], while he cannot offer his amendment now may speak to his amendment which will be offered after time for general debate has expired.

Mr. BUCK. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, my amendment simply calls for an appraisal of the effectiveness of the program. It has been presented to the committee and has been accepted. I understand there is no objection to it. There is not, therefore, any reason to debate it. It is to add to section 909 the following words:

> Inclusive of appraisals and measurements, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs in each country where conducted.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUCK. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. I simply want to say in confirmation of what the gentleman from New York has said that he has taken this amendment up with our committee and we give him our unanimous support.

Mr. BUCK. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, as you all know, I am against this program, and for one reason. I believe this expenditure is a waste of taxpayers' money; we are throwing this money down a rat hole. I do not believe we will accomplish anything with the expenditure of this money any more than we have already accomplished with the expenditure of over $400,000,000,000 in our war effort, over $12,000,000,000 in Europe since VJ-day, and the shedding of the blood of 300,000 American soldiers on European soil. If that has not done the job, certainly this will not do it for us.

As Herbert Hoover pointed out, to spend money foolishly in Europe is to do irreparable harm to our economy. This is another blank check.

The Truman administration is now going through the motions of showing concern about the cost of the Truman doctrine—the doctrine of pouring out the resources of the United States to support every reactionary government in the world from the bloody dictator Peron in Argentine to the bloody dictator Inönü in Turkey.

Yesterday morning the New York Times had a four-column headline which reads, "Truman creates three committees to survey our capacity to aid world." Apparently even Mr. Truman is beginning to understand the fact that the great majority of the people of the United States are thoroughly opposed to the administration program of bolstering dictatorship abroad by bankrupting democracy at home.

But Mr. Truman has once again underestimated the intelligence of the people of the United States if he thinks that they can be fooled by this proposed window dressing. He has appointed not one committee but three committees to study the effects of this disastrous program on the American economy. And who heads these three committees? One is headed by the President's Secretary of the Interior. One is headed by the President's Council of Economic Advisers. One is headed by the President's Secretary of Commerce. These are the very persons on whose advice the President is presumably already relying.

Is there anyone who thinks that committees under such direction—two members of the President's own Cabinet and the head of the President's Council of Economic Advisers—will bring in any reports which go to the root of the President's program of bankruptcy?

Even as window dressing, this latest gesture of the administration is an insult to the intelligence of the people of this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KERSTEN].

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I rise in firm support of this bill. This morning at 7:30 over the radio one of our leading commentators, Mr. George E. Reedy, said the following:

> Had it not been for the patience and firmness of Representative KARL MUNDT, of South Dakota, the measure would have died. As it was, it survived several attempts at mayhem and murder by only the slimmest of margins.

Mr. Chairman, America can no longer be defended by a policy of isolation. Years ago when we were in our infancy, decades ago, the policy of isolation was a defense; but today when America is the greatest country in the world, it cannot bring upon itself an age of isolation, for by doing that we withdraw from the rest of the world. If we make ourselves dumb, if we silence the intelligence of this country and we rely only upon this country as it is, we cannot expect that the rest of the world will not be taken over by forces that are inimical to ours.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BREHM. Does the gentleman feel it might be wise to wait until we have an invoice of American resources from a committee which has been appointed to make that study before we further commit ourselves? The gentleman from Wisconsin, I dare say, has no more idea than I or any other Member of this House as to what the resources of America constitutes at this moment, and he does not know whether we can afford $31,000,000 or 31 cents. I maintain that we should have an invoice of our resources before we commit ourselves to any further program overseas.

I am willing to admit that the world needs the voice and ideals of God, but it appears a little silly to entrust that mission to certain members of the State Department. Christian missionaries have been pursuing this program for years. Surely, they are better equipped to do a successful job than certain personnel of the State Department. To talk God and Christianity to atheistic nations, as well as to people who do not accept Jesus Christ as the Son of God but scoff at our ideals, is, in my opinion, tantamount to casting pearls before swine.

Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin. In response to that I would say that the best commodity we can deliver abroad is the idea of the fundamental concept of our Government; that is, that the individual and the person comes first before the state, and that the rights that the individual or the person gets are not from the state but from his God. That is the American idea, the American philosophy, and that is what the world needs today.

Further, in response to the gentleman, I am not willing to regard the rest of the peoples of the world as "swine." The rest of the peoples of the world are human beings endowed with inalienable rights just as we in America. We so stated in our Declaration of Independence: "All men"—not just citizens of the United States—"are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator"—not by the State—"with certain inalienable rights." These flaming words were true in 1776; they are still true in 1947. They are true in America, in France, in Italy, in Greece, in Poland. They are true everywhere and at all times. They are true because they are based upon the fundamental nature of man.

Thank God that the Government of the United States is based upon the true nature of man. That man and the family come first. That the state is the servant not the master of the people. That human rights which come from God are not to be uprooted and destroyed by a ruthless state power. The deadly threat to the security of the United States today is that political philosophy that regards man as merely a highly developed animal; that regards the state as the source of all political power; the philosophy that is based on "scientific materialism"; the philosophy that proclaims atheism. That is the contest in the world today, the true answer as to the nature of man. It is a contest of ideas—the most fateful kind of a contest.

Shall the Voice of America be silent in this hour? Shall the oppressed people of the world be unaware that in America human liberty still prevails? Shall we hide our light under a bushel? Shall not our best defense be in a reawakening of

hope in human breasts the world over? Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln did not disdain to base their greatest thoughts on the spiritual nature of man. Let the Voice of America be heard; the voice of a nation that recognizes the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI].

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the House to this fact: What assurances have we got that the "Commies" will not control this broadcasting? In 1943 I warned this House what was happening with OWI and OSS. Today 50 percent of the State Department are former OWI and OSS members, and the old members and employees of the State Department today are worried that they are being shoved out of their jobs by the "Commies," as the "Commies" now have civil-service status and are eligible as preference workers in the State Department.

I also want to call this to the attention of the House: We were selling Russia to Europe in 1943 instead of America. Forgetting that Russia's neighbors have known her for centuries better than we do and are today reaping harvest from our folly, by Russia obstructing all our work, are we going to repeat the past?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, early in the debate I said that I was not sold on everything in this bill. The debate has now continued throughout several days. Much heat has been generated and a source light. Amendments have been offered so that the bill before us today is entirely different than the bill as it came from the committee. Fourteen vital amendments have been adopted. I just noticed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday that the gentleman from South Dakota, the chairman of the subcommittee the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], has printed those amendments. They are lengthy and technical. I have not had time to study them all.

There is much good in the bill. However it can, and should be improved. Within a few minutes we will be called upon to vote. There will be two votes: First, a motion to recommit, which means to kill the bill lock, stock and barrel; second, a motion to pass the bill, that is, if the motion to recommit is defeated. If the bill is voted down that is the end of it. If the bill passes the House that is not the end of it. It then goes to the Senate where it will be thoroughly considered and these amendments digested. Then if the bill passes the Senate with additional perfecting amendments, it will come back to the House in its revised form. There will be a vote on the conference report of the amendments and that will be the vote that counts, the final vote.

For the sake of the good that is in this bill, I am not going to vote to kill it today. I shall therefore vote against the motion to recommit and for the passage of bill, thus sending it on its way. I reserve the right to speak and vote against the conference report if it comes back to the House in a way that I do not like. This bill has within it the germ of peace and better world understanding. The country wants both.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I am offering an amendment to this bill that is intended to protect the rights of employment of veterans as provided in the Veterans' Preference Act. The membership of the House, I believe, is familiar with this act as it applies to veterans employed in civil service. I want to make sure their rights are protected under this bill so that when men and women are employed the terms of the preference act will be respected.

I believe, too, that since those employed under this act, if enacted into law, will have a great deal to do with transactions with foreign countries, the Government will do well to see to it that veterans are employed where their services can be utilized. There are a good many veterans who have a pretty broad understanding of our problems with foreign countries and their services will thereby be extremely valuable.

I hope my amendment will be approved.

Mr. Chairman, I also want to call attention to th efact that civil-service employment is not given the protection to which I think it is entitled under this bill. I call your attention for example to the language on page 14 of the bill where it is specifically stated that those administering the legislation can employ people without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, on a temporary basis. Further provision is made that aliens may be employed within the United States. Such aliens, will, of course, be limited to services related to translation and narration. The thing to which I want to specifically direct the attention of the committee is that civil-service laws and rules and regulations thereunder must also be respected in the administration of this legislation.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Will not the gentleman have the amendment read? It is at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. REES. I want to have the amendment read, but first I want to ask a question of the gentleman from South Dakota. About how many people does the chairman contemplate will be employed under the terms of this legislation if enacted into law?

Mr. MUNDT. The entire legislation?

Mr. REES. Yes.

Mr. MUNDT. There are now 1,800 people. I presume it will depend entirely on how much money is appropriated. The other body has indicated a willingness to appropriate $12,000,000 to the program, which would give us an employment of 300 to 500 people.

Mr. REES. This, as I understand it, would make a total employment under the present bill, if enacted into law, of about 2,300 people. One of the things that disturbs me with respect to this whole problem is that the subcommittee deems it necessary to pass this legislation in order that our people may be on more friendly relations with the people of Europe who have so recently been our allies in a world war. It is indeed a strange situation we face when such legislation is requested in order that these people may have a more friendly attitude toward us. People who for the most part are those to whom we provided implements and munitions of war, together with supplies of various kinds and who have been provided with materials of all kinds, including food and clothing, since hostilities ceased.

It is estimated that we have spent between twelve and twenty billion dollars in property and money for these people and yet, as I say, it seems passing strange that in order to have a better understanding with people we have helped so much it is claimed that it is necessary for us to provide the legislation requested in this bill.

Certainly, I am in favor of exchange of ideas and knowledge with other countries. We are doing that now, and rightly so. We have far more foreign students in our schools and universities than we have in foreign countries. We have always been liberal in that respect. We are right now. Even with crowded conditions there are 17,000 students in our colleges and universities. While about 3,000 Americans are in schools abroad. Foreigners are allowed to travel in America anywhere they please on visitors, visas, but not so with respect to Americans in certain countries of Europe.

Mr. Chairman, I am one of those who wants to be fair and friendly with the people of other countries, but I cannot understand the necessity of this proposed legislation in order to do so. If I thought the further expenditure of $35,000,000 provided under this bill and the employment of 2,300 people in the State Department to carry on the programs outlined herein, would bring peace and understanding, of course, we would all support it. Give us a simple, constructive program with a policy that is reasonable and definite and I will gladly support it.

Let me say again, I just do not believe we need all this legislation, with all of its ramifications and implications in order to bring about an understanding between our countries of the world, who have so recently been our allies, and to whom we are now furnishing huge quantities of equipment, oil, machinery, food, and other things to rehabilitate and help them.

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCORMACK].

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, down through the ages, particularly since the birth of the Redeemer, progressive mankind has been constantly fighting toward the development of an idea of government with a recognition of the omnipotence of God and centered around

the dignity and the personality of the individual. It evidenced itself in parliamentary form in Great Britain, and later under a constitutional government in our own country.

Among the famous utterances of American history which will always ring in the minds and hearts and ears of Americans and men and women everywhere seeking the dignity of the individual are the immortal words of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death." Only a few weeks ago, in another country, Hungary, under the control of the Communist Army, another man paraphrased that and took the same position when he said, "Give me liberty or give me death."

Mr. RANKIN. It probably meant death for him.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Sulyok, leader of the Freedom Party, one of the political parties of Hungary, made a dramatic speech within the last few weeks. It was a speech for the dignity of man, for liberty, a speech that he probably knew when he made it meant death, as the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] interposed a moment ago, and I agree with him. Down through the ages there have been individuals who were wedded to the idea of liberty, Patrick Henry in the days preceding the Revolution, and this brave man of our day.

Mr. Chairman, as I see it, this legislation is necessary in the national interest of our country. It is also a powerful voice to the minds of individuals like this brave man in other lands, who will receive the benefit of these broadcasts that will go out of our country as a result of the passage of this bill, sending to him and his kind the message of hope.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON].

(Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Chairman, the pros and cons of the Voice of America have been debated at great length. There were times during the debate when it appeared that Gabriel's horn would probably drown out the last whisper of the Voice before it was finally passed. In the very near future, as has been stated, there will be a vote to recommit this measure. In considering that vote to recommit, I should like to call to the attention of the committee at this time that the principle involved in his bill represents the considered opinion of the entire Committee on Foreign Affairs, a standing committee of the House of Representatives.

It might well be argued that the integrity of that entire committee is at stake here on the question of whether or not this legislation is repudiated by the membership. The Senate action has been discussed here briefly. It has been said that the Senate intends to take no action on this measure when it reaches that body. The truth of the matter is that the Senate originally indicated such an action, but several days later indicated its willingness to agree to the sum of $6,000,000. Several days ago, after further study of the principles involved in the bill, the Senate indicated a willingness to increase that amount to $12,000,000. The Senate has very definitely taken action in the appointment of a subcommittee of Senators HATCH and SMITH to investigate the bill at length and in detail.

So far as recommitting this bill is concerned with instructions to report back a measure which encompasses only the broadcasting features of the bill, I personally believe that such action would sound the death knell of the information program.

The libraries and information bureaus abroad are to me one of the most important features of the bill. There are one-hundred-odd such bureaus servicing thousands of inquiries every week of the year. That, to me, is a most important feature.

To some, the student-exchange program is the most important; to others, the broadcasting feature is preeminent.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the House will consider well its vote before it recommits not only a bill but a principle which has the almost unanimous approval of the committee, the press, the radio, and the veterans' organizations of America.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee handling this legislation be given my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD].

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, for any program to succeed there are three essential requirements: The first is a sound workable plan; second, adequate funds; and, third, proper personnel to carry it out.

It has been apparent all during this debate that the major difficulty most Members have with respect to this bill is the question of the personnel. I understand fully that apprehension. I can say frankly that when our committee first approached this problem I was strongly disposed against it because of some of the personnel I had seen here and in Europe and Asia operating the war-information programs which preceded this one. To be perfectly blunt, it was not in those years the Voice of America. It was the voice of the left wing of the New Deal in America. It was too often the voice of socialism in America. I could not support that. I wanted a true voice of America, all of America.

Mr. Chairman, if I did not know of the great changes in policy and in personnel, both at higher and lower levels, that have taken place in the last 6 months or more, if we had not in this bill established more careful definitions of the functions of the office in the future, and stricter controls of its activities and, above all, of its personnel, I would still be against it. But as I studied the whole problem in relation to our present world situation during days of hearings and discussions, on the record and off the record, I became increasingly convinced of two paramount facts. First, that the need for this information and education program today is infinitely greater than we have realized; and, second, that the agency has been enormously improved. Its personnel has been drastically combed and culled out. That process is still going on. Whatever it or its predecessors did in the past, it is doing a good job now and there is no reason to doubt that it will do an increasingly good job in the future.

I do not care how good a product may be. It must be well presented, and repeatedly, or it will not be widely accepted. Who knows that better than Americans?

The finest product the world has ever known was the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. But His message would never have gotten across, no matter how perfect His life and His teachings and His deeds, if it had not been for the greatest educational program and propaganda campaign—in the right sense of the term—which ever existed. He Himself set it in motion when He sent out His disciples—trained personnel—to tell a story. It was a matchless story, almost unbelievable good news—but it had to be told. It still has to be told.

The Apostle Paul was the world's greatest and most effective spreader of ideas. To be sure, he had the most explosive ideas that the world has ever known. Communism is like a tin soldier out of the dime store compared to the explosive ideas which Jesus Christ let loose in the world. It is because of the way in which they were spread by the disciples and by St. Paul and the missionaries who have followed in His train that it can be truthfully said that "all the armies that ever marched, and all the navies that ever were built, and all the parliaments that ever sat, and all the kings that ever reigned, put together, have not affected the life of man upon this earth as powerfully as has that one solitary life."

Mr. Chairman, I believe with all my heart that in the Constitution of the United States and the system of government our fathers established here we have incomparably the best set of political ideas that were ever put together in one place in the world's history. I think they are the hope of the world. The future of our Nation and of the world depends upon the spread of those ideas—everywhere. The ideas are the world's best, but they are not enough; we must present them. That, in my judgment, is the only way we can ultimately turn back the tide of totalitarianism and tyranny which is sweeping over the earth.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. LODGE] for 2 minutes.

(Mr. LODGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Chairman, if this legislation is not passed by the House, our failure will have repercussions far beyond the details of the bill which are under attack. It will be interpreted abroad as further evidence of isolation-

ism. In a world in which blitzkreig by infiltration, subterfuge, blackmail, and political pressure has been substituted for blitzkreig by direct military assault, we shall have decided to conduct an unworthy retreat. That this will seriously handicap our Government in the prosecution of an effective foreign policy is beyond doubt, as the testimony of General Marshall, General Eisenhower, Gen. Bedell Smith, and others forcefully states.

But if we fail to pass this measure, our failure will carry still other implications which are not pleasant to contemplate. It will be, on our part, a most unbecoming and damaging gesture. Our country has been populated in large part by people from Europe. These people brought with them many things, including European culture. Over the years, Americans have journeyed to Europe in order to maintain contact with European culture, and Europeans have come here to create and enhance American culture. Now we are asked to show the world that we have a culture. We are asked to extend our culture to Europe, to a Europe in which the chaos and destruction of war have perpetrated cultural ravages also. We proclaim that we reject the crass materialism of Marxism. We say that we do not believe in the communistic doctrine of economic determinism. We vehemently protest that we believe with Abraham Lincoln that the individual is the complex heart of society. We state that our faith is based on the dignity of the individual—that we believe in the human soul. And yet there are some of us who would restrict our exports to the purely material things of life. There are some who would entitle our detractors to say that while we have produced a nation of military might and industrial power we have engendered no culture commensurate with these material achievements; that we are a cultural and spiritual desert. There are those who would furnish the enemies of freedom with the basis for saying that we worship the dollar rather than the immortal soul of man. Are we such pagans that we have already forgotten the spiritual values which enabled Americans to fight World War II to a successful conclusion? Are we such shallow cynics that we believe that men will give their lives for material things? Have we forgotten our American heritage to such an extent that we dare not proclaim our own settled conviction that our free system under God is one for which we are prepared to put forth a great sustaining effort in peace as well as war?

It is now our turn to provide culture for others. Aristotle said that education is an adornment in prosperity and a refuge in adversity. Let us help to provide that refuge. Let us spread the beneficent contagion of our education, of our culture, of our concept of human society to the remote recesses of this planet where the forces of darkness and despotism have enslaved millions of people. Let us enlarge our conceptions to the circle of our duties. A world contracted by science must be united by freedom if peace is to prevail.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RICHARDS].

Mr. RICHARDS. Mr. Chairman, I yield back my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] for 4 minutes.

(Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Chairman, we have now come to the end of a long, interesting, and informative discussion of what I honestly consider to be one of the most important decisions this Congress has been called upon to make during the eightieth session. For some reason or other it has been tremendously difficult to get across to the membership the true and honest facts which are involved in this decision.

I want to read, for example, a telegram which just came to me this morning from Mr. Louis E. Starr, commander in chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, who has been worried because somebody misquoted the position of the Veterans of Foreign Wars during the sustained debate on H. R. 3342. Here is his telegram:

> Strongly urge favorable consideration of H. R. 3342 as pending in House. Essential to a constructive approach of our postwar relations with other countries that we utilize all media of information and cultural exchange. Reciprocal teacher-student exchange important as informational broadcasts. We cannot fight ideas with our money but we can with our ideas and our American way of life.
>
> LOUIS E. STARR,
> *Commander in Chief,*
> *Veterans of Foreign Wars of U. S. A.*

That was sent up with a personal messenger, along with a note which I have been asked to be read:

> Much has been said on the floor of the House that the teacher-student exchange provisions would cause infiltration of communistic ideologies into our country.
>
> The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has been in the foreground in the fight against communism in this country. Yet, as indicative of our appraisal of the situation, the VFW at its Forty-seventh National Encampment held in Boston endorsed the principle of the Mundt bill. Following is the national resolution:
>
> "RESOLUTION 531
>
> "INFORMATION AND STUDENT EXCHANGE WITH U. S. S. R.
>
> *"Be it resolved by the Forty-seventh National Encampment, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, assembled in Boston, Mass., September 2–7, 1946,* That (1) the Veterans of Foreign Wars attempt through the State Department to arrange for and defray the expenses of exchange students and exchange athletic teams to be selected from among the members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and veterans of the Red Army; and (2) the Veterans of Foreign Wars through the State Department endeavor to make available to the Russian people American radio programs, both news and entertainment, American motion pictures, and American press services published in Russian."

Mr. Chairman, the contents of this note from the VFW should make crystal clear the attitude of that great veterans' organization on this important legislation.

Repeatedly, for some reason or other, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER] and others, have said that the Secretary of State is not concerned about the student exchange features of the Mundt bill. I presume the Secretary of State writing in a letter over his own signature should be writing the thing in which he believes. I want to quote to you what General Marshall said:

> I am unreservedly in favor of the exchange of students, professors, and books. These methods, in the long run, may be far more important for the interchange of information than broadcasting. * * * I do not believe that a bill limited to broadcasting would give this Government the opportunities it must have to explain itself to the rest of the world.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I am sorry; I cannot yield.

I submit in closing, Mr. Chairman, that some Members of the House seem inclined to swallow a camel but strain at a gnat. We have voted to the same men who are to carry out this program $11,000,000,000 in this Congress to give us defense establishments. We have voted $12,000,000,000 to give foreign aid abroad.

We are now down to what the other body of Congress indicates may be only $12,000,000 to fight the battle of peace. Mr. Chairman, are Members really not interested in getting this battle for peace conclusively won? This suggested sum of eleven or twelve millions to win the peace is a most niggardly sum compared with the eleven billions we have voted for security in this uneasy world and the twelve billions authorized to supply creature needs abroad.

What are you going to tell your people back home when they ask you what the Eightieth Congress did to help win the peace? Are you going to say: "I voted $12,000,000,000 for aid abroad. I voted $11,000,000,000 to give us a defense establishment, troops, ships, and guns, but I could not trust these same administrators with eleven, or twelve, or twenty million dollars to fight the battle of peace." If that is the basis of our argument then we are derelict in our duty indeed in not coming down into the well of the House and moving to impeach the Secretary of State if we do not have confidence enough in him to give him the $11,000,000 he says he needs to build the temple of peace we all want to see constructed.

Mr. Chairman, I submit as a matter of cold candor that we should either impeach the Secretary of State or else equip him with the tools he needs to accomplish the results we all desire. As for me, I prefer to provide him with the tools for which he pleads and to set up a program for him to operate which can make it possible for peace to succeed.

Preparedness alone and preparedness plus international alliances and organizations alone have been tried as devices for maintaining the peace almost since the beginning of civilization. What has been the result? The result has been one recurring war after another, each conflict being bloodier and more destructive than the one preceding it. We offer

you in H. R. 3342 an approach to peace which the world has never tried. We offer you the machinery and the methods by which America can help create those wide areas of human understanding, good will, and international respect and confidence which are essential if peace is to endure. We offer it to you at a price which is actually less than one-fourth the cost of one modern battleship. We offer it in the form of legislation carrying adequate safeguards for its successful operation and providing for congressional controls which will make this peace-serving program the joint effort of our legislative and executive branches of government. We offer it to you at a juncture of history when the horrors of war have never been more appalling and when the essentiality of an enduring peace has never been of such importance.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the House, I urge your support of H. R. 3342 with all the force at my command. Winning the peace is fully as important as winning the war. I trust that by your votes on this legislation you will support and approve a program set up to secure the peace and devised to create a climate in which the causes of war can be eliminated and the blessings of peace can be preserved.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

All time for debate on the pending amendment and on the bill has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BUCK: Page 21 line 13, strike out the period and add the following: "Inclusive of appraisals and measurements, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs in each country where conducted."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES: Page 21, after line 9, insert the following:

"SEC. 909. No provision of this act shall be construed to modify or to repeal the provisions of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944;"

And on line 11, renumber section 909 to read "SEC. 910."

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will be authorized to correct the section numbers so they will conform.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment as amended.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. JENKINS of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, pursuant to House Resolution 224, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. RANKIN and Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Oklahoma rise?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am opposed to the bill, Mr. Speaker, in its present form.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the bill H. R. 3324 be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instructions to report it back to the House forthwith, with the following amendment: "Strike out section 201, on pages 3 and 4."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MASON) there were—ayes 172, noes 52.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 272, nays 97, answered "present" 1, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 90]

YEAS—272

Abernethy	Blatnik	Case, N. J.
Albert	Bloom	Case, S. Dak.
Allen, Calif.	Boggs, La.	Celler
Allen, La.	Bolton	Chadwick
Almond	Bonner	Chelf
Andersen, H. Carl	Bradley	Clason
	Bramblett	Coffin
Andresen, August H.	Brooks	Cole, Kans.
	Brown, Ga.	Colmer
Andrews, Ala.	Bryson	Combs
Andrews, N. Y.	Buchanan	Cooley
Angell	Buck	Cooper
Arends	Bulwinkle	Corbett
Auchincloss	Burke	Cotton
Bakewell	Burleson	Courtney
Barden	Busbey	Cox
Bates, Mass.	Byrne, N. Y.	Cravens
Battle	Byrnes, Wis.	Crosser
Beall	Camp	Davis, Ga.
Beckworth	Canfield	Davis, Tenn.
Bell	Cannon	Davis, Wis.
Bennett, Mo.	Carroll	Dawson, Ill.
Bland	Carson	Dawson, Utah
Deane	Johnson, Calif.	Pace
Devitt	Johnson, Ind.	Patman
Dingell	Johnson, Tex.	Patterson
Dirksen	Jones, Ala.	Peden
Donohue	Jones, N. C.	Peterson
Dorn	Jones, Wash.	Philbin
Doughton	Jonkman	Pickett
Douglas	Judd	Plumley
Durham	Karsten, Mo.	Poage
Eaton	Kean	Potts
Eberharter	Kearney	Poulson
Ellsworth	Keating	Preston
Elsaesser	Kee	Price, Fla.
Engel, Mich.	Kefauver	Price, Ill.
Engle, Calif.	Kennedy	Priest
Evins	Kersten, Wis.	Rabin
Fallon	Kilday	Rains
Feighan	King	Ramey
Fellows	Kirwan	Rayburn
Fernandez	Kunkel	Rayfiel
Flannagan	Landis	Richards
Fletcher	Lane	Riehlman
Fogarty	Lanham	Riley
Folger	Larcade	Rivers
Foote	Latham	Rockwell
Forand	Lea	Rogers, Fla.
Fulton	LeCompte	Rogers, Mass.
Gamble	LeFevre	Rohrbough
Goff	Lewis	Rooney
Goodwin	Lodge	Ross
Gordon	Love	Sadlak
Gore	Lucas	Sadowski
Gorski	Lyle	Sasscer
Granger	Lynch	Scoblick
Grant, Ala.	McCormack	Scott, Hardie
Grant, Ind.	McDonough	Seely-Brown
Gregory	McDowell	Sheppard
Griffiths	McMahon	Sikes
Gwinn, N. Y.	McMillan, S. C.	Simpson, Ill.
Hagen	McMillen, Ill.	Smathers
Hale	MacKinnon	Smith, Maine
Hall, Leonard W.	Madden	Smith, Va.
	Mahon	Somers
Halleck	Manasco	Spence
Hand	Mansfield, Mont.	Stanley
Hardy		Stevenson
Harless, Ariz.	Marcantonio	Stigler
Harris	Meade, Ky.	Sundstrom
Harrison	Meade, Md.	Taylor
Hart	Merrow	Teague
Havenner	Michener	Thomas, Tex.
Hays	Miller, Calif.	Thomason
Hébert	Miller, Conn.	Tollefson
Hedrick	Mills	Trimble
Hendricks	Mitchell	Vorys
Herter	Monroney	Wadsworth
Heselton	Morris	Walter
Hess	Morton	Welch
Hobbs	Muhlenberg	West
Holmes	Mundt	Wheeler
Hope	Murdock	Whittington
Horan	Murray, Tenn.	Wigglesworth
Howell	Nixon	Williams
Huber	Norblad	Wilson, Ind.
Jackson, Calif.	Norrell	Wilson, Tex.
Jackson, Wash.	Norton	Winstead
Jarman	O'Brien	Wolverton
Javits	O'Konski	Worley
Jenkins, Pa.	O'Toole	Zimmerman

NAYS—97

Allen, Ill.	Graham	Reeves
Anderson, Calif.	Gross	Rich
Arnold	Gwynne, Iowa	Rizley
Banta	Harness, Ind.	Robsion
Barrett	Hoeven	Russell
Bender	Hoffman	St. George
Bishop	Hull	Sanborn
Blackney	Jenkins, Ohio	Sarbacher
Boggs, Del.	Jennings	Schwabe, Mo.
Brehm	Johnson, Ill.	Schwabe, Okla.
Brophy	Johnson, Okla.	Scott, Hugh D., Jr.
Brown, Ohio	Knutson	
Buffett	Lemke	Scrivner
Butler	McConnell	Shafer
Church	McCowen	Simpson, Pa.
Clevenger	McGregor	Smith, Kans.
Cole, Mo.	Maloney	Smith, Wis.
Crawford	Martin, Iowa	Springer
Crow	Mason	Stefan
Cunningham	Mathews	Stockman
Curtis	Meyer	Taber
Dague	Miller, Md.	Talle
D'Ewart	Miller, Nebr.	Tibbott
Dondero	Murray, Wis.	Twyman
Elliott	O'Hara	Van Zandt
Ellis	Owens	Vursell
Elston	Passman	Weichel
Fenton	Phillips, Calif.	Whitten
Gavin	Phillips, Tenn.	Wolcott
Gearhart	Ploeser	Wood
Gillette	Rankin	Woodruff
Gillie	Reed, Ill.	Youngblood
Gossett	Rees	

ANSWERED PRESENT—1

Lesinski

NOT VOTING—59

Bates, Ky.	Gathings	McGarvey
Bennett, Mich.	Gifford	Macy
Boykin	Hall,	Mansfield, Tex.
Buckley	Edwin Arthur	Morgan
Chapman	Hartley	Morrison
Chenoweth	Heffernan	Nodar
Chiperfield	Hill	Pfeifer
Clark	Hinshaw	Powell
Clements	Holifield	Redden
Clippinger	Jenison	Reed, N. Y.
Cole, N. Y.	Jensen	Robertson
Coudert	Jones, Ohio	Sabath
Delancy	Kearns	Short
Dolliver	Keefe	Smith, Ohio
Domengeaux	Kelley	Snyder
Drewry	Keogh	Stratton
Fisher	Kerr	Thomas, N. J.
Fuller	Kilburn	Towe
Gallagher	Klein	Vail
Gary	Lusk	Vinson

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Jenison against.

Mr. Thomas of New Jersey for, with Mr. Clippinger against.

Mr. Towe for, with Mr. Dolliver against.

Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Bennett of Michigan against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. McGarvey against.

Mr. Chapman for, with Mr. Kearns against.

Mr. Klein for, with Mr. Gallagher against.

Mr. Gary for, with Mr. Reed of New York against.

Mr. Delaney for, with Mr. Vail against.

Mr. Morgan for, with Mr. Smith of Ohio against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Jones of Ohio with Mr. Gathings.
Mr. Nodar with Mr. Pfeifer.
Mr. Jensen with Mr. Morrison.
Mr. Macy with Mr. Clements.
Mr. Hartley with Mr. Domengeaux.
Mr. Short with Mr. Powell.
Mr. Stratton with Mr. Holifield.
Mr. Chiperfield with Mr. Kelley.
Mr. Cole of New York with Mrs. Lusk.
Mr. Chenoweth with Mr. Redden.
Mr. Hill with Mr. Sabath.
Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall with Mr. Vinson.
Mr. Keefe with Mr. Heffernan.
Mr. Snyder with Mr. Clark.
Mr. Robertson with Mr. Buckley.
Mr. Hinshaw with Mr. Boykin.
Mr. Fuller with Mr. Fisher.
Mr. Gifford with Mr. Drewry.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that the House has finally passed the State Department's information program bill which, I hope, will enable the United States to continue to broadcast to the world so that the lies and half-truths which have been disseminated about us can be met and overcome.

In our committee hearings and during the course of debate, we received much evidence of the type of propaganda which has been broadcast against us and which can only be met by letting all the world know the truth concerning the ideals for which this country stands. We have been accused of being imperialistic; of launching a race in armaments; of secretly running the Turkish Army; of making a colony of the Philippines, and that the American policy in Germany aims to bring about "an imperialist peace based on the enslavement of nations."

These are some of the many false statements which have been brought to our committee's attention and this was the type of information which the peoples of Europe and Asia got as they listened to radio broadcast emanating from abroad. It is a picture, with variations, which has been broadcast about America over a period of many months. The purpose, obviously, is to arouse suspicions as to this country's motives and create fears as to its aims.

The United States cannot afford to be complacent about this anti-American propaganda campaign. Nor can it afford to sit back and assume that the untruths, half-truths, and exaggerations will do no harm just because we know they are so wide of the mark. The United States has spent billions in relief for foreign countries. We have approved appropriations for Greece, Turkey, and for the relief of needy European countries. It is in defiance of all logic and common sense to appropriate that money and at the same time cut out the small appropriations needed to present to the world a true picture of America.

Such an information program is needed not merely to combat the vicious anti-American propaganda with which so many ears are being assailed in so many countries of the world. It is even more needed to hold up to the world an undistorted mirror of American events, American thought, American policies.

To some slight extent this essential task is being done by private agencies and individuals, but there is a vast area which private enterprise cannot and does not reach in this battle for men's minds. It is at this point that the Government must step in and do the job that so badly needs being done, a job which, incidentally, the State Department, despite its critics, has done extremely well.

The House has today, by its vote of 272 to 97, indicated its strong approval for this needed and necessary program to present to the world a true picture of America, and carry on the interchange of students and technicians so that a better feeling can be created and the truth given to other nations about us and our way of life.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill H. R. 3342.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

THEY PUT THE PRESIDENT IN A HOLE

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, the President, left to himself, would never voluntarily have gotten into the mess where he now finds himself. His left-wing advisers have gotten him into a dilemma.

In his veto message of the labor bill he stated that when one "understands the real meaning of its various parts the result is startling"; that, as a whole, it is in "conflict with important principles of our democratic system." He states that it "contains seeds of discord which would plague this Nation for years to come."

The President has taken an oath to faithfully execute the laws of the land. The measure which he vetoed is today the law of the land.

The President has no choice. He must hold steadfast to the oath which he has taken or face impeachment.

He has no right to disregard the expressed will of the people. He is face to face with a situation where, having expressed an opinion that the law is detrimental to the welfare of the Nation, he must nevertheless enforce it.

No doubt, the truth is that he had no adequate knowledge of the law when he submitted his veto message.

We cannot assume that he was not telling the truth when he stated on Tuesday that he had never read the bill and, that being true, it is not only possible but highly probable that he did not know what was in the bill when he submitted his veto message on the following Friday.

Let us now assume that he will forget the advice, reject the conclusions, of his left-wing advisers; give the legislation adequate study and when, after such study, he learns, as he will, that it is remedial and beneficial in its nature, give positive instructions to the National Labor Relations Board and his Department of Justice to see that it is correctly interpreted and adequately enforced.

The President of the United States should admit his mistake, see to it that the subordinates in his administration comply with the will of the people as expressed so overwhelmingly in the adoption of this legislation.

The issue is clearly drawn and it is: Shall the will of the people, expressed in the constitutional way, prevail or are minority political pressure groups to rule this country? The people are watching.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs may be permitted to sit during general debate in the House all of this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a newspaper article and in the other a newspaper editorial.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an editorial and in the other extraneous matter.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an address delivered by His Excellency, the Ambassador from Egypt. I am informed by the Public Printer that this will exceed two pages of the RECORD and will cost $177.50, but I ask that it

law went into existence on August 8, 1946:

Month	Number	Net addition since previous month	Under Public Law 346	Under Public Law 16[1]
January	39,925	12,557	24,627	15,298
February	56,714	16,789	38,952	17,762
March	94,070	37,356	72,198	21,872
April	169,823	75,753	142,205	27,872
May	262,312	92,489	228,523	33,789
June	357,885	95,573	317,822	40,063
July	447,484	89,599	400,527	46,957
August	525,960	78,476	471,313	54,647
September	584,796	58,836	522,991	61,805
October	666,332	81,536	595,541	70,791
November	693,038	26,706	614,882	78,156
December	712,799	19,761	629,157	83,642

[1] Public Law 16 trainees are not affected by Public Law 679.

These Veterans' Administration statistics show that from April to October, inclusive, an average of about 70,000 each month were added to the number of trainees under Public Law 346. About 6,000 per month for the same period were added to the trainees under Public Law 16. However, it is important to note that during the months of November and December 1946, the number added to the trainees under Public Law 346 had declined to an average of 12,000 per month from 70,000, while the trainees under Public Law 16 had maintained the monthly average of about 6,000.

These figures tell a startling story. Employers and veterans both are bewildered. The employers is reluctant to seek approval of worth while training opportunities and the veterans do not know what to expect when they enter training. Therefore, the majority of veterans and employers are marking time awaiting the necessary action by this session of Congress.

The majority of our discharged veterans are not eligible to attend college. Is it fair then to deny this group the opportunities afforded by on-the-job training? Compare the individual cost of training a veteran on the job to the cost of sending a veteran to college. How does the $500 per year plus $90 a month for the married veteran compare with just a plain $90 per month for the veteran taking his training on the job? I believe we will all be saving the taxpayers a lot of money as well as providing the veteran with the opportunity to earn a decent livelihood, to say nothing of giving the veteran an occupation that he can follow for life, by the passage of H. R. 246.

It is a well-understood fact that the wage ceiling imposed by Public Law 679 is not a limitation on the amount of income that a veteran may earn. It merely calls for a reduction in subsistence allowance where the veteran begins to earn more than the ceiling allowed him. But this ceiling is placed so low that it affects veterans who are located in large industrial and manufacturing centers in the United States, where wages are normally higher and the cost of living proportionate.

A higher wage ceiling and a lifting of the 2-year limitation on training is necessary because of the following reasons:

First. The present wage ceiling prevents a certain group of veterans from entering a bona fide training situation where he is qualified in his present job and is now ready to train for the position of foreman or superintendent.

Second. It encourages the employer to train the veteran, whereas without a subsistence allowance, the employer is reluctant to employ a trainee, because his wage payments would be too low for the beginner to earn a living, and the veteran could not afford to take training.

Third. The wage ceiling as proposed in H. R. 246 will benefit the veteran in his current need and still prevent the training monstrosities recently cited in the press by the Veterans' Administration. It strikes an average more in line with the average veteran, rather than the exceptional one who is in a higher wage bracket, and whose salary while in training is ample to support him and his dependents.

Fourth. In 1943, 50 percent of the male workers earned $200 or more per month, and over 30 percent earned $250 or more. Since 1943 the cost of living has risen, particularly on the Pacific coast, large communities in the Midwest, the eastern areas, and in certain southern communities, which reflects a need for higher ceilings.

Fifth. As of July 31, 400,527 veterans were in training. At that time the Veterans' Administration predicted that 55 percent of the veterans or better would have their incomes reduced or discontinued by Public Law 679, at some time in the near future. I ask you, if you consider this a fair way to treat the very veteran who left his job and security to win this war for you and me. Public Law 679 was signed by the President on August 8, 1946, and in the months of November and December the effects of Public Law 679 on the veterans in training became evident. A reduction of from 70,000 to 12,000 trainees was noted while the training under Public Law 16, which was unaffected by the ceilings, maintained its static influx of 6,000 per month. The Department of Labor predicted last July that better than 70 percent of the veterans in on-the-job training would be affected by Public Law 679. The facts most certainly bear out the truth of this contention. Where 70 percent are affected by Public Law 679, the wage ceiling was most certainly entirely too low.

Sixth. The majority of abuses relating to a $500 a month and better income were shown to exist largely among professional people, but the vast majority of veterans training on the job are in a wage group below that figure. The wage ceiling proposed in H. R. 246 prevents an employer from setting up a training program merely for the purpose of subsidizing labor, and does not create a hardship on the veteran.

Seventh. The veteran suffers a period of loss while in training, where he earns more than $110 a month from the employer, until such time as the employer wage compensates for the loss of subsistence. Many employers have reported to me that trainees are reluctant to work overtime as the salary would then exceed the ceiling and the veteran would receive no benefit from the overtime worked, since this overtime would be deducted from the subsistence allowance. H. R. 246 gives the veteran a chance to earn the bare living essentials before any reduction takes place in subsistence, and to encourage employers to set up only those training programs that are really designed as such, and to keep the training programs in those places where there is an actual need and not in the high-salaried brackets.

Eighth. Veterans have entered on-the-job training with the expectation of receiving a definite income over the period of their training. With a feeling of certainty, some of these veterans entered into contracts and obligated themselves for the purchase of homes, cars, and so forth, and now find that the legs of security to meet their payments have been taken away from them by these wage ceilings. They have lost any further benefits under the loan provisions of Public Law 346 and have lost heart with the whole intent of the GI bill.

Ninth. H. R. 246 insists on a wage ceiling. A higher wage ceiling, however, than now in existence. I am fearful that without some reasonable ceiling, and without proper and intelligent supervision on the State and national level, the same unfortunate situation which brought about the enactment of Public Law 679 will again develop.

Tenth. The wage ceilings must be lifted, as proposed in H. R. 246, to accommodate the majority of the veterans who are seriously affected by the present low ceilings and who are living in the high-wage regions of the country. It is true that some veterans in a low-wage area will benefit by a higher wage ceiling, but it is impossible to proportion subsistence payments on the basis of locality, in relation to the customary wages that are paid, because the experience at the end of the last war has proven that one State feels as though it is entitled, and rightly so, to as much as is granted to any other State. Therefore, the higher wage ceiling should be granted between the high-wage areas and the low-wage areas, with the preference being given the majority of the States where the veterans are employed in training. It is contended that H. R. 246 satisfies this requirement.

The House Committee on Veterans Affairs has unanimously endorsed H. R. 246 as being the bill best adapted to apply to this on-the-job training situation. For several weeks we listened to testimony from all sources. We are all agreed that over 630,000 veterans now engaged in on-the-job training are anxiously awaiting the decision that this Congress must make. Some definite action must be taken so that we will not break fatih with the men who so honorably served our Nation in its time of need. Their period of readjustment is a most difficult one, and it is our duty to see to it that everything possible is done to provide them with those tools that will help rehabilitate them to the type of life they knew before they went off to war.

I invite all my colleagues to sign Discharge Petition No. 4 in order to correct a wrong to our veterans.

Deport Charlie Chaplin—Clean Up Hollywood and Protect the Youth of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN E. RANKIN
OF MISSISSIPPI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 24, 1947

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, under permission granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am inserting a letter I have just received from Mr. B. M. Dorrity, a leading businessman of Shreveport, La., together with an editorial from the Shreveport Journal of Friday, June 20, 1947.

The matter referred to follows:

SHREVEPORT, LA., *June 21, 1947.*

HON. J. E. RANKIN,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RANKIN: Enclosed herewith is an editorial page from our Sheveport Journal in which you and your stand is praised regarding un-American activity of members of the motion-picture industry in the person of Charlie Chaplin, and your tribute to Hon. Lloyd T. Binford, of Memphis, Tenn., who is waging a fight for the youth of our country against unclean and corrupt pictures.

Mr. Binford has been my very close personal friend since 1909, and I happen to know that he has so lived all these years to merit the commendation of all good citizens who appreciate a real man in every sense of the word.

The defense of America with arms against foreign aggression is necessary, but defense of American youth against vice and corruption that will certainly undermine the national fiber of our citizens is much more important, for without the salvation of our youth from moral turpitude we cannot and will not continue to exist.

Until American representatives wake up to the fact that the protection of our children against vice and disease such as is encouraged and promulgated through the medum of many seditious motion pictures, road houses, legalized gambling in public places, saloons, and the greatest of all, horse racing bookie houses, is more important than the cultivation and protection of the livestock of our Nation, we cannot hope to achieve any greatness worth while.

Your courageous fight for America and the protection from her enemies has the approval and sanction of all good citizens.

Very sincerely yours,

B. M. DORRITY.

Here is the editorial to which I referred which appeared in the Shreveport Journal of Friday, June 20, 1947:

CLEAN CENSORSHIP

Lloyd T. Binford, who heads the censor bureau at Memphis, Tenn., gave the Nation an example worthy of emulation recently when he banned from the screen "a rotten picture made by Charlie Chaplin." The quoted words are from a statement in which Congressman J. E. RANKIN, of Mississippi, minority member of the Un-American Activities Committee, commended the censorship official for his uncompromising and courageous decision.

To American citizens interested in wholesome motion pictures and opposed to activities by actors or others who are not unquestionably loyal and patriotic the Binford ultimatum meets with favor. The career of Actor Chaplin, whose degrading affairs have been aired in the newspapers time and again have been such that the mention of his name is read or listened to with resentment by theatergoers who dislike "nose holding."

Chaplin's reputation also is regarded with pronounced disfavor by citizens who have no patience with persons who make fortunes through the years in this country and do nothing to even indicate respect for American principles.

Congressman RANKIN reflected the sentiment of the American people generally when in commenting on Censor Bureau Director Binford's action he demanded Chaplin's deportation on the ground that his movie life is "detrimental to the moral fabric of America," and further commented:

"He has refused to become an American citizen, and deporting him he can be kept off the American screen and his loathsome pictures can be kept from the eyes of the American youth."

Mr. RANKIN is right in his estimation of the non-American actor whose "rotten picture" has been banned from some of the Nation's film houses, and should be banned from all, judging by the comment of the Mississippi Congressman.

Housing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JACOB K. JAVITS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 24, 1947

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE,
THE WASHINGTON FEDERATION
OF CHURCHES,
Washington, D. C., June 23, 1947.

The Honorable JACOB K. JAVITS,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN JAVITS: I am writing you on behalf of the Social Welfare Department of the Washington Federation of Churches to urge your support for immediate legislative action in the interest of adequate housing for all our fellow-citizens.

Our organization represents more than 200 individual Protestant churches in the city of Washington, with a total membership of approximately 110,000. Many of these people know from harassing personal experience the housing needs of our community and our country; and all of them know from observation that the suffering and frustration being inflicted upon so great a number of our families, who through no fault of their own are denied decent housing, are rapidly undermining the very foundation of our Nation's strength and security—the American home and family.

Such a situation weighs heavily upon our conscience, not only because of the present hardship being worked upon our people, but also because of the countless social, moral, and physical diseases that are being bred as a result of this unmet need in American life. We simply cannot produce a healthy citizenry so long as we permit such a cancerous evil to exist in our land.

We beg of you, therefore, to do all in your power to hasten House action on the bill H. R. 2523 and to bring about its adoption. You can be assured that in urging this legislation you will have the complete support of our organization.

Respectfully yours,

LEONARD S. EDMONDS,
Director.

Voice of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS S. GORDON
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 24, 1947

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, every hour of the day the story of life in the United States is being told to the peoples of the world via the short-wave radio and the printing press. It is beamed to six continents in 30 languages. It appears in a vast flood of controlled or influenced publications. It is neither a pleasant story nor an accurate story. It is a story of the United States as an imperialistic menace to world peace, as a center of seething chaos that contains only industrial discord, economic instability, racial conflict, exploited masses, and monopolistic capital. I need hardly tell you that this story radiates from Moscow.

Now it is not necessary to refute these fantastic charges—in the United States. It is essential, however, that they be counteracted abroad where they are doing inestimable harm. I submit that in the conflict of ideologies now loose in the world, we should be derelict in our obligations to this Nation if we let slip any valid opportunity to strike a blow for truth and for democracy. It is for this reason that I should like to comment on H. R. 3342 which is now before us for consideration. This bill as amended has a clearly stated objective:

To enable the Government of the United States to correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries which constitute obstacles to peace, and to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries.

There are few who would disagree with this objective. Its desirability is indicated by the fact that H. R. 3342 was unanimously endorsed by the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. The question which we must answer is whether or not the present bill meets the valid objections which have been raised against a similar program now in operation.

One of the most frequent complaints against the information program currently operated by the State Department is that the foreign policy of this country has been so vague and conflicting that it cannot be projected successfully abroad by a Government service. It seems to me that the solution to this particular problem lies in the clarification and coordination of our foreign policy, not in the elimination of the machinery for publicizing it. In the absence of effective information from this country, those who seek to undermine us in the world will have a free hand to distort our motives to suit their purposes. The Greek-aid program is a perfect example. Broadcasts from the United States explaining our financial assistance to that stricken land depict our true aims and are doing much to frustrate those who describe our efforts in the Middle East as an initial thrust of American imperialism.

Other criticism of this information program has centered on the effectiveness and the personnel of the State Department agency responsible for its execution—the office of International Information and Cultural Affairs. There have been complaints that this office, headed by William Benton, has been extravagant, that it has continued to employ individuals of dubious loyalty to the United States, and that the payroll includes many persons whose non-partisanship on domestic issues is opened to challenge. The committee which examined this bill went into these charges with great thoroughness. I think it accurate to point out that it found that much of this criticism is a carry-over of an understandable antipathy for such wartime agencies as OWI. Mr. Benton is making a determined effort to improve the service, to have it present abroad an objective and honest picture of the United States, its principles and its peoples. In the interests of economical and efficient operation, he has cut back the number of employees in the service from 10,700 in 1946 to 3,000 for 1947. This has also had the effect of removing many undesirables from the payroll. As to loyalty of personnel, the bill as it now stands sets up careful safeguards. Title IX provides for a thorough FBI check of employees. Furthermore aliens can be employed only as linguists and even then strictly in jobs for which suitable American citizens are unavailable. Still another clause of the bill provides that any alien while in the United States under this program may be deported immediately if he engages in activity detrimental to this country.

A specific criticism frequently has been raised against that portion of the program dealing with the dissemination of news. It is held that the Government is competing with the private news agency such as the Associated Press and the United Press. Let me say that this bill makes very clear the intent of Congress in this respect. The State Department is specifically instructed to give every encouragement to private American news agencies and to minimize Government distribution facilities in any area whenever commercial dissemination is found to be sufficient. This program is solely for those parts of the world where, for different reasons, private news channels are not operating adequately.

Mr. Speaker, discussion of the information and education program has centered on the more spectacular features of the service. We have heard a great deal of the "Voice of America" broadcasts beamed by 36 great transmitters in this country and relayed from strategic stations abroad. There are other parts of the story, however, which are of great significance in promoting fuller understanding of this country abroad. The program also provides for student exchange, technical cooperation, information libraries, and motion-picture distribution. The latter is a particularly significant factor. At present, the United States Information Service is showing films in 46 countries to audiences of some 8,000,000 persons per month. The pictures that are being sent out are chosen with a view to presenting a balanced, accurate description of all phases of American life. As long as great care is exercised in the selection of films, this phase of the program can be a tremendous force for understanding and good will.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I should like to point out that H. R. 3342 bears the endorsement of some of our finest public servants. Secretary Marshall has urged it as an important tool of our foreign policy. It has the support of General Eisenhower. Secretary Harriman, former Ambassador to Russia, and his successor, Gen. Bedell Smith, both enthusiastically endorse the program because it is practically the only effective way of getting an accurate presentation of the United States to the Russian people. Outstanding leaders in the radio industry and in the newspaper field are on record as favoring a Government information program of this type.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is essential if the program is to continue through the critical months that lie ahead. Let me make clear that H. R. 3342 does not establish a permanent Government agency. The entire program may be terminated at any time by a concurrent resolution. It may be that Congress will want to go into this entire question very carefully with a view to setting up permanent machinery. Until that is done, however, H. R. 3342 proposes to keep open this important channel of good will with friends and potential friends beyond our borders.

Weak and Unconvincing

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. HUBERT S. ELLIS
OF WEST VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 24, 1947

Mr. ELLIS. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the consideration of my colleagues an editorial from the Huntington (W. Va.) Advertiser.

This editorial by Mr. Clyde A. Wellman seems to be the prevailing appraisal of the President's statement on the labor bill.

It will no doubt interest you to know that the Huntington Advertiser is one of the important Democratic papers of the Ohio Valley, and through the years it has been a consistent supporter of the administration.

The editorial follows:

WEAK AND UNCONVINCING

The reasons President Truman gave in his message to Congress in justification of his veto of the Taft-Hartley labor bill were weak and unconvincing.

His radio address later to the Nation, appealing for popular sympathy and support for his action, was equally weak and unconvincing.

The dangers to the public interest that he attributed to the bill to justify his position were ridiculous and fanciful. They were arbitrary, meaningless statements without foundation in fact or the content of the measure.

The House, promptly and without debate, voted overwhelmingly to override the Presidential veto. The vote was 331 to 83, a 4 to 1 majority, whereas only 2 to 1 was required. Seldom in history has a President been so severely rebuked for vetoing a congressional measure. The Senate, at this hour locked in furious debate, should concur in the end on the House's action.

The False Voice of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ROBERT J. TWYMAN
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 24, 1947

Mr. TWYMAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I submit herewith the following very fine editorial entitled "The False Voice of America," which appeared in the Chicago Daily Tribune on Friday, June 20, 1947:

THE FALSE VOICE OF AMERICA

Executives of the Columbia and National broadcasting chains, testifying before a Senate subcommittee, said that their chains could not afford to take over the State Department's Voice of America broadcasts. When the suggestion was made that the networks might operate the foreign short wave broadcasts as contractors for the Government, the two executives pointed out the Department already has studios, technicians, and hundreds of employees. Apparently they don't want anything to do with Assistant Secretary Benton's pay-rollers.

The proponents of this propaganda scheme will no doubt represent the testimony of the network men as proof that the State Department must be given the $34,000,000 that it is asking for these activities, on the ground that no one else can carry it on. They argue, however, on two false grounds.

To begin with, every one who knows anything about radio knows that the chain broadcasting executives were testifying with guns at their backs. Of all the elements in the radio industry, the chains are most vulnerable to the regulations of the Federal communications commission. As long as the same New Deal burocracy controls the FCC and the State Department propaganda division, the chain people are going to agree with them in whatever they say. Their testimony, accordingly, can be discounted 100 percent.

Further, the idea that the State Department ought to carry on this propaganda because no one else can, rests on the false assumption that the propaganda ought to be carried on.

There are numerous minor objections to the Voice of America propaganda. Mr. Benton's outfit is honeycombed with Communists and fellow travelers, who, if they oughtn't to be in jail, certainly oughtn't to be working for the Government. The broadcasts lack the technical competence to present a true picture of America or happenings in America. It is also objected, quite properly, that the broadcasts, regardless of content, are valueless because most of the people to whom they are beamed either have no radios or are prevented by the police states under which they live from listening to foreign broadcasts on what sets they have.

Kent Cooper, of the Associated Press, stripped the problem down to its bare essentials, however, in a recent speech in Chicago. The major objection, as he said, to the Voice of America is that it puts the Govern-

ment of the United States into the propaganda business and our Government oughtn't to be in the propaganda business. That is not a proper or a feasible activity for a responsible republican government.

Backers of Benton's silly plan have been beaten back in Congress until they are willing to compromise on a $6,000,000 appropriation instead of the thirty-four millions asked first, with some restrictions on the type of programs. Whether it spends six millions or thirty-four, the project is as vicious as any that has ever been presented to Congress. The money will be poured down a rat hole. It should be rejected in its entirety.

Facts About Appropriations for Soil Conservation Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. REID F. MURRAY
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 24, 1947

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, much false propaganda has been sent out about the 1948 Soil Conservation Service appropriations. What are the facts? There are at least six appropriations made each year in the name of soil conservation. What are they?

First. Federal appropriations to agricultural experiment stations: These funds are partially used for soil experiments and research. This appropriation was not reduced.

Second. The Extension Service: The Extension Service, with its soil specialists, have for 30 years carried the soil facts from the experiment station to the farm. This agency in 1948 has a $24,000,000 appropriation for general educational work, including not only for soils but for home economics, 4–H Club work, and other projects. This appropriation was not reduced.

Third. Forestry Service: In some areas the farm forestry is the first step to soil conservation. The farm forestry project is retained in full. This appropriation was not reduced.

Fourth. The TVA has distributed free fertilizer: This was distributed largely in the South. A few pounds have been given to one farmer and a carload to another.

Fifth. The AAA program: Part of the appropriation for the AAA has been used to cooperate with the farmer in the purchase of lime and fertilizers. In 1947 this averaged less than $15 per farm in the United States. President Truman asked in his message to Congress that the educational part of the AAA be added to the Extension Service. This appropriation of some $300,000,000 in 1947 was cut nearly in half. The cut in this appropriation will reduce the amount of fertilizer distributed unless other activities of the program are curtailed. The Senate is being asked to restore some or all of these funds.

Sixth. The Soil Conservation Service appropriations which are $38,437,000 for 1948: This $38,437,000 appropriation for 1948 is the largest appropriation ever made for any year except for 1947. The appropriation for 1940 was twenty-one million; for 1941, sixteen million; 1942, twenty-three million; 1943, twenty-one million, the 1944 appropriation was twenty-two million, the 1945 appropriation was twenty-eight million, the 1946 appropriation was thirty-three million, and the 1947 appropriation was thirty-nine million plus four million for the 1946 Pay Act or a total of forty-three million, and the 1948 appropriation by the House was thirty-eight million.

Then the thirty-eight million appropriated for 1948 is over sixteen million, or 74 percent more than the 1943 appropriation; the 1948 is $15,591,000 more, or over 70 percent more than the 1944 appropriation; the 1948 appropriation is $10,097,000, or 35 percent more than the 1945 appropriation; the 1948 appropriation is $5,226,000, or 18 percent more than the 1946 appropriation, and the 1948 appropriation is $853,000, or 2 percent less than the 1947 appropriation, and including the pay act of $4,000,000 it really makes a cut of 12 percent below the 1947 appropriation.

The thirty-eight million for the Soil Conservation Service was contended by many to be out of line with the twenty-four million for agricultural extension. There is a very strong feeling in Washington to advance the 4–H Club work. Some four million for this purpose have been authorized, though not yet appropriated.

Seventh. Personally, I did approve of the conclusions of the Agricultural Appropriations Committee. However, if this bill had been recommitted, what would have been the result? It would have gone back to the same Appropriations Committee, would it not? The July 1 dead line might have found all the agricultural agencies in the same position the Maritime Commission now finds itself, with no funds whatsoever.

The sheepmen of America have a soil-conservation program in connection with their industry. On June 16, 1947, nearly all the New Dealers voted to put them out of the sheep business. One-third of the sheep have been liquidated the past 5 years, and the other two-thirds are in danger of being liquidated altogether. On one hand we see livestock farming that is synonymous to soil conservation liquidated, at the very time that we hear so much about soil conservation. Since the New Dealers voted nearly unanimously to put livestock farming on the rocks, we will not hear so much about their interest in the soils of America. Their soil interest is evidently political.

Stassen Opposes Labor Bill Veto

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. GEORGE MacKINNON
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 24, 1947

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Speaker, because of the national prominence which former Governor Stassen, of Minnesota, has attained for his sound, progressive views on labor matters, I include, under leave to extend my remarks, the following newspaper article which appeared in the Minneapolis Morning Tribune of June 21, 1947, reporting his remarks in opposition to President Truman's veto of the labor-management relations bill:

STASSEN LASHES VETO—TERMS LABOR BILL GOOD LEGISLATION

Harold E. Stassen lashed out Friday at President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley labor bill, declaring there was plainly a need for a new national labor policy.

The 1948 GOP Presidential aspirant, speaking during a question-and-answer period at a Republican workshop meeting at the Radisson Hotel, charged that the bill would not have done some of the extreme things claimed by its opponents.

OPINION STAYS

"I feel that the Taft-Hartley bill was good legislation," Stassen said, "and there was nothing in the President's veto message to change my opinion. His suggestion that Congress draft a new labor bill is impractical at this time."

The former Minnesota Governor said also that Mr. Truman should have indicated earlier this year his displeasure with the bill, instead of waiting to express his feelings by the veto.

President Truman's Tax Doctrine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. NOAH M. MASON
OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 24, 1947

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, Uncle Sam has extended aid to 59 different countries since the fighting ended. A total of $20,000,000,000 has been handed out in loans, grants, relief, lend-lease, surplus-property credits, and cultural cooperation projects—all to come out of the American taxpayers' pockets. General Marshall, our Secretary of State, now says that it will require at least $6,000,000,000 more per year for the next 3 years to put European countries back upon their feet, economically and politically. This is a staggering load to place upon the American taxpayers' back. It requires some explaining by those responsible for doing it.

In the break-down of the $20,000,000,000 handed out since VJ-day, we learn that France has received $2,000,000,000, plus credit on the purchase of 75 Liberty ships; Great Britain, $4,400,000,000, plus 800 fixed war installations we built there; Italy, $530,000,000, plus her share in the $350,000,000 new European Relief Fund. We begin to realize now what the rehabilitation of Europe is going to cost us before we are through, because these three countries are again seeking more aid.

When we consider the $50,000,000,000 lend-lease hand-out we made during the war (eleven billion of which went to Russia), the $20,000,000,000 hand-out since VJ-day, and the $20,000,000,000 that General Marshall estimates we must yet hand out to rehabilitate Europe,

ists and Communists, it has stirred up a hornet's nest of criticism from the right. Even members of MacArthur's staff are skeptical. Some of them think the purge has gone too deep, that it will result in industrial stagnation and that it will block one of the objectives of the occupation, which is to make Japan self-sufficient to meet its peacetime needs at the earliest possible moment, in order that American financial support may no longer be necessary.

Legislation on TVA Appropriation Bill Amending Section 26 Strongly Opposed

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ESTES KEFAUVER
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 24, 1947

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I include the editorial of the Nashville Tennessean of June 9, 1947, and of the Chattanooga Times of June 13, 1947. These editorials have to do with legislation written in the Government corporations appropriations bill which amend section 26 of the TVA act. The people of the Tennessee Valley are tremendously concerned with any attempted changes in the basic law of the TVA. These editorials are typical of the attitude of the power distributors and the people of the Tennessee Valley.

The Nashville Tennessean editorial is as follows:

NOT IN MIDDLE OF THE GAME

Changing the rules in the middle of the game is not cricket any time. Yet that is what a subcommittee of the House appropriations committee is attempting to do with respect to TVA's repayment of its power investment to the Federal Government.

The proposal to compel the TVA to devote 50 percent of its net revenue every 10 years to the repayment of almost $350,000,000 to the Treasury Department seriously affects the future of the Nashville Electric Service and 138 other distributors of power purchased from the TVA.

The contract which the city's distributing agency signed with the TVA is based on the assumption that the TVA will make its repayments to the Federal Government under the terms of section 26 of the act establishing the authority. This section gives the directors considerable freedom in choosing how much and when repayments are to be made. The advantage is obvious. The Federal agency is still young, still expanding, still working out sound relationships with the people of the valley. It needs all the elasticity and independence which belong to any other business corporation if it is to succeed to the fullest degree.

The Federal Government put risk money into TVA. For that reason, it did not stipulate any hard and fast basis of repayment. Since it was a new venture, there existed the possibility that the Government might never reclaim its investment in power development. The terms of the act frankly recognized the possibility.

The proposal of the subcommittee is clearly a violation of contract. It puts the TVA in a financial strait-jacket. In so doing, it seriously affects the future of the 139 community distributors of Federal electric power.

We are convinced that this 40-year stralt-jacket should not be applied. The TVA, it is true, is already returning funds to the Government, having paid more than $20,000,000 into the Treasury Department in the past 2 years. There may be times, however, when it is not to the best interest of the TVA or the area served to make more than nominal payments. At times in the next 20 years, for example, it is entirely possible that the development of atomic energy may make it much more advisable from a business point of view to reinvest the earnings and postpone repayment.

Free enterprise, in some respects, applies as fully to a great, decentralized Government corporation as it does to a private business. The Republican committee members are striking at the very principle they so vocally defend in trying to alter the agency's financial program. Friends of TVA in Congress should kill this proposal if it finds its way to the floor.

The Chattanooga Times editorial is as follows:

ANOTHER BATTLE LOOMS

The House bill requiring TVA to repay the United States Treasury a total of $348,000,000 for the Government's investment in TVA power facilities carried in it a not-too-apparent stinger to which supporters of the agency are justifiably opposed.

The bill, sent to the Senate over the unalterable opposition of Representative ESTES KEFAUVER (for which we congratulate him), deprives the TVA of essential flexibility in meeting its payments and saddles upon it the necessity of devoting not less than 40 percent of its net earnings each year to the debt.

Mr. L. J. Wilhoite, chairman of the local electric power board, says that as originally announced the measure would have allowed TVA to take credit in any one year for any previous overpayment of the annual pro rata amount due. In other words, the agency would have been permitted to make overpayments in good years and underpayments, if necessary, in slack periods.

There seems to be no sound reason for this restriction. Certainly, the board of directors of any private concern would not want to hobble its management with any such program extending over 4 decades.

Mr. KEFAUVER also is quick to point out that the bill, although it amends the original TVA Act, is actually an appropriations measure. "This is a poor way to make Federal laws," he says. We agree with him.

TVA's adherents are going to protest any legislation which would hamper it in an orderly process of expansion necessary for the continued development of the region.

A group of TVA distributors, which has carried the fight successfully in the past against crippling legislation, will meet in Nashville June 20 to discuss his newest threat.

The valley is headed into another bitter fight; it is not of the valley's choice, but forces hostile to TVA must learn the region will never fail to join battle for the protection of one of its principal assets.

Fair Play for GI Joe

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. DWIGHT L. ROGERS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 24, 1947

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include herein an editorial written by Cecil R. Warren, of the Hollywood Herald, one of the leading newspapers of Broward County, Fla., dated June 20, 1947:

FAIR PLAY FOR GI JOE

Ever since demobilization of World War II forces, many have regretted that GI Joe, the man called upon to do the actual fighting and dying, didn't get a deal on a parity with his officers.

When his officers were released from duty, they automatically received pay for leaves they were unable to take during the days of conflict. But no such provision had been made for little GI Joe. He had lost his furloughs, too, and it appeared he wouldn't get paid for them.

One of the first to decry this injustice is United States Representative DWIGHT L. ROGERS, a resident of this county, who took the enlisted man's cause before Congress. ROGERS introduced in the House of Representatives, on September 13, 1945, a measure to provide that enlisted men receive lump sums cash payments for unused terminal leave.

This measure passed the House unanimously. It was amended in the Senate to provide the men be given 5-year bonds, bearing two and a half per cent interest, instead of the lump sum cash payments, and further providing the bonds should be non-negotiable. Of course, the Senate had good reason for such an action. It was considered that such payments as lump cash would upset the national budget.

This was late in the Seventy-ninth Congress. There was no time for another proposal, and it was necessary for the House to accept the plan if there was to be any curative legislation adopted in the session.

So the enlisted man was handed his rightfully due recompense, but useless to him for 5 years. At no other time in his life, perhaps, would he need his pay so badly. He stepped from the armed forces into an era of readjustment, of mounting unemployment and living costs.

The period of readjustment, of mounting living costs and unemployment is not yet ended. GI Joe still badly needs his pay.

Representative ROGERS now has another bill before Congress. It is one which would permit the enlisted man to cash his bonds now, perhaps at a premium, and yet will place no burden on the Public Treasury until the bonds mature. This measure will permit the enlisted man to sell his bonds, but not for less than the principal and accrued interest up to the end of the month in which the bond is sold. The Government would not redeem them until the maturity date, 5 years from the date of discharge.

The bonds are good investments, it is believed, and will appeal to bankers and other investors—perhaps be so appealing they may be bought at a premium, since Treasury bonds are now bearing only 2 percent interest.

By its approval of the Rogers measure, it appears, the Congress may right a gross discrimination against the enlisted man, particularly patent because there is no other bond issued by the Government on which the owner cannot obtain cash in from 60 to 90 days.

There still appears to be some opposition to the bill on the part of the Treasury and the Bureau of the Budget, just why it is hard to discern. This may account for its being stalled in the Armed Services Committee, less than a third of whose members have signed it.

It is to be hoped that the gentlemen who have so far failed to see the merits of the bill, from the standpoint of justice and fair play, as well as timely aid to the enlisted men, will soon give it their sanction.

International Good Will Through the Voice of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN R. MURDOCK
OF ARIZONA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 24, 1947

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, on May 21, 1946, when the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, ordinarily known as UNESCO was before the House, I took occasion to express approval of the work of the committee in bringing the bill before us, and I particularly appreciated the work by the gentleman from North Dakota, Congressman MUNDT, who did good work in that instant while a Member of the minority. Now that we are today passing H. R. 3342, generally known as the Voice of America bill, which Congressman MUNDT has sponsored even to a greater extent than the educational bill of last year, I want again to congratulate him and express my appreciation for good work well done. This present bill has had a hectic career in the House, and I feel that it has received far more condemnation and criticism than it should have. Some may feel that Chairman MUNDT's views as to the importance of the bill may be somewhat exaggerated, but I myself feel that this is a very important bill, dealing with intangibles of such a value as cannot readily be computed.

In spite of what anybody says to the contrary, this is one world, and if the human family is not yet ripe for one-world political organization, it is highly imperative that all mankind prepare for such unity, politically as well as culturally. Anything else will mean more devastating war, utter chaos, and destruction. The steps toward one-world political organization may be difficult, and even cultural unity may be exceedingly difficult, but the need to travel in that direction is very great, and such measures as the bill before us today and the measure before us a year ago, known as UNESCO, are proper and important legislative steps in the right direction.

Some have wished to limit this State Department effort solely to broadcast American radio programs, and others have ridiculed the very thought of any radio voice from America penetrating behind the iron curtain. For my own part, I feel that it is imperative that the Voice of America reach around the world and throughout all continents. I cannot understand how level-headed men who recognize the worth of good will in the business world can be so careless and indifferent about political good will among the nations. We have spent an awful price to win this war and to help the victims of tyranny and oppression. Shall we now quibble about any reasonable sum to tell these people about America and about the part that America has played as a savior of distressed peoples, first from tyranny and later from hunger? Is it not wise to spend moderate sums to promote activities aimed at broader understanding between our own and every other nation? If we do not capitalize on good will, we will have gained less than victory. If we gain good will on the part of the world's millions, as we rightfully should, that is a greater victory than is the military success of our Armies. Long ago a great man said, "The pen is mightier than the sword," and we would do well to remember the importance of the printed—as well as the spoken—word in the history of nations.

On June 9 I had something to say about the exchange of students, calling particular attention to the great bond of friendship between the United States of America and the teeming millions of China, through the education of so many Chinese students in our schools. No one can estimate in mere dollars and cents the value of that international good will through such a wise use of the Boxer Fund. As I see this measure before us today, it would multiply the good will effects between our own and many other nations and thus be a powerful movement toward peace.

Somebody has said, "Battles are but ideas, butting their hard heads together." In this struggle, it may be assumed that good ideas, right ideas, are more powerful and will usually prove to be victors. We sincerely believe that the American ideas of liberty and representative government are right ideas and that they will prevail in a clash of ideologies, but they cannot prevail unless we in America speak so that in all lands they may know of American political ideas. This may be done not only from day to day by broadcasts of the right kind, but it may also be made more lasting in its effects through the proper exchange of instructors and students and the widespread use of the printed word.

LAWS RELATIVE TO THE PRINTING OF DOCUMENTS

Either House may order the printing of a document not already provided for by law, but only when the same shall be accompanied by an estimate from the Public Printer as to the probable cost thereof. Any executive department, bureau, board, or independent office of the Government submitting reports or documents in response to inquiries from Congress shall submit therewith an estimate of the probable cost of printing the usual number. Nothing in this section relating to estimates shall apply to reports or documents not exceeding 50 pages (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 140, p. 1938).

Printing and binding for Congress, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 145, p. 1938).

Resolutions for printing extra copies, when presented to either House, shall be referred immediately to the Committee on Printing, who, in making their report, shall give the probable cost of the proposed printing upon the estimate of the Public Printer, and no extra copies shall be printed before such committee has reported (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 133, p. 1937).

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

To the Vice President and each Senator, 100 copies; to the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, each, 25 copies; to the Secretary, for official use, not to exceed 35 copies; to the Sergeant at Arms, for use on the floor of the Senate, not to exceed 50 copies; to each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress, 68 copies; to the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, each, 25 copies; to the Clerk, for official use, not to exceed 50 copies; and to the Doorkeeper, for use on the floor of the House of Representatives, not to exceed 75 copies; to the Vice President and each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner in Congress there shall also be furnished (and shall not be transferable), 3 copies of the daily RECORD, of which 1 shall be delivered at his residence, 1 at his office, and 1 at the Capitol.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at cost thereof as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent: *Provided*, That a discount of not to exceed 25 percent may be allowed to authorized book dealers and quantity purchasers, but such printing shall not interfere with the prompt execution of work for the Government. The Superintendent of Documents shall prescribe the terms and conditions under which he may authorize the resale of Government publications by book dealers, and he may designate any Government officer his agent for the sale of Government publications under such regulations as shall be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Documents and the head of the respective department or establishment of the Government (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 72a, Supp. 2).

RECORD OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL

An office for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is located in Statuary Hall, House wing, where Mr. Ralph L. Harris is in attendance during the sessions of Congress to receive orders for subscriptions to the RECORD at $1.50 per month, and where single copies may also be purchased. Orders are also accepted for the printing of speeches in pamphlet form.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expense of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. The money derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury and accounted for in his annual report to Congress, and no sale shall be made on credit (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1939).

PRICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

The Public Printer is authorized to furnish to subscribers the daily RECORD at $1.50 per month, payable in advance.

Remit by money order payable to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

PRINTING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD EXTRACTS

It shall be lawful for the Public Printer to print and deliver, upon the order of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, the person ordering the same paying the cost thereof (U. S. Code, title 44, sec. 185, p. 1942).

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3342

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

AN ACT

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, OBJECTIVES, AND DEFINITIONS

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1947".

OBJECTIVES

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this Act are to enable the Government of the United States to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and of other countries, which is one of the essential foundations of peace, and to correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries. The means to be used in achieving these objectives are—

(1) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;

(2) the rendering of technical and other services to other countries on the basis of mutual cooperation;

(3) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United States, its people, and the principles and objectives of its Government; and

(4) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United Nations, its organization and functions, and the participation of the United States as a member thereof.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. When used in this Act, the term—

(1) "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(2) "Department" means the Department of State.

(3) "Government agency" means any executive department, board, bureau, commission, or other agency in

the executive branch of the Federal Government, or independent establishment, or any corporation wholly owned (either directly or through one or more corporations) by the United States.

TITLE II—INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

PERSONS

SEC. 201. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges on a reciprocal basis between the United States and other countries of students, trainees, teachers, guest instructors, professors, and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skill. The Secretary may provide for orientation courses and other appropriate services for such persons from other countries upon their arrival in the United States, and for such persons going to other countries from the United States. When any country fails or refuses to cooperate in such program on a basis of reciprocity the Secretary shall terminate or limit such program, with respect to such country, to the extent he deems to be advisable in the interests of the United States. If the Secretary finds that any person from another country, while in the United States pursuant to this section, is engaged in activities of a political nature or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, the Secretary shall promptly report such finding to the Attorney General, and such person shall, upon the warrant of

the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported.

BOOKS AND MATERIALS

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges between the United States and other countries of books and periodicals, including government publications, for the translation of such writings, and for the preparation, distribution, and interchange of other educational materials.

INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 203. The Secretary is authorized to provide for assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers abroad, founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States, or serving as demonstration centers for methods and practices employed in the United States. In assisting any such schools, however, the Secretary shall exercise no control over their educational policies and shall in no case furnish assistance of any character which is not in keeping with the free democratic principles and the established foreign policy of the United States.

TITLE III—ASSIGNMENT OF SPECIALISTS

PERSONS TO BE ASSIGNED

SEC. 301. The Secretary is authorized, when the government of another country is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications, from time to time to assign

or authorize the assignment for service, to or in cooperation with such government, any person in the employ or service of the Government of the United States who has such qualifications, with the approval of the Government agency in which such person is employed or serving. Nothing in this Act, however, shall authorize the assignment of such personnel for service relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

STATUS AND ALLOWANCES

SEC. 302. Any person, while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under the authority of this Act, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights, allowances, and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States and of the Government agency from which assigned and he shall continue to receive compensation from that agency. He may also receive, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, representation allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999). The authorization of such allowances and other benefits and the payment thereof out of any appropriations available therefor shall be considered as meeting all the requirements of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE UNDER ANOTHER GOVERNMENT

SEC. 303. Any person while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under authority of this Act may, at the discretion of his Government agency, with the concurrence of the Secretary, and without additional compensation therefor, accept an office under the government to which he is assigned, if the acceptance of such an office in the opinion of such agency is necessary to permit the effective performance of duties for which he is assigned, including the making or approving on behalf of such foreign government the disbursement of funds provided by such government or of receiving from such foreign government funds for deposit and disbursement on behalf of such government, in carrying out programs undertaken pursuant to this Act: *Provided, however,* That such acceptance of office shall in no case involve the taking of an oath of allegiance to another government.

TITLE IV—PARTICIPATION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

GENERAL AUTHORITY

SEC. 401. The Secretary is authorized, in carrying on any activity under the authority of this Act, to utilize, with their approval, the services, facilities, and personnel of the other Government agencies. Whenever the Secretary shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government

agency for activities under authority of this Act, the Secretary shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Secretary under this Act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or direct transfer. In utilizing the Government agencies, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the best available and qualified Government services, facilities, and personnel shall be sought, in order to ensure professional competence and avoid duplication; and (2) that the Secretary shall consult the appropriate technical agencies of the Government concerning any activity authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this Act which comes within the competence of such agencies.

TECHNICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

SEC. 402. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, may perform such technical or other services as such agency may be competent to render for the government of another country desirous of obtaining such services, upon terms and conditions which are satisfactory to the Secretary and to the head of the Government agency, when it is determined by the Secretary that such services will contribute to the purposes of this Act. However, nothing in this Act shall authorize the performance of services relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

POLICY GOVERNING SERVICES

SEC. 403. In authorizing the performance of technical and other services under this title, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage through the Government agency with appropriate legislative authority the performance of such services to foreign governments by qualified private American individuals and agencies; (2) that if such services are rendered by a Government agency, they shall demonstrate the technical accomplishments of the United States, such services being of an advisory, investigative, or instructional nature, or a demonstration of a technical process; (3) that such services shall not include the construction of public works or the supervision of the construction of public works, and that, under authority of this Act, a Government agency shall render engineering services related to public works only when the Secretary shall determine that the national interest demands the rendering of such services by a Government agency, but this policy shall not be interpreted to preclude the assignment of individual specialists as advisers to other governments as provided under title III of this Act, together with such incidental assistance as may be necessary for the accomplishment of their individual assignments; (4) that such services shall not be undertaken for a foreign govern-

ment if, in the opinion of the head of the Government agency, such services will impair the fulfillment of domestic responsibilities of that agency; and (5) that the Department shall invite outstanding leaders in the United States, both within and outside the Federal Government, in the various fields of activity covered by this title, to review and extend advice on the Secretary's policies in rendering technical and other services to another government pursuant to this title.

TRAINING

SEC. 404. Any Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to provide to citizens of other countries, and to citizens of the United States going to other countries in connection with the carrying out of this Act, technical and other training within the fields in which such agency has competence, or to provide for such training through State and local governmental agencies or private institutions and organizations.

INTERCHANGE OF SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

SEC. 405. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to promote the interchange with other countries of scientific and specialized knowledge and skills, within the fields in which such agency has competence, through publications and other scientific and educational materials.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION

SEC. 406. In order that the activities of Government agencies authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this Act may be effectively coordinated and interdepartmental relationships as authorized by this Act may be clearly defined, the Secretary may establish upon direction of the President an interdepartmental committee to advise the Secretary on the development and administration of these activities.

TITLE V—DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES ABROAD

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 501. The Secretary is authorized, when he finds it appropriate, to provide for the preparation, and dissemination abroad, of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, through press, publications, radio, motion pictures, and other information media, and through information centers and instructors abroad. All such press releases and radio scripts shall, in the English language, be made available to press associations, newspapermen, radio systems and stations in the United States, and to Members of the Congress of the United States, upon request, within fifteen days after release as information abroad.

POLICIES GOVERNING INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 502. In authorizing international information activities under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress

(1) that the Secretary shall encourage and facilitate by appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information about the United States by private American individuals and agencies, shall supplement such private information dissemination where necessary, and shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate; (2) that nothing in this Act shall be construed to give the Department a monopoly in the production or sponsorship on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs, or a monopoly in any other medium of information; (3) that the Department shall invite outstanding private leaders of the United States in cultural and informational fields to review and extend advice on the Government's international information activities; and (4) that all printed matter, films, broadcasts, and other materials in the fields of mass media shall, when disseminated by the Government, be identified as to Government or private source.

TITLE VI—ADVISORY COMMISSION TO FORMULATE POLICIES

FORMULATION OF POLICIES

SEC. 601. There is hereby created a United States Information and Educational Exchange Advisory Commission (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Commission") to be constituted as provided in section 602. The Commis-

sion shall formulate and present to the Secretary of State the policies to be followed and adhered to in connection with the interchange of persons, knowledge and skills, the assignment of specialists, the preparation and dissemination of information about the United States, its people and its policies, and the carrying out of the other provisions of this Act.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION; GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 602. (a) The Commission shall consist of eleven members, not more than six of whom shall be from any one political party, as follows: (1) Nine members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and (2) the Secretary of State or such officer in the State Department as may be designated by such Secretary.

(b) The members of the Commission shall represent the public interest, but of the persons appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section, one shall be selected from among educators, one from among individuals formerly in active service in the armed forces of the United States, one from representatives of labor, one farmer, one from the newspaper business, one from the motion-picture industry, one from the radio industry, and three from persons having general business experience. All persons so appointed shall be persons of national reputations in their respective fields. No person holding any compensated Federal or State office shall

be eligible for appointment under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The term of each member appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall be three years except that the terms of office of such members first taking office on the Commission shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, three at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, and three at the end of three years from the date of the enactment of this Act. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor is appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his term of office any member may continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

(d) The President shall designate a chairman and a vice chairman from among members of the Commission.

(e) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as such members but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence in connection with attendance of meetings of the Commission away from their places of residences.

(f) The Commission is authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry out the authority conferred upon it by this title.

(g) The Commission is authorized, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such clerical assistants as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this title.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 603. The Commission shall meet not less frequently than once each month and shall from time to time prepare and transmit to the Secretary and to the Congress its recommendations for carrying out the various activities authorized by this Act, and shall submit to the Congress a quarterly report of all programs and activities recommended by it under this Act and the action taken to carry out such recommendations.

TITLE VII—APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 701. Appropriations to carry out the purposes of this Act are hereby authorized.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

SEC. 702. The Secretary may authorize the transfer to other Government agencies for expenditure in the United States and in other countries, in order to carry out the purposes of this Act, any part of any appropriations available to the Department for carrying out the purposes of this Act, for direct expenditure or as a working fund, and any such

expenditures may be made under the specific authority contained in this Act or under the authority governing the activities of the Government agency to which a part of any such appropriation is transferred, provided the activities come within the scope of this Act.

TITLE VIII—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

THE SECRETARY

SEC. 801. In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him—

(1) In carrying out title II of this Act, within the limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may provide, to make grants of money, services, or materials to State and local governmental institutions in the United States, to governmental institutions in other countries, and to individuals and public or private nonprofit organizations both in the United States and in other countries;

(2) to furnish, sell, or rent, by contract or otherwise, educational and information materials and equipment for dissemination to, or use by, peoples of foreign countries;

(3) whenever necessary in carrying out title V of this Act, to purchase, rent, construct, improve, maintain, and operate facilities for radio transmission and

reception, including the leasing of real property both within and without the continental limits of the United States for periods not to exceed ten years, or for longer periods if provided for by the appropriation Act;

(4) to provide for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);

(5) to employ, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, when such employment is provided for by the appropriation Act, (i) persons on a temporary basis, and (ii) aliens within the United States, but such employment of aliens shall be limited to services related to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably qualified United States citizens are not available; and

(6) to create such advisory committees as the Secretary may decide to be of assistance in formulating his policies for carrying out the purposes of this Act. No committee member shall be allowed any salary or other compensation for services; but he may be paid his actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, while away from his home in attendance upon meetings within

the United States or in consultation with the Department under instructions.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SEC. 802. In carrying on activities which further the purposes of this Act, subject to approval of such activities by the Secretary, the Department and the other Government agencies are authorized—

(1) to place orders and make purchases and rentals of materials and equipment;

(2) to make contracts, including contracts with governmental agencies, foreign or domestic, including subdivisions thereof, and intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member, and, with respect to contracts entered into in foreign countries, without regard to section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22);

(3) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens or subjects of other countries, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended; and

(4) to make grants for, and to pay expenses incident to, training and study.

MAXIMUM USE OF EXISTING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND FACILITIES

SEC. 803. In carrying on activities under this Act which require the utilization of Government property and facilities, maximum use shall be made of existing Government property and facilities.

TITLE IX—FUNDS PROVIDED BY OTHER SOURCES

REIMBURSEMENT

SEC. 901. The Secretary shall, when he finds it in the public interest, request and accept reimbursement from any cooperating governmental or private source in a foreign country, or from State or local governmental institutions or private sources in the United States, for all or part of the expenses of any portion of the program undertaken hereunder. The amounts so received shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

TITLE X—MISCELLANEOUS

LOYALTY CHECK ON PERSONNEL

SEC. 1001. No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act unless the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that in his opinion such individual is loyal to the United States and that such

employment or assignment to duties is consistent with the security of the United States: *Provided, however,* That any present employee of the Government, unless an unfavorable report as to such employee is rendered sooner by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may, without such certification, be employed or assigned to duties under this Act for the period of six months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 1002. If any provision of this Act or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

SEC. 1003. The Secretary may delegate, to such officers of the Government as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, any of the powers conferred upon him by this Act to the extent that he finds such delegation to be in the interest of the purposes expressed in this Act and the efficient administration of the programs undertaken pursuant to this Act.

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

SEC. 1004. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the disclosure of any information or knowledge in any case in which such disclosure (1) is prohibited by any other law of the United States, or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the United States.

REPEAL OF ACT OF MAY 25, 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. 1005. (a) The Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act authorizing the temporary detail of United States employees, possessing special qualifications, to governments of American Republics and the Philippines, and for other purposes," as amended (52 Stat. 442; 53 Stat. 652), is hereby repealed.

(b) Existing Executive orders and regulations pertaining to the administration of such Act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall remain in effect until superseded by regulations prescribed under the provisions of this Act.

(c) Any reference in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999), or in any other law, to provisions of such Act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall be construed to be applicable to the appropriate provisions of titles III and IX of this Act.

UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

SEC. 1006. In carrying out the provisions of this Act

it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, insofar as is practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage participation in carrying out the purposes of this Act by the maximum number of different private agencies in each field consistent with the present or potential market for their services in each country.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

SEC. 1007. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the establishment of any new Government agency; except that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act the Secretary is hereby authorized to establish in the Department of State an office to be known as the Office of Information and Educational Exchange.

TERMINATION PURSUANT TO CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS

SEC. 1008. The authority granted under this Act, or under any provision thereof, shall terminate whenever such termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress.

SEC. 1009. No provision of this Act shall be construed to modify or to repeal the provisions of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

SEC. 1010. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress semiannual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this Act, inclusive of appraisals and measurements, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs in each country where conducted.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS TO APPLY TO ALL INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES OF STATE DEPARTMENT

SEC. 1011. All provisions in this Act regulating the administration of international information activities and educational exchanges provided herein, shall apply to all such international activities under jurisdiction of the Department of State.

Passed the House of Representatives June 24, 1947.

Attest: JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3342

AN ACT

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

Calendar No. 602

80TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 573

ENABLING THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES MORE EFFECTIVELY TO CARRY ON ITS FOREIGN RELATIONS BY MEANS OF PROMOTION OF THE INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE, AND SKILLS BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES, AND BY MEANS OF PUBLIC DISSEMINATION ABROAD OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES, ITS PEOPLE, AND ITS POLICIES

JULY 16, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3342]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policy, having considered the same, report the bill to the Senate favorably with amendments and recommend that it do pass.

MAIN PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The main purpose of the bill is to provide the legislative authority necessary to enable the Government of the United States to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and of other countries and to correct misunderstandings about the United States abroad. The means to be used in achieving these objectives are as follows: (1) The interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills; (2) the rendering of technical and other services to other countries on the basis of mutual cooperation; (3) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United States, its people, and its Government; and (4) the dissemination abroad of information about the United Nations and the participation of the United States in the United Nations. The act also provides for the creation of a joint congressional committee whose function it will be to study the entire information program and to report back to the next session of the Congress.

BACKGROUND OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

In 1938 and 1939 Congress enacted several laws relating to educational and scientific cooperation with Latin America. The act of May 25, 1938, authorized the assignment of United States public officials as advisers to other governments in the Western Hemisphere and, in addition, to the Philippines and Liberia. The act of August 9, 1939, authorized the carrying out of certain treaties and agreements reached at inter-American conferences in 1936 and 1938; among these agreements were pledges for the interchange of students, teachers, and books and cooperative technical services between the governments. The Department of State has been administering the activities under these two acts for the past 9 years.

The information program is of later date. On August 31, 1945, the President, by Executive order, transferred to the Department of State the international information functions of the Office of War Information and the Office of Inter-American Affairs. These functions were of wartime origin.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, the Department of State reduced the personnel engaged in these information activities from about 11,000 to about 3,000; and all activities which were found to be competitive with private enterprise—such as the general wireless news, the various Government magazines (except the Russian-language magazine), and the news reels—were terminated. Other activities, including the libraries, the documentary films, and the wireless service for Government pronouncements and important speeches, were assimilated into the embassies and the Department of State.

The Seventy-ninth Congress considered authorizing legislation for this program. The bill passed the House and was reported favorably by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee but did not come to a vote in the Senate. The program continued throughout the 1947 fiscal year under authority of only an appropriation act.

In considering appropriations for this program for the present fiscal year, the House Appropriations Committee eliminated all funds, on the grounds that the program had no basic legislation. The Senate committee, in restoring approximately one-third of the funds requested by the President, also stressed that the program lacked basic authority. H. R. 3342 is designed to meet that need.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

On June 10 the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee appointed a subcommittee consisting of Senator Smith, chairman, and Senator Hatch to make a study of H. R. 3342. The subcommittee held public hearings on July 2 and executive sessions on July 3 and 5. The subcommittee also utilized extensively the records of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which had previously held detailed hearings. Extracts from the statement of Secretary of State Marshall will be found in a later section of the report.

On July 15 and 16 the subcommittee reported the bill favorably to the Foreign Relations Committee, and the full committee discussed H. R. 3342 title by title. The committee was impressed by the fact that no witnesses asked to be heard in opposition to the bill. Only one opposing communication was received by the committee. Follow-

ing is a complete list of the witnesses who appeared before the subcommittee:

PUBLIC HEARING

Hon. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State.
Hon. Karl E. Mundt, Member of Congress from South Dakota.
Hon. Pete Jarman, Member of Congress from Alabama.
Hon. John Davis Lodge, Member of Congress from Connecticut.
Mr. Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric Co. and chairman of the United States Associates, International Chamber of Commerce.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Hon. John Taber, Member of Congress from New York.
Hon. Karl E. Mundt, Member of Congress from South Dakota.
Hon. Pete Jarman, Member of Congress from Alabama.
Hon. Everett M. Dirksen, Member of Congress from Illinois.
Hon. William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State.
Hon. Maynard B. Barnes, political adviser to the Department of State.
Mr. Charles E. Bohlen, special assistant to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Haldore E. Hanson, executive assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State.
Mr. Oliver McKee, legislative assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.
Mr. William T. Stone, Director, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.
Mr. William B. Tyler, Assistant Director for Areas, Office of International Information and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

The principal program provisions in H. R. 3342 include the following:

Section 201.—Exchange of students and professors between the United States and other countries on a reciprocal basis.

Section 202.—Exchange of books and periodicals with other countries and translations of United States books into foreign languages.

Section 203.—Assistance to United States schools, libraries, and community centers abroad.

Section 301.—Assignment of United States officials as advisers to other countries (excluding military subjects).

Section 402.—Performance of joint technical services by agencies of the United States Government in cooperation with other governments (for example, joint operation of hurricane-warning stations in Mexico and Cuba, by United States Weather Bureau and the Governments of Mexico and Cuba).

Section 404.—Training of foreign technicians in United States Government agencies, such as agriculture and public health.

Section 501.—Dissemination abroad of information about the United States through press publications, radio, motion pictures, and libraries.

In carrying out the above programs, section 906 of the bill requires that the Secretary of State should use private organizations wherever practicable, and he may call upon any other Federal agency to assist in the program.

Several important policy statements have been written into the bill. Section 403, for example, establishes four limitations on the technical services to be performed jointly with other governments. This is designed to protect private industry against competition from the Government. Section 403 was drafted in cooperation with the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Engineers' Joint Council.

Section 502 contains a statement of policy for the information program, including the provision:

> * * * that the Secretary shall encourage and facilitate by appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information about the United States by private American individuals and agencies, shall supplement such private information dissemination where necessary, and shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate; * * *.

IMPORTANT CONTROLS AND SAFEGUARDS CONTAINED IN THE ACT

In its consideration of the bill the committee was impressed by the fact that it contained a large number of important safeguards and controls, both as to policy and administration. These controls were in large measure responsible for the overwhelming vote of 272 to 97 in the final passage of the bill in the House. The committee believes that one of the important reasons for the approval of the act at this time is that the controls over the program will then be brought into effect.

Here are some of the most important safeguards contained in the act:

1. The FBI is required to investigate all personnel employed under the information program within 6 months. All new employees must also submit to an FBI investigation.
2. The Secretary of State will be required to use the services of private agencies for carrying on this program wherever practicable.
3. The Secretary of State must also use the existing facilities of the Government to the fullest extent possible, before setting up any new facilities.
4. Reports must be sent to Congress twice a year on both the activities and expenditures of this program, including any available measurements of the results of the program in foreign countries.
5. A policy statement is added that the exchange of persons authorized by this bill must be on a reciprocal basis. This does not mean a literal 50–50 exchange of students, but the program must be a two-way street. The bill also provides for the speedy deportation of any alien who enters the country under this program and then engages in political activities.
6. Congress can terminate the entire act, or any portion of it, by concurrent resolution of Congress.

AMENDMENTS APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE

During its discussion of the text of H. R. 3342, the committee approved a number of technical amendments designed to afford additional controls over the program and to clarify the meaning of the bill. These amendments follow:

(1) On page 3, line 1, strike out the words "in the executive branch".

(2) On page 3, line 12, after the word "skill", strike out the period and insert the following:

> and shall wherever possible provide these interchanges by using the services of existing reputable agencies which are successfully engaged in such activity.

(3) On page 3, line 20 and thereafter, strike out the last sentence of section 201 and substitute the following language:

> The persons specified in this section shall be admitted as nonimmigrant visitors for business under clause 2 of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended

(43 Stat. 154, 8 U. S. C. 203), for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. A person admitted under this section who fails to maintain the status under which he was admitted or who fails to depart from the United States at the expiration of the time for which he was admitted, or who engages in activities of a political nature detrimental to the interests of the United States, or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported pursuant to section 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 162, 8 U. S. C. 214). Deportation proceedings under this section shall be summary and the findings of the Attorney General as to matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall not be eligible for suspension of deportation under clause 2 of subdivision (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (54 Stat. 671; 56 Stat. 1044, 8 U. S. C. 155).

(4) On page 10, line 17, strike out the sentence beginning "All such press releases" and substitute the following:

On request, representative samples or specific individual press releases and radio scripts shall be made available in the English language for examination at the Department of State by representatives of press associations, newspapers, magazines, radio systems and stations, and be made available to Members of Congress, within 15 days after release as information abroad.

(5) On page 11, beginning with line 19 through line 14 on page 14, strike out all of title VI—Advisory Commission to Formulate Policies.

(6) On page 18, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. 802. If any other government shall express the desire to provide funds, property, or services to be used by this Government, in whole or in part, for the expenses of any specific part of the program undertaken pursuant to this Act, the Secretary is authorized, when he finds it in the public interest, to accept such funds, property, or services. Funds so received may be established as a special deposit account in the Treasury of the United States, to be available for the specified purpose, and to be used for reimbursement of appropriations or direct expenditure, subject to the provisions of this Act. Any unexpended balance of the special deposit account and other property received under this section and no longer required for the purposes for which provided shall be returned to the government providing the funds or property.

(7) On page 18, line 20, strike out section 901 and substitute the following:

No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties by the Government under this Act until such individual has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a report thereon has been made to the Secretary of State: *Provided, however*, That any present employee of the Government, pending the report as to such employee by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act for the period of 6 months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(8) On page 22, insert a new title X providing for the creation of a joint committee to make a study of the Government's information program and to report back to the Congress by February 1, 1948. In view of the importance of this particular amendment, it is discussed in detail in the following section of this report:

AMENDMENT PROVIDING FOR JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY INFORMATION PROGRAM

As H. R. 3342 was approved by the House of Representatives it provides for the creation of an Advisory Commission to formulate and recommend to the Secretary of State policies to be followed in carrying out the provisions of the act. This Advisory Commission

was to be made up of 11 members, including the Secretary of State, or his alternate, and 10 members selected by the President from among outstanding leaders in such fields as education, the professions, public service, and the newspaper, radio, and motion-picture industries.

The Committee on Foreign Relations agreed such an Advisory Commission might serve a very useful purpose. It was believed, however, that a wiser course would be to create a joint congressional committee whose task it would be to make a full and complete study of the Government's information program, including the policies and methods employed, the quality of personnel engaged in such activity, the cost, and the proper role of private organizations in the program. The joint committee would then report to the Congress not later than February 1, 1948, the results of its study, together with any recommendations it might have as to necessary legislation. One of the proper functions of the joint committee would be to study the desirability of creating the kind of Advisory Commission recommended in the act passed by the House.

The amendment approved by the Foreign Relations Committee includes in substance, with minor changes, the resolution (S. Con. Res. 16) submitted on May 26 by Senator Hatch. In view of the importance of the program and in view of the desire of certain members of the committee to learn more about the Government's information activities, both at home and abroad, before the enactment of definitive legislation, the Foreign Relations Committee believes this compromise offers the best practical solution to a difficult problem. The act, as amended, approves the program in principle and gives legislative sanction to its general objectives. At the same time it paves the way for the kind of detailed study of the entire program that will make possible the adoption of what may well prove to be sounder and more permanent legislation during the next session of the Congress. Under the circumstances, the committee is of the opinion that the amendment should go a long way toward meeting any serious objection that might have been raised in respect to the act.

The full text of the amendment reads as follows:

TITLE X—JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT INFORMATION PROGRAMS

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE

SEC. 1001. There is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Government Information Programs (hereinafter referred to as the joint committee), which shall be composed of five Members of the Senate (three from the majority party and two from the minority party) appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and five Members of the House of Representatives (three from the majority party and two from the minority party) appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

DUTIES OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SEC. 1002. The joint committee shall—

(1) make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the nature, manner of performance, and effect of all activities carried out by the State Department or any other agency of the Government (including private companies engaged in international broadcasts or other information activi-

ties) for the purpose of acquainting the peoples of foreign countries with the United States, its people and their activities, and the policies and objectives of its Government, including, without limitation—

(A) the policies and methods employed, and their objectives;

(B) the qualifications of all personnel engaged in any such activities;

(C) whether the costs of such activities are justified;

(D) whether such activities are a proper function of government or should be carried out by privately owned organizations, with or without subsidies; and

(2) report to the Senate and the House of Representatives at the earliest practicable date, not later than February 1, 1948, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to this Act, any amendment thereto or other necessary legislation as it may deem desirable.

DURATION OF INVESTIGATION

SEC. 1003. (a) The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times (within the United States or abroad) during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eightieth Congress, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

(b) The joint committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties.

(c) The expenses of the joint committee shall not exceed $100,000. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of disbursements so made.

COMMITTEE INTERPRETATIONS OF THE ACT

The subcommittee considered a number of additional amendments, which they rejected as undesirable or unnecessary. However, the following interpretations of the bill are stated here, though not requiring textual changes:

1. Authority for services to official visitors and students

The House eliminated from the act a provision containing authority for the Department of State to provide services at the principal ports of entry of the United States for the handling of official foreign visitors. The Secretary of State asked the subcommittee to consider the restoration of this authority. The subcommittee learned that the State Department now maintains officers at five cities outside of Washington and that these officers assist with immigration and customs problems, travel arrangements, and related services for approximately 8,000 foreign students and distinguished visitors a year. The subcommittee believed that this service, insofar as it is incidental to the "interchange of persons," is already authorized in the bill, and no amendment is necessary.

2. Authority for English teaching

The House also eliminated from the bill a provision for "the development and demonstration of better methods for teaching the English language abroad." The Secretary of State asked that the subcommittee consider the restoration of this provision. Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee pointed out that the bill already

contains some authority for this type of activity through assistance to American schools and community centers abroad and through grants to private organizations. The subcommittee had no objection to the type of program described by representatives of the State Department and believed that no amendment was necessary.

3. Interpretation on use of private agencies

Section 906 states the intention of Congress that the Department shall make use of the services of private agencies wherever practicable. The House committee report interprets this to mean that the Secretary of State should use a private agency "if a private agency can perform an activity as well as or better than a Government agency, and at no greater expense." This language should not, of course, enable any particular private agency to demand a contract or a grant of funds for participation in the purposes of this act. The discretion would seem to the committee to lie with the Secretary of State to determine what agencies should receive public funds through contracts or grants.

TESTIMONY BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary George C. Marshall appeared before the subcommittee on July 2. He stressed the misunderstanding of the American policy abroad:

> There is no question today that the policies and actions of the United States are often misunderstood and misrepresented abroad. The facts about the United States are withheld or falsified, and our motives are distorted. Our actions do not always speak for themselves unless the people of other countries have some understanding of the peaceful intention of our people. An understanding of our motives and our institutions can come only from a knowledge of the political principles which our history and traditions have evolved and of daily life in the United States.

General Marshall urged prompt action on H. R. 3342:

> I earnestly hope—

he said—

> that the Senate will act on this bill, H. R. 3342, at the present session of Congress and not postpone action until next January. We shall have some serious handicaps if the bill is further delayed.

He cited difficulties in obtaining adequate appropriations and in recruiting new top personnel for the program, so long as these activities lack legislative authority.

> It seems to me—

he concluded—

> so self-evident that we are involved in a great world struggle and in a sense almost disarmed of our means of negotiations and our means of representation. * * * If it (H. R. 3342) ever will be needed, it is needed right now, today, and I consider it vital.

VIEWS OF AMERICAN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

Recent congressional action on the information program—both the Mundt bill and the appropriations—has provoked a number of telegrams from American ambassadors and ministers who are concerned about the reduction of the information activities in their respective countries. The Senate hearings on this bill contain excerpts from a number of these State Department telegrams. The telegrams bear

evidence of the reliance which our ambassadors and ministers now place on this program, in conducting American political relations abroad. A few of these excerpts are reprinted here:

Minister Chapin, Budapest, July 6, 1947:

Gravely concerned about injurious effect of retrenchment on United States policies and prestige in this vital area. Reaction of public is that cutting program further evidence of lack of real United States interest in key country. Regardless of background or exploration of this economy move, Hungarian public, at this time, will view action as concrete proof United States considers any further efforts on its part in country hopeless. With fall election campaign in prospect, I am obliged to ask Department to make special effort to find additional funds to keep program going.

Ambassador Marvel, Copenhagen, July 1, 1947:

Ambassador most urgently requests modification proposed drastic slash information cultural program. Orders been complied with but will mean putting library on part-time basis. * * * Urge figure not less than $11,000 as against current figure of $15,158 for annual alien salaries. Would mean dismissal three aliens but would provide slight reserve for backstop Morse operator. Entire embassy as well USIS dependent on Morse operation.

Officer in charge, Sofia, June 30, 1947:

Alien salary budget provided means cessation of operation which has been not modest but parsimonious to date. If your telegram means what it says there is no point whatever in having OIC program here. Most unfortunate close library now.

Ambassador Butler, Canberra, June 28, 1947:

My work will be greatly handicapped and seriously hampered by your decision of closing out OIC department in Australia.

Ambassador Dunn, Rome, June 30, 1947:

To meet alien personnel reductions ordered will eliminate daily publication of translated Wireless Bulletin, translation of magazine and newspaper features, publication of Radio University texts, radio monitoring and reports, high percentage photo and film exhibits. OIC can help meet challenge in this key location only if it extends itself.

Chargé d'Affaires Huston, Oslo, April 23, 1947:

Having achieved such gratifying results with meager resources in personnel and funds, we often think and talk about the really important and significant achievements we could attain if the mission were given the staff and allotments it really needs. It has been heartbreaking at times to realize that this or that branch of the work has to be curtailed, or even terminated entirely, simply because one employee could not be replaced or because an allotment had been exhausted. It would be a serious blow indeed to the work of this mission if further reductions were to occur or if USIS operations were to be discontinued.

Donald R. Heath, director, office of political affairs, OMGUS—Berlin, April 15, 1947:

This mission would regard an amputation or curtailment of the OIC program in Germany as a most serious development and set-back. From many months of observation I am convinced that "mental vitamins" are just as important as the much publicized calorie. The physical reconstruction of Germany cannot profit us in the long run if Germany returns to totalitarian concepts of management, justice, and cultural development * * *. In short, we can save United States dollars later on if we are willing to spend some money at this critical hour.

WHY PASSAGE OF THE ACT IS IMPORTANT

There are a number of reasons why the passage of this act is highly desirable during the present session of Congress. Among others, the following should be mentioned by way of summary:

In the first place, the importance of maintaining such a program cannot be gainsaid. The American people, and ideals, and our form of government are being misrepresented our distorted abroad by the propaganda of other nations. The prestige of the United States and of democracy herself are suffering as a result of this unequal battle of ideas. We must be able to tell abroad the truth about the United States. We cannot afford to let others tell that story for us.

In the second place, the United States information program cannot begin to fulfill its responsibilities properly so long as it remains a stepchild without congressional authority. This work has been going on for 22 months in the State Department. The time has come when Congress should give the program its official sanction. Further delay in taking action may seriously embarrass the President and the Secretary of State in the conduct of foreign relations, since information in the modern world is an exceedingly important instrument of policy.

In the third place, the passage of the act, as amended, would permit a detailed study of our Government's information program before Congress reconvenes next January. A sound basis will thus be laid for the enactment of any additional legislation which may be considered necessary by the Congress at that time.

In the fourth place, the information program in the State Department has lost to private industry many of the top people which guided it during the war. Moreover, it has not been possible to recruit new top-caliber personnel because of the insecurity of the program. Secretary Marshall, before the subcommittee, emphasized the fact that the problem of personnel will remain extremely serious until the program is given legislative stability.

In the fifth place, the State Department at the present time has a number of requests from governments in Europe and Asia asking for governmental advisers. Some of the requests include offers to reimburse the full expense involved. These are opportunities which the United States cannot afford to reject. Without enabling legislation, however, the State Department does not have the authority to arrange such assignments for employees of the Government except in Latin America, Liberia, and the Philippines.

In the sixth place, the present information program is operating without any restrictions or requirements from the Congress. The present act contains numerous important restrictions and safeguards written into the bill by the House and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. These limitations and restrictions should prove exceedingly helpful in giving guidance and direction to the program.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the great importance attached to the continuance of the program by the State Department is demonstrated by the fact that on no less than four occasions during the past 4 months Secretary Marshall has personally appeared before congressional committees.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE

With these considerations in mind, the committee believes that the enactment of the bill is essential if we are to have mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other nations which will serve as a firm and lasting foundation for

world peace. Today that peace is endangered by the weapons of false propaganda and misinformation.

Truth can be a powerful weapon on behalf of peace. It is the firm belief of the committee that H. R. 3342, with all the safeguards included in the bill, will constitute an important step in the right direction toward the adequate dissemination of the truth about America, our ideals, and our people. It is hoped that the Senate may be able to act speedily on the bill at an early date.

○

Calendar No. 602

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3342

[Report No. 573]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JULY 16, 1947
Reported by Mr. SMITH, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, OBJECTIVES, AND DEFINITIONS

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1947".

OBJECTIVES

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this Act are to enable the Government of the United States to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and of other countries, which is one of the essential foundations of peace, and to correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries. The means to be used in achieving these objectives are—

(1) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;

(2) the rendering of technical and other services to other countries on the basis of mutual cooperation;

(3) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United States, its people, and the principles and objectives of its Government; and

(4) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United Nations, its organization and functions, and the participation of the United States as a member thereof.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. When used in this Act, the term—

(1) "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(2) "Department" means the Department of State.

(3) "Government agency" means any executive department, board, bureau, commission, or other agency ~~in~~

~~the executive branch~~ of the Federal Government, or independent establishment, or any corporation wholly owned (either directly or through one or more corporations) by the United States.

TITLE II—INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

PERSONS

SEC. 201. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges on a reciprocal basis between the United States and other countries of students, trainees, teachers, guest instructors, professors, and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skill *and shall wherever possible provide these interchanges by using the services of existing reputable agencies which are successfully engaged in such activity.* The Secretary may provide for orientation courses and other appropriate services for such persons from other countries upon their arrival in the United States, and for such persons going to other countries from the United States. When any country fails or refuses to cooperate in such program on a basis of reciprocity the Secretary shall terminate or limit such program, with respect to such country, to the extent he deems to be advisable in the interests of the United States. ~~If the Secretary finds that any person from another country, while in the United States pursuant to this section, is engaged in activities of a political nature or in activities not~~

~~consistent with the security of the United States, the Secretary shall promptly report such finding to the Attorney General, and such person shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported.~~ *The persons specified in this section shall be admitted as nonimmigrant visitors for business under clause 2 of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 154; 8 U. S. C. 203), for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. A person admitted under this section who fails to maintain the status under which he was admitted or who fails to depart from the United States at the expiration of the time for which he was admitted, or who engages in activities of a political nature detrimental to the interests of the United States, or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported pursuant to section 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 162, 8 U. S. C. 214). Deportation proceedings under this section shall be summary and the findings of the Attorney General as to matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall not be eligible for suspension of deportation under clause 2 of subdivision (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of*

February 5, 1917 (54 Stat. 671, 56 Stat. 1044; 8 U. S. C. 155).

BOOKS AND MATERIALS

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges between the United States and other countries of books and periodicals, including government publications, for the translation of such writings, and for the preparation, distribution, and interchange of other educational materials.

INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 203. The Secretary is authorized to provide for assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers abroad, founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States, or serving as demonstration centers for methods and practices employed in the United States. In assisting any such schools, however, the Secretary shall exercise no control over their educational policies and shall in no case furnish assistance of any character which is not in keeping with the free democratic principles and the established foreign policy of the United States.

TITLE III—ASSIGNMENT OF SPECIALISTS

PERSONS TO BE ASSIGNED

SEC. 301. The Secretary is authorized, when the government of another country is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical

or professional qualifications, from time to time to assign or authorize the assignment for service, to or in cooperation with such government, any person in the employ or service of the Government of the United States who has such qualifications, with the approval of the Government agency in which such person is employed or serving. Nothing in this Act, however, shall authorize the assignment of such personnel for service relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

STATUS AND ALLOWANCES

SEC. 302. Any person, while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under the authority of this Act, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights, allowances, and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States and of the Government agency from which assigned and he shall continue to receive compensation from that agency. He may also receive, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, representation allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999). The authorization of such allowances and other benefits and the payment thereof out of any appropriations available therefor shall be con-

sidered as meeting all the requirements of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE UNDER ANOTHER GOVERNMENT

SEC. 303. Any person while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under authority of this Act may, at the discretion of his Government agency, with the concurrence of the Secretary, and without additional compensation therefor, accept an office under the government to which he is assigned, if the acceptance of such an office in the opinion of such agency is necessary to permit the effective performance of duties for which he is assigned, including the making or approving on behalf of such foreign government the disbursement of funds provided by such government or of receiving from such foreign government funds for deposit and disbursement on behalf of such government, in carrying out programs undertaken pursuant to this Act: *Provided, however,* That such acceptance of office shall in no case involve the taking of an oath of allegiance to another government.

TITLE IV—PARTICIPATION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

GENERAL AUTHORITY

SEC. 401. The Secretary is authorized, in carrying on any activity under the authority of this Act, to utilize, with their approval, the services, facilities, and personnel of the

other Government agencies. Whenever the Secretary shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government agency for activities under authority of this Act, the Secretary shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Secretary under this Act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or direct transfer. In utilizing the Government agencies, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the best available and qualified Government services, facilities, and personnel shall be sought, in order to ensure professional competence and avoid duplication; and (2) that the Secretary shall consult the appropriate technical agencies of the Government concerning any activity authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this Act which comes within the competence of such agencies.

TECHNICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

SEC. 402. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, may perform such technical or other services as such agency may be competent to render for the government of another country desirous of obtaining such services, upon terms and conditions which are satisfactory to the Secretary and to the head of the Government agency, when it is determined by the Secretary that such services will contribute to the purposes of this Act. However, nothing in this Act shall authorize the performance of services relating to the organization, training, operation, develop-

ment, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

POLICY GOVERNING SERVICES

SEC. 403. In authorizing the performance of technical and other services under this title, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage through the Government agency with appropriate legislative authority the performance of such services to foreign governments by qualified private American individuals and agencies; (2) that if such services are rendered by a Government agency, they shall demonstrate the technical accomplishments of the United States, such services being of an advisory, investigative, or instructional nature, or a demonstration of a technical process; (3) that such services shall not include the construction of public works or the supervision of the construction of public works, and that, under authority of this Act, a Government agency shall render engineering services related to public works only when the Secretary shall determine that the national interest demands the rendering of such services by a Government agency, but this policy shall not be interpreted to preclude the assignment of individual specialists as advisers to other governments as provided under title III of this Act, together with such incidental assistance as may be necessary for the

accomplishment of their individual assignments; (4) that such services shall not be undertaken for a foreign government if, in the opinion of the head of the Government agency, such services will impair the fulfillment of domestic responsibilities of that agency; and (5) that the Department shall invite outstanding leaders in the United States, both within and outside the Federal Government, in the various fields of activity covered by this title, to review and extend advice on the Secretary's policies in rendering technical and other services to another government pursuant to this title.

TRAINING

SEC. 404. Any Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to provide to citizens of other countries, and to citizens of the United States going to other countries in connection with the carrying out of this Act, technical and other training within the fields in which such agency has competence, or to provide for such training through State and local governmental agencies or private institutions and organizations.

INTERCHANGE OF SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

SEC. 405. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to promote the interchange with other countries of scientific and specialized knowledge and skills, within the fields in which such agency has com-

petence, through publications and other scientific and educational materials.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION

SEC. 406. In order that the activities of Government agencies authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this Act may be effectively coordinated and interdepartmental relationships as authorized by this Act may be clearly defined, the Secretary may establish upon direction of the President an interdepartmental committee to advise the Secretary on the development and administration of these activities.

TITLE V—DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES ABROAD

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 501. The Secretary is authorized, when he finds it appropriate, to provide for the preparation, and dissemination abroad, of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, through press, publications, radio, motion pictures, and other information media, and through information centers and instructors abroad. ~~All such press releases and radio scripts shall, in the English language, be made available to press associations, newspapermen, radio systems and stations in the United States, and to Members of the Congress of the United States, upon request, within fifteen days after release as information abroad.~~ *On request, representative samples or specific individual press releases*

and radio scripts shall be made available in the English language for examination at the Department of State by representatives of press associations, newspapers, magazines, radio systems and stations, and be made available to Members of Congress, within fifteen days after release as information abroad.

POLICIES GOVERNING INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 502. In authorizing international information activities under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage and facilitate by appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information about the United States by private American individuals and agencies, shall supplement such private information dissemination where necessary, and shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate; (2) that nothing in this Act shall be construed to give the Department a monopoly in the production or sponsorship on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs, or a monopoly in any other medium of information; (3) that the Department shall invite outstanding private leaders of the United States in cultural and informational fields to review and extend advice on the Government's international information activities; and (4) that all printed matter, films, broadcasts, and other materials in the fields of mass

media shall, when disseminated by the Government, be identified as to Government or private source.

~~TITLE VI—ADVISORY COMMISSION TO FORMULATE POLICIES~~

~~FORMULATION OF POLICIES~~

~~SEC 601. There is hereby created a United States Information and Educational Exchange Advisory Commission (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Commission") to be constituted as provided in section 602. The Commission shall formulate and present to the Secretary of State the policies to be followed and adhered to in connection with the interchange of persons, knowledge and skills, the assignment of specialists, the preparation and dissemination of information about the United States, its people and its policies, and the carrying out of the other provisions of this Act.~~

~~MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION; GENERAL PROVISIONS~~

~~SEC. 602. (a) The Commission shall consist of eleven members, not more than six of whom shall be from any one political party, as follows: (1) Nine members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and (2) the Secretary of State or such officer in the State Department as may be designated by such Secretary.~~

~~(b) The members of the Commission shall represent the~~

public interest, but of the persons appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section, one shall be selected from among educators, one from among individuals formerly in active service in the armed forces of the United States, one from representatives of labor, one farmer, one from the newspaper business, one from the motion-picture industry, one from the radio industry, and three from persons having general business experience. All persons so appointed shall be persons of national reputations in their respective fields. No person holding any compensated Federal or State office shall be eligible for appointment under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The term of each member appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall be three years except that the terms of office of such members first taking office on the Commission shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, three at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, and three at the end of three years from the date of the enactment of this Act. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor is appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his term of office any member may continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

(d) The President shall designate a chairman and a vice chairman from among members of the Commission.

(e) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as such members but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence in connection with attendance of meetings of the Commission away from their places of residences.

(f) The Commission is authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry out the authority conferred upon it by this title.

(g) The Commission is authorized, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such clerical assistants as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this title.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 603. The Commission shall meet not less frequently than once each month and shall from time to time prepare and transmit to the Secretary and to the Congress its recommendations for carrying out the various activities authorized by this Act, and shall submit to the Congress a quarterly report of all programs and activities recommended by it under this Act and the action taken to carry out such recommendations.

~~TITLE VII~~ *TITLE VI*—APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. ~~701~~ *601.* Appropriations to carry out the purposes of this Act are hereby authorized.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

SEC. ~~702~~ *602.* The Secretary may authorize the transfer to other Government agencies for expenditure in the United States and in other countries, in order to carry out the purposes of this Act, any part of any appropriations available to the Department for carrying out the purposes of this Act, for direct expenditure or as a working fund, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority contained in this Act or under the authority governing the activities of the Government agency to which a part of any such appropriation is transferred, provided the activities come within the scope of this Act.

~~TITLE VIII~~ *TITLE VII*—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

THE SECRETARY

SEC. ~~801~~ *701.* In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him—

(1) In carrying out title II of this Act, within the limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may provide, to make grants of money, services, or materials

to State and local governmental institutions in the United States, to governmental institutions in other countries, and to individuals and public or private non-profit organizations both in the United States and in other countries;

(2) to furnish, sell, or rent, by contract or otherwise, educational and information materials and equipment for dissemination to, or use by, peoples of foreign countries;

(3) whenever necessary in carrying out title V of this Act, to purchase, rent, construct, improve, maintain, and operate facilities for radio transmission and reception, including the leasing of real property both within and without the continental limits of the United States for periods not to exceed ten years, or for longer periods if provided for by the appropriation Act;

(4) to provide for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);

(5) to employ, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, when such employment is provided for by the appropriation Act, (i) persons on a temporary basis, and (ii) aliens within the United States, but such employment of aliens shall be limited

to services related to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably qualified United States citizens are not available; and

(6) to create such advisory committees as the Secretary may decide to be of assistance in formulating his policies for carrying out the purposes of this Act. No committee member shall be allowed any salary or other compensation for services; but he may be paid his actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, while away from his home in attendance upon meetings within the United States or in consultation with the Department under instructions.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SEC. ~~802~~ *702*. In carrying on activities which further the purposes of this Act, subject to approval of such activities by the Secretary, the Department and the other Government agencies are authorized—

(1) to place orders and make purchases and rentals of materials and equipment;

(2) to make contracts, including contracts with governmental agencies, foreign or domestic, including subdivisions thereof, and intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member, and, with respect to contracts entered into in foreign countries,

without regard to section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22);

(3) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens or subjects of other countries, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended; and

(4) to make grants for, and to pay expenses incident to, training and study.

MAXIMUM USE OF EXISTING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND FACILITIES

SEC. ~~803~~ *703*. In carrying on activities under this Act which require the utilization of Government property and facilities, maximum use shall be made of existing Government property and facilities.

~~TITLE IX~~ *TITLE VIII*—FUNDS PROVIDED BY OTHER SOURCES

REIMBURSEMENT

SEC. ~~901~~ *801*. The Secretary shall, when he finds it in the public interest, request and accept reimbursement from any cooperating governmental or private source in a foreign country, or from State or local governmental institutions or private sources in the United States, for all or part of the

expenses of any portion of the program undertaken hereunder. The amounts so received shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 802. If any other government shall express the desire to provide funds, property, or services to be used by this Government, in whole or in part, for the expenses of any specific part of the program undertaken pursuant to this Act, the Secretary is authorized, when he finds it in the public interest, to accept such funds, property, or services. Funds so received may be established as a special deposit account in the Treasury of the United States, to be available for the specified purpose, and to be used for reimbursement of appropriations or direct expenditure, subject to the provisions of this Act. Any unexpended balance of the special deposit account and other property received under this section and no longer required for the purposes for which provided shall be returned to the government providing the funds or property.

~~TITLE X~~ *TITLE IX*—MISCELLANEOUS

LOYALTY CHECK ON PERSONNEL

SEC. ~~1001~~ *901.* ~~No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act unless the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that in his~~

~~opinion such individual is loyal to the United States and that such employment or assignment to duties is consistent with the security of the United States: *Provided, however,* That any present employee of the Government, unless an unfavorable report as to such employee is rendered sooner by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may, without such certification, be employed or assigned to duties under this Act for the period of six months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.~~ *No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties by the Government under this Act until such individual has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a report thereon has been made to the Secretary of State: Provided, however, That any present employee of the Government, pending the report as to such employee by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act for the period of six months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. ~~1002~~ *902*. If any provision of this Act or the ap-

plication of any such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

SEC. ~~1003~~ *903*. The Secretary may delegate, to such officers of the Government as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, any of the powers conferred upon him by this Act to the extent that he finds such delegation to be in the interest of the purposes expressed in this Act and the efficient administration of the programs undertaken pursuant to this Act.

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

SEC. ~~1004~~ *904*. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the disclosure of any information or knowledge in any case in which such disclosure (1) is prohibited by any other law of the United States, or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the United States.

REPEAL OF ACT OF MAY 25, 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. ~~1005~~ *905*. (a) The Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act authorizing the temporary detail of United States employees, possessing special qualifications, to governments of American Republics and the Philippines, and for other purposes," as amended (52 Stat. 442; 53 Stat. 652), is hereby repealed.

(b) Existing Executive orders and regulations pertaining to the administration of such Act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall remain in effect until superseded by regulations prescribed under the provisions of this Act.

(c) Any reference in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999), or in any other law, to provisions of such Act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall be construed to be applicable to the appropriate provisions of titles III and IX of this Act.

UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

SEC. ~~1006~~ *906*. In carrying out the provisions of this Act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, insofar as is practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage participation in carrying out the purposes of this Act by the maximum number of different private agencies in each field consistent with the present or potential market for their services in each country.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

SEC. ~~1007~~ *907*. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the establishment of any new Government agency; except that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act the Secretary is hereby authorized to establish

in the Department of State an office to be known as the Office of Information and Educational Exchange.

TERMINATION PURSUANT TO CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS

SEC. ~~1008~~ *908*. The authority granted under this Act, or under any provision thereof, shall terminate whenever such termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress.

SEC. ~~1009~~ *909*. No provision of this Act shall be construed to modify or to repeal the provisions of the Veterans' preference Act of 1944.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

SEC. ~~1010~~ *910*. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress semiannual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this Act, inclusive of appraisals and measurements, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs in each country where conducted.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS TO APPLY TO ALL INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES OF STATE DEPARTMENT

SEC. ~~1011~~ *911*. All provisions in this Act regulating the administration of international information activities and educational exchanges provided herein, shall apply to all such international activities under jurisdiction of the Department of State.

TITLE X—JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT INFORMATION PROGRAMS

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE

SEC. 1001. There is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Government Information Programs (hereinafter referred to as the joint committee), which shall be composed of five Members of the Senate (three from the majority party and two from the minority party) appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and five Members of the House of Representatives (three from the majority party and two from the minority party) appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

DUTIES OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SEC. 1002. The joint committee shall—

(1) make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the nature, manner of performance, and effect of all activities carried out by the State Department or any other agency of the Government (including private companies engaged in international broadcasts or

other information activities) for the purpose of acquainting the peoples of foreign countries with the United States, its people and their activities, and the policies and objectives of its Government, including, without limitation—

(A) the policies and methods employed, and their objectives;

(B) the qualifications of all personnel engaged in any such activities;

(C) whether the costs of such activities are justified;

(D) whether such activities are a proper function of government or should be carried out by privately owned organizations, with or without subsidies; and

(2) report to the Senate and the House of Representatives at the earliest practicable date, not later than February 1, 1948, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to this Act, any amendment thereto or other necessary legislation as it may deem desirable.

DURATION OF INVESTIGATION

SEC. 1003. (a) The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times (within the United States or abroad) during

the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eightieth Congress, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

(b) The joint committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties.

(c) The expenses of the joint committee shall not exceed $100,000. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of disbursements so made.

Passed the House of Representatives June 24, 1947.

Attest: JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 602

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3342

[Report No. 573]

AN ACT

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JULY 16, 1947
Reported with amendments

to coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on acquire lands the disposal policies of the Mineral Leasing Acts now applicable to the public domain lands, whereby leases on such lands not in a known geologic structure of a producing oil or gas field are issued to the first qualified applicant upon payment of a nominal filing fee; and provides that the heads of all land-administering agencies shall furnish complete descriptions and other pertinent data on lands affected to the Interior Department (p. 10095). This bill will now be sent to the President.

7. HOUSING INVESTIGATION. Passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 104, to provide for a joint investigation of the housing situation (pp. 10109-14).

8. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Cooley, N. C., said: "In subtle fashion the steering committee of the Republican Party has been trying to lead the country to believe that although the Democratic Party had control of both Houses...for 14 years, it failed to provide the farmers...with a well-rounded, long-range farm program" and described the various phases of the farm program provided for in existing law (pp. 10122-7).

9. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Received the report of this Department on the Mexican campaign for the 30-day period ended June 28; to Agriculture Committee (p.10129).

10. INFORMATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted a 2nd intermediate report on publicity and propaganda of the War Department (H. Rept. 1073)(p. 10129).

11. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3875, granting consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact to control water pollution in New England (H. Rept. 1062)(p. 10129).

12. FARM BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee approved (but did not actually report) H. R. 4326, to extend the Farm Bankruptcy Act (p. D599).

13. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Members were elected to committees as follows: Rep. Jackson, Wash., to Appropriations; Rep. Burleson, Tex., to Joint Committee on Printing (to take the place of Rep. Pickett, Tex.)(p. 10109).

14. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., criticized the reduction in the Budget estimate for REA, and Rep. Anderson, Minn., defended the reduction (pp. 10067-8, 10068-9).

SENATE

15. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed, 78-5, with amendments this bill, H.R. 4002 (pp. 10180-7, 10206-7). The bill was reported with amendments by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (p.10131). Sens. Gurney, Brooks, Ferguson, Wherry, Bridges, Reverconb, Thomas (Okla), Overton, and Russell were appointed conferees (p. 10217).

16. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3839, and concurred in the House amendments to certain Senate amendments (pp. 10175-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.

17. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Discussed and passed over H.R. 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans (pp. 10168, 10218-23).

The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3325, to enable Osage Indians who served in World War II to obtain loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (S.Rept. 751) (p. 10217).

18. MARKETING. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 452, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to marketing agreements and orders (S.Rept. 717) (p. 10133).

The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4124, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (S.Rept. 720) (p. 10133).

19. RESEARCH; APPROPRIATIONS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4110, to amend the Research and Marketing Act so as to provide that not less than 20% of the funds "appropriated", rather than those "authorized to be appropriated", for general research shall be used by the State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing and research projects approved by the USDA (S.Rept. 719) (p. 10133).

20. LANDS. Passed without amendment H.R. 3043, to transfer the Crab Orchard Creek land utilization project and the Ill. Ordnance Plant to the Interior Department for use as a wildlife management area, except that lands not required for such area may be leased under certain conditions (pp. 10160, 10172-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.

The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S.Res. 148, authorizing the Public Lands Committee to hold hearings at such times and places as it deems necessary (p. 10133).

Passed with amendment H.R. 3022, to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the U.S. (p. 10157). (See also item 6.)

21. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4127, the omnibus retirement bill (S.Rept. 746) (p. 10133).

The Rules and Administration Committee reported with an amendment S.Res. 152, authorizing the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee to make additional expenditures and employ additional assistants (p. 10133).

22. AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS. The Rules and Administration Committee reported with additional amendments S. Res. 147, authorizing a study of agricultural legislation, and of trends, needs, and problems of agriculture (p. 10133).

23. NATIONAL FORESTS. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3395, to add certain lands to the Modoc National Forest, Calif. (S.Rept. 716) (p. 10132).

The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public (S.Rept. 718) (p. 10133).

24. FOREIGN AFFAIRS; The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4010, to authorize the Treasury Department and GPO to furnish, or to procure and furnish, administrative materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations on a reimbursable basis (p. 10133).

Discussed and passed over on request of several members H.R. 3342, the foreign information and educational exchange bill (pp. 10166-7).

25. PRICES. The Rules and Administration Committee reported with additional amendments S.Con.Res. 19, to establish a joint congressional committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods (p. 10133).

26. HOUSING. The Rules and Administration Committee reported with additional amendments S.Con.Res. 25, establishing a joint committee to investigate the entire housing field (p. 10133).

I agree with the Senator from Kentucky that it would be a great mistake to enter into this kind of procedure on a wholesale basis. I do not believe that we confront that question today, because I understand from the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. McGRATH] who joined me in introducing the bill that it is contemplated to establish a regular procedure whereby these questions will not come before Congress next year. So I do not believe that we are confronting here today a wholesale proposition. We confront the question of giving a charter to a few organizations.

Mr. President, there was nothing hyphenated about the service of these people during the war. They went into the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps; and wherever there was a battle in this war, whether in Europe or in the Pacific, on land, or sea, or in the air, I presume that there was taking part in that battle and shedding his blood, an American of French descent. If these people desire to associate themselves on the basis of the fact that they are of French descent, and on the basis of the fact that they all fought together for the United States of America, that is not a hyphenated attitude.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is there any more reason for incorporating a Franco-American Legion, than any other legion based upon national origin? The name "Franco-American" does not carry any implication of hyphenated service, but it is a hyphenated name. Is there any more reason for incorporating a Franco-American Legion than for incorporating an Anglo-American Legion, an Italo-American Legion, a Belgo-American Legan, a Chino-American Legion, or any other similar legion? There is no question that their service was not hyphenated; but if we are to do what is requested, if we are to be confronted with the desire to separate veterans into groups based upon national origin, and establish a separate corporation for each national group, it seems to me that we shall be opening Pandora's box in the matter of Federal incorporations.

Mr. LODGE. Let me respond to that point, because I think it is very fundamental.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. First let me respond to the Senator from Kentucky, and then I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Ohio.

It is not my understanding that we are engaged in America in constructing an absolutely monolithic society. Perhaps I am mistaken. I think we have a right to organize as we please, and to speak different languages if we wish to do so. I never could see that it was a detriment to a man that he spoke French, German, or Italian. It seems to me that all adds to the richness and power of American life. What we do want is a common belief in the American ideal. These men have proved that they have that. If they want to join together on the basis of a common cultural association, I cannot see that anything but good can come from it.

I now yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, does the Senator know whether or not it is true that many States of the Union have made grants-in-aid to veterans' organizations, and have limited such grants-in-aid to veterans' organizations which have been federally chartered? It is not the purpose of many of these applicants for a Federal charter now to avail themselves of the grants-in-aid and quarters which may be provided by several States of the Union?

Mr. LODGE. I do not think that enters into this question. I do not understand that to be the case.

Mr. BRICKER. It is the case in several of the States that I know of.

Mr. LODGE. Insofar as the Franco-American veterans are concerned, I am confident that that question would not arise.

Mr. President, that is about all I wish to say. These veterans fought, bled, and died for America. They have been in North America for 300 years. They have kept their philosophy of life, their language, and their faith. They are patriotic Americans. Among them are holders of the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Service Cross, and other honors. If they want to associate on the basis of a common culture, it seems to me an entirely American thing to do.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over, under objection.

RESEARCH RELATING TO DENTAL DISEASES AND CONDITIONS

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 449, Senate bill 176, a bill to provide for, foster, and aid in coordinating research relating to dental diseases and conditions. I have just been advised by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], who objected yesterday to the consideration of the bill, that after talking with members of the American Dental Association he is prepared to withdraw his objection. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey asks unanimous consent to revert to Calendar No. 449, Senate bill 176, which the clerk will state by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 176) to provide for, foster, and aid in coordinating research relating to dental diseases and conditions.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield to me for a moment on another matter which will not take more than a minute?

Mr. SMITH. I have another bill which I should like to bring up. I should like to retain the floor, if I may.

Mr. McCARRAN. If the Senator yields to me he will not lose the floor.

Mr. President, yesterday Calendar No. 531, House bill 2109, was called, and I objected to its consideration. After having studied the matter, I am now content that the bill should be passed, and I withdraw my objection. The senior Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] is in charge of the bill as chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the request of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. Is there objection?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the Senator from New Jersey as to the amount of money necessary to implement the legislation. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations I wish to say to Members of the Senate that we are forever confronted with new and additional needs for money, and I believe the Senate should know in advance what it is doing to the Federal purse when it passes additional legislation.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, the question is entirely relevant, and I am glad to answer it.

The bill was passed last year after extended hearings. It provides a $2,000,000 fund to build a research laboratory in connection with the Bethesda Hospital, and $730,000 a year for dental research. I made the same announcement previously when the bill was before the Senate for consideration, and we had the same figures before us a year ago. The bill was passed a year ago and sent to the House, but the House adjourned before it could be acted upon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to have the RECORD show that I objected when the calendar was called the first of the week to the consideration of Senate bill 176. Since then I have had telephone calls from all over the country inquiring why I object to it. I objected on behalf of another Senator. I had no personal objection to the passage of this particular piece of legislation.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I have no disposition and no intention to interpose an objection to the consideration of the bill. However, I desire it to be known that I personally oppose the legislation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 176) to provide for, foster, and aid in coordinating research relating to dental diseases and conditions, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of conducting researches, investigations, experiments, and studies relating to the cause, diagnosis, and treatment of dental diseases and conditions; assisting and fostering similar research activities by other agencies, public and private; and promoting the coordination of all such researches and activities and the useful application of their results, with a view to the development and prompt widespread use of the most effective methods of

prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of dental diseases and conditions, there is hereby established in the National Institute of Health of the United States Public Health Service a division which shall be known as the National Institute of Dental Research (hereinafter referred to as the "Institute").

SEC. 2. The Surgeon General of the Public Health Service (hereinafter referred to as the "Surgeon General") is authorized and directed for the purposes of this act and subject to its provisions, through the Institute and in cooperation with the National Advisory Dental Research Council hereinafter established—

(a) to conduct, assist, and foster researches, investigations, experiments, and studies relating to the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions;

(b) to promote the coordination of researches conducted by the Institute and similar researches conducted by other agencies, organizations, and individuals;

(c) to provide fellowships in the Institute, from funds appropriated or donated for such purpose;

(d) to secure for the Institute consultation services and advice of persons who are experts in the field of dental diseases and conditions from the United States and abroad; and

(e) to cooperate with State health agencies in the prevention and control of dental diseases and conditions.

SEC. 3. There is hereby created the National Advisory Dental Research Council (herein referred to as the "Council"), to consist of six members to be appointed without regard to the civil-service laws by the Surgeon General with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, and of the Surgeon General, ex officio, who shall be chairman of the Council. The six appointed members shall be selected from leading dental, medical, or scientific authorities who are outstanding in the study, diagnosis, or treatment of dental diseases and conditions in the United States, and at least four of these members shall be dentists. Each appointed member shall hold office for a term of 3 years, except that (1) any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term, and (2) the terms of office of the members first taking office shall expire, as designated by the Surgeon General at the time of appointment, two at the end of the first year, two at the end of the second year, and two at the end of the third year after the date of the first meeting of the Council. No appointed member shall be eligible to serve continuously for more than 3 years but shall be eligible for reappointment if he has not served as a member of the Council at any time within 12 months immediately preceding his reappointment. Each appointed member shall receive compensation at the rate of $25 per day during the time spent in attending meetings of the Council and for the time devoted to official business of the Council under this act, and actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses while away from his place of residence upon official business under this act.

SEC 4. The Council is authorized—

(a) to review research projects or programs submitted to or initiated by it relating to the study of the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions, and certify approval to the Surgeon General, for prosecution under section 2 (a) hereof of any such projects which it believes show promise of making valuable contributions to human knowledge with respect to the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions;

(b) to collect information as to studies which are being carried on in the United States or any other country as to the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions, by correspondence or by personal investigation of such studies, and with the approval of the Surgeon General make available such information through the appropriate publications for the benefit of health agencies and organizations (public or private), physicians, dentists, or any other scientists, and for the information of the general public;

(c) to review applications from any university, hospital, laboratory, or other institution, whether public or private, or from individuals, for grants-in-aid for research projects relating to dental diseases and conditions, and certify to the Surgeon General its approval of grants-in-aid in the cases of such projects which show promise of making valuable contributions to human knowledge with respect to the cause, prevention, or methods of diagnosis or treatment of dental diseases and conditions;

(d) to recommend to the Surgeon General for acceptance conditional gifts pursuant to section 6; and

(e) to make recommendations to the Surgeon General with respect to carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. In carrying out the provisions of section 2 all appropriate provisions of section 301 of the Public Health Service Act shall be applicable to the authority of the Surgeon General.

SEC. 6. The Federal Security Administrator (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator") is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States gifts made unconditionally by will or otherwise for study, investigation, or research into the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of dental diseases and conditions, or for the acquisition of grounds or for the erection, equipment, and maintenance of premises, buildings, and equipment for the Institute. Conditional gifts may be accepted by the Administrator if recommended by the Surgeon General and the Council. Any such gifts, if in money, shall be held in trusts and shall be invested by the Administrator in securities of the United States, and the principal or income thereof shall be expended by the Surgeon General, with the approval of the Administrator, for the purposes prescribed by this act, subject to the same examination and audit as provided for appropriations made for the Public Health Service by Congress. Donations of $50,000 or over in aid of research under this act shall be acknowledged permanently by the establishment within the Institute of suitable memorials to the donors.

SEC. 7. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sum not to exceed $2,000,000 for the erection and equipment of a suitable and adequate building and facilities for the use of the Institute in carrying out the provisions of this act. The Administrator is authorized to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, donation, or otherwise, a suitable and adequate site or sites in or near the District of Columbia for such buildings and facilities, and to erect thereon, furnish, and equip such buildings and facilities when funds are made available. No permanent building shall be erected with funds authorized to be appropriated under this section until after the end of the war.

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $730,000 for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act (except subsection (a) hereof). Sums appropriated pursuant to this subsection may be expended in the District of Columbia for personal services, Stenographic recording and translating services, by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses (including the expenses of attendance at meetings when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General); rental, supplies, and equipment, purchase and exchange of medical and dental books, books of reference, directories, periodicals, newspapers, and press clippings; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing and binding (in addition to that otherwise provided by law); and for all other necessary expenses in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appointed in the Public Health Service, in accordance with applicable law, such commissioned officers as may be necessary to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.

(b) This act shal not be construed as limiting (1) the functions or authority of the Surgeon General or the Public Health Service under any other act or of any other officer or agency of the United States relating to the study of the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of dental diseases and conditions; or (2) the expenditure of money therefor.

(c) The Surgeon General with the approval of the Administrator is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

(d) The Surgeon General shall include in his annual report for transmission to Congress a full report of the administration of this act, including a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements.

(e) This act shall take effect 30 days after the date of its enactment.

(f) The term "dental diseases and conditions" shall mean diseases and conditions affecting teeth and their supporting structures and other related diseases of the mouth.

(g) This act may be cited as the "National Institute of Dental Research Act."

INTERCHANGES OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE, AND SKILLS BETWEEN AMERICA AND OTHER NATIONS

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to return to order No. 602, House bill 3342, to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchanges of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Jersey to return to House bill 3342?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I desire to study this bill at some length, as do various other Senators. I told the Senator from New Jersey that I would object to all features of the bill except the establishing of a commission to investigate the matter. It seems to me that we should investigate it before we act. Unless the Senator from New Jersey is willing to strike out all of the bill except the provision that the subject be investigated, I shall have to object.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I am not willing to strike out all of the bill except the provision for investigation. I should like to have it remain on the calendar. But I will suggest to the Senator from Ohio that I have prepared a concurrent resolution which I should like to ask unanimous consent to have considered. It contains the same language as that

in title X to which the Senator from Ohio has referred. I should like to have the concurrent resolution agreed to so that the investigation can be made this summer, leaving the bill itself on the calendar.

I ask unanimous consent that it be agreed to without being referred. It has already been passed on by the Foreign Relations Committee because it was part of the bill in question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that the pending business be set aside for the consideration of a resolution which he wishes to present. Is there objection?

Mr. EASTLAND. I object.

Mr. TAFT. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, with reference to the matter to which the Senator from New Jersey has just referred and to which objection has been made—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator is not in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico is proceeding by sufferance, and if he will wait until the next bill is reported, the Chair will be glad to recognize him.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I do not care to proceed by suffrance. I shall take my seat now, and at an appropriate time, in my own right, I hope to address the Senate somewhat at length on this measure.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I find that I was talking about one bill and thinking about another. I want what I said a moment ago to be applied and attached to what is known as the Cain bill, which I thought was then before the Senate. I had no objection to the previous bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, would it be in order to ask unanimous consent to return to calendar No. 249, Senate bill 140?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator would be in order.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that I am unable to pursue my request for consideration of the resolution to which I referred?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SMITH. A Senator seated to my left thought we were discussing another matter.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There were at least a dozen objections raised in the Chamber.

Subsequently, Mr. SMITH (for himself and Mr. HATCH), by unanimous consent, submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 29), which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Government Information Programs (hereinafter referred to as the joint committee), which shall be composed of five Members of the Senate (three from the majority party and two from the minority party) appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and five Members of the House of Representatives (three from the majority party and two from the minority party) appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

SEC. 2. The joint committee shall—

(1) make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the nature, manner of performance, and effect of all activities carried out by the State Department or any other agency of the Government (including private companies engaged in international broadcasts or other information activities) for the purpose of acquainting the peoples of foreign countries with the United States, its people and their activities, and the policies and objectives of its Government, including, without limitation—

(A) the policies and methods employed, and their objectives;

(B) the qualifications of all persons engaged in any such activities;

(C) whether the costs of such activities are justified;

(D) whether such activities are a proper function of government or should be carried out by privately owned organizations, with or without subsidies; and

(2) report to the Senate and the House of Representatives at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 1, 1948, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1947, any amendment thereto or other necessary legislation as it may deem desirable.

SEC. 3. (a) The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times (within the United States or abroad) during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eightieth Congress, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

(b) The joint committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties.

(c) The expenses of the joint committee shall not exceed $50,000. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of disbursements so made.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Chair please state to the Members of the Senate what happened to Calendar No. 531, House bill 2109, as to which colloquy was exchanged?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Calendar No. 531, House bill 2109, was not submitted to the Senate. The Senator from New Jersey made a statement while there was another unanimous-consent request pending.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SECURITY

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 249, Senate bill 140.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If we return to the consideration of the bill, as suggested and as moved by the Senator from Oregon, will the Senate still be proceeding under unanimous consent?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, is the state of the record such that we might revert to Calendar No. 531, House bill 2109?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will have to say to the Senator that their is a prior unanimous-consent request pending, which has been submitted by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. The Chair will be glad to recognize the Senator from Nevada as soon as that request is acted upon.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] to revert to Calendar No. 249, Senate bill 140?

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think it is a very fine bill and I wholeheartedly support it. I hope that in due course of time it will be supported by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, when the calendar was being called yesterday I interposed an objection to Calendar No. 531, House bill 2109. I have since made a careful study of the bill and desire now to withdraw my objection to the considertion of that bill. If I am in order, I ask unanimous consent that we revert to that bill.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2109) to amend section 1003 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended.

Mr. LUCAS. May we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. I think the Senator in charge of the bill the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] can best explain the bill.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I am very glad to make a brief explanation of the bill. Under the present law, if there is through service established between an air carrier and a ground carrier there must be joint rates covering the service. It is felt by rate authorities and transportation agencies of one sort and another that joint rates are not essential to sound through service. As a matter of fact, most rates are not joint rates, but are combinations of local and proportional rates. The law as it now stands requires joint rates.

Mr. LUCAS. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM VETERAN TRAINING

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, when the calendar was called yesterday, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] objected to Calendar No. 610, House bill 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans. I have since had some conversation with the Senator from Ohio, and while I infer that he does not favor the bill, he recognizes the right to have the bill brought up for consideration. Under the unanimous-consent rule I realize that, and hope the bill may now be considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of House bill 2181?

Mr. BALL. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, is it in order at this time to move to consider the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No; it is not in order now to make a motion for the consideration of a bill.

Mr. GEORGE. Then, Mr. President, at the earliest opportunity I shall make such a motion, because I expect to have a vote taken on this measure.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the Senator misunderstood me. What I agreed to was that this bill might be brought up as soon as we got through with the calendar. We mean to bring it up, along with the general on-the-job training bill. I am opposed to both of them, but my statement was that we would move to bring it up just as soon as we get through with the calendar.

I wish to speak for at least 10 minutes on it, and probably longer. It is contrary to the program of the President. The Veterans' Administrator has disapproved it and the President has disapproved it, and I think at least it should not be passed during the call of the Consent Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill goes over at the moment.

TIVOLI BREWING CO.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate revert to Calendar No. 651, Senate bill 551, to which the Senator from Illinois objected yesterday. I have conferred with him. I do not see him on the floor at this time, but I understand that he has no further objection. The bill is entitled "For the relief of the Tivoli Brewing Co."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to object to this bill for the simple reason that, as I remember, last year when I was on the Claims Committee, we had before that committee a great many bills somewhat similar to this one. If I correctly remember, all the departments warned us against passing a bill of this kind, providing for the payment of back taxes on whisky. We were told that if we did that we would have to pay out several hundred thousand dollars. For that reason, I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

INCORPORATION OF CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS AND JEWISH WAR VETERANS

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we revert at this time to two bills, Calendar No. 702, Senate bill 1557, to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America, and Calendar No. 704, Senate bill 1375, to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is necessary to take one request at a time.

First, the Senator from Connecticut has requested unanimous consent to revert to Calendar No. 702, Senate bill 1557, which will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1557) to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut for the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I find myself in agreement with the statements made by the minority leader [Mr. BARKLEY] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], statements which I would have made in my own right. I believe that further consideration should be given before the passage by the Congress of a measure for the incorporation of that type of organization, which is not general, which does not have as its purpose the universal right, by virtue of military service, to membership in the organization. I think we should thoroughly investigate before we enact legislation of this type.

Therefore, I am compelled to object and ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, may I make a brief statement in connection with the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BALDWIN. This bill calls for the incorporation of the Catholic war veterans, and the other bill calls for the incorporation of the Jewish war veterans. It seems to the junior Senator from Connecticut that it is entirely natural and entirely an American thing for American citizens who had the common experience of sharing the perils and dangers of war, and who also are joined together in the common bond of a religious denomination or a religious faith, to wish to organize and join a separate organization.

It has been my experience as a veteran and as a member of the American Legion and as a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars that many of these men also belong to those veterans' organizations. Each of these two veterans' organizations which is seeking authority to incorporate has a program, in which it is tremendously interested—and it is willing to raise funds to carry forward its program—to teach sound Americanism and to combat communism.

So it seems to me, in light of the fact that the Congress has many times before enacted legislation permitting the incorporation of organizations of this kind, that these two groups should be given that privilege.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The two bills will go over upon objection.

REGULATION OF LIFE INSURANCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to call attention to Calendar No. 376, House bill 1633, a bill to which I made objection yesterday during the call of the calendar. I have examined the bill and the report; and I withdraw my objection, and ask that the bill be considered at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1633) to amend section 16 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP TO AMERICANS WHO SERVED IN FOREIGN ARMED FORCES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to revert to Calendar No. 515, House bill 84, a measure to amend the Nationality Act of 1940.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 84) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia again objects.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, this is not the bill to which the Senator previously objected——

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HATCH. A while ago a point of order was made against me, after objection had been made to the consideration of another bill. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation in that regard?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has submitted the question whether there is objection to the request for present consideration of House bill 84, Calendar No. 515.

Mr. HATCH. Objection was made.

Mr. WILEY. I ask that the Senator withhold his objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Except as the Senator from Georgia withholds objection, the point of order is well taken.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have no objection to having the Senator make a statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia withholds objection.

2. OLEOMARGARINE TAX. Rep. Buck, N.Y., inserted a Washington Post editorial urging removal of tax on oleomargarine. (p. 11266).

3. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. The Foot-And-Mouth Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee submitted to the full committee a report containing recommendations for continuing the foot-and-mouth disease eradication program (p. D702). NOTE: There are no copies of this report available for distribution.

SENATE

4. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Ratified, 72-1, the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (pp. 11240-55).

At the request of Sen. Smith, N.J., H.R. 3342, the proposed U.S. Information and Educational Exchange Act, which was reported by the Foreign Relations Committee on July 16, was recommitted to the Foreign Relations Committee "for further amendment before being reported to the Senate for final action" (p. 11237).

5. FOREST PRODUCTS; ALASKA. Sen. Morse, Oreg., spoke in favor of the development of Alaska's "paper-pulp resources under a scientifically designed program of sustained yield," and recommended "the early construction of a pilot plant for the manufacture of newsprint in that Territory" (p. 11260).

6. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., inserted John T. Flynn's recent article criticizing TVA's activities and a Chattanooga News-Free Press editorial on the subject (pp. 11237-9).

7. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the following nominations: Wm. H. Draper, Jr., to be Under Secretary and Gordon Gray to be Assistant Secretary of the Army; John L. L. Sullivan to be Secretary and W. John Kenney to be Under Secretary of the Navy; W. Stuart Symington to be Secretary, Arthur S. Barrows to be Under Secretary, and Cornelius V. Whitney and Eugene M. Zuckert to be Assistant Secretaries of the Air Force; Arthur M. Hill to be Chairman of the National Security Resources Board; Thomas J. Hargrave to be Chairman of the Munitions Board; and Vannevar Bush to be Chairman of the Research and Development Board (p. 11263).

The Banking and Currency Committee favorably reported the nominations of Franklin D. Richards to be Federal Housing Commissioner and Raymond M. Foley to be Housing and Home Finance Administrator (pp. 11261).

8. SUGAR. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted Central Nebraska Beet Growers' Assn. resolutions requesting early determination and recommendation by the Department of the fair sugar price and the labor rates, and urging the Department to attempt to make "Mexican national labor available for the 1948 season" (pp. 11235-6).

9. WILDLIFE. Both Houses received from the Interior Department the annual report of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission (pp. 11235, 11304).

10. FOREIGN AID. Received a resolution of the Stamford (Conn.) C. of C. favoring the "Marshall Plan" (p. 11235).

Sen. Lodge, Mass., inserted a statement setting forth his views on a long-range European Aid plan (p. 11256).

11. FOOD PRICES. Received a N.Y. State Federation of Women's Clubs resolution protesting the rising prices of foodstuffs (p. 11235).

12. RECESSED until Wed., Dec. 10 (p. 11262).

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL HOUSING ACT, AS AMENDED

Mr. TOBEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1770) to amend the National Housing Act, as amended, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

On motion by Mr. WILEY, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 1820) to confer jurisdiction on the State of Iowa over offenses committed by or against Indians on the Sac and Fox Indian Reservation, and it was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

VOICE OF AMERICA—RECOMMITTAL OF A BILL

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, it was my purpose, in collaboration with the committee that went abroad last summer to study the so-called Voice of America program, to seek consideration at this session of the Congress of Calendar No. 602, House bill 3342, the so-called Mundt bill. After conferring with my colleagues on the steering committee, it seemed wise—and I agreed—that we should not bring up matters at this session other than those for which the President called the session. Furthermore, our committee that went abroad this summer felt there were certain amendments which properly should be made to the so-called Mundt bill before it is brought up for action on the Senate floor.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that Calendar 602, which is House bill 3342, entitled "An act to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies" be recommitted to the Foreign Relations Committee for further amendment before being reported to the Senate for final action.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

AWARD TO BERNARD M. BARUCH BY WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION (S. DOC. NO. 110)

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, on the 10th of November 1947, the Woodrow Wilson Foundation held its twenty-fifth anniversary dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, at which time it gave to Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, an award for distinguished public service. At that dinner four very excellent speeches were made, one by Mr. Altschul, representing the board of directors, one by former Senator Warren Austin, one by former Secretary Josephus Daniels, and one by Mr. Baruch, responding to the award. I think those addresses are of such nature that the Senate would be justified in ordering that they be printed as a Senate document. Therefore I request that that be done.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent that the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] may be excused from the session of the Senate today. He is absent on official business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, consent is granted.

THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks an article by John T. Flynn entitled "The Hidden Red Ink in TVA's Books," published in the Readers Digest for December 1947, at page 129. Immediately after this article was published, The Chattanooga News Free Press on December 2, 1947, carried an editorial entitled, "TVA Says ''Tain't So!'" which I also wish to have printed in the RECORD.

It is remarkable how active those who are now in charge of the Tennessee Valley Authority become about the time when appropriations for the ensuing year are to be considered. I hope both the article and the editorial will be considered by every member of the Appropriations Committee.

There being no objection, the article and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE HIDDEN RED INK IN TVA'S BOOKS

(By John T. Flynn)

In 1916 war raged in Europe. To insure a supply of nitrates, Congress voted funds for two nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals and a dam to produce hydroelectric power to run the plants. The dam, finished in 1925, became a Government headache. Finally in 1933 Senator GEORGE NORRIS put through a bill creating the Tennessee Valley Authority to operate the plants for fertilizer and the dam for navigation, flood control, and power.

But TVA is no longer just a plant and a dam. There are 28 dams on 650 miles of rivers running through 7 States. TVA owns 10 steam plants; has built villages, parks, stores; makes fertilizer; carries on forestry, agricultural, and recreational operations. Moreover, it is now proposed to establish as many as 9 more TVAs all over the country for the Missouri, Columbia, Arkansas, and other valleys.

I strongly advocated TVA. But in the interest of TVA and the country I think TVA's financial picture should be set straight.

Its managers have made extravagant claims. Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, its first chairman, told Congress in 1934: "After a preliminary period . . . this program will be amortized in 25 years." David Lilienthal, its next chairman, said in 1944:

"Even if the total investment in power, navigation, and flood control—the entire $700,000,000—were charged against power, revenues would pay the entire cost in less than 60 years."

It cost seven hundred and sixty-two million to build TVA. The Government borrowed and put up the money and pays interest on it. In addition the plant must be operated. The operation costs over 14 years up to June 1946, including the interest paid by the Government, were three hundred and thirty-nine million. The revenues were two hundred and nine million. Thus there was actually a deficit of one hundred and thirty million.

But TVA has a different figure. It arrives at it by leaving out of its accounts the one hundred and twenty-nine million paid by the Government as interest on the loans.

TVA carries on many activities. Power production is only one of them. The figures given above are for the entire program, including power. Now let us look at the power enterprise alone. TVA insists it is selling power cheaper than the private companies and doing so at a profit. Let us see.

The total investment in TVA power—using TVA's own accounting assumptions—is four hundred and sixty-two millions. All of this was borrowed by the Government. A TVA propaganda book claims that "the total net profit from power since the beginning in 1933 to June 30, 1944," was $38,000,000. But, alas, this left out the fact that $53,000,000 was paid by the Government as interest on the money borrowed to build the power plants. Hence, a power deficit of fifteen million.

TVA, of course, will never accept these figures. If one questions its accounts it replies: "Go to our reports. It is all there, verified by a firm of independent accountants." But it is not all there. Nowhere can you find any record of the interest charges paid by the Government. The firm of accountants it cites took particular pains to point this out, saying: "The net results stated for this program do not include any charge for interest." And the General Accounting Office of the United States in an official report expressly calls attention to this same failure and wants it corrected.

The Government has financed hundreds of housing projects. There is a loss of over $4,000,000 a year on these. But the projects faithfully record their interest costs. If, following TVA, they ignored this item, they could boast of a profit of fourteen million a year.

On the Government-financed Bonneville Dam project the Treasury charges 2½ percent interest. Why not on TVA's power debt? As a matter of fact, TVA's debt for its power investment alone is split into two classes. There is a small one of fifty-eight million and a large one of four hundred and four million. The Government holds both. TVA does pay 1 percent on the small one but nothing on the big one. Why is the interest on the small debt—however inadequate—a proper cost item while the interest on the big one is suppressed in its accounts?

If TVA were a private corporation the law would require it to state its debt and interest payments with exactitude. TVA ignores this. Each year it reports its revenues and its expenses (without interest). It calls the difference "net income." This is inexcusable in any case. It is doubly so in TVA, which started out as a "scientific yardstick" to measure public-utility rates. But a yardstick must contain all 36 inches. The interest costs actually amount to more than a third of TVA's annual power costs. What sort of yardstick is it which leaves out a whole foot?

No one need take my word for this. The United States General Accounting Office says:

"Unless all costs for TVA's power operations are included in its income statement * * * it cannot be conclusively shown that the power operations are self-supporting."

It then insists that the interest on the Government loans must be included and that the proper rate is 2½ percent.

The TVA, of course, greatly improved its showing during the war. The whole Valley was turned into a war arsenal. TVA revenues doubled, as did those of many corporations. However, TVA reports its war record for power with the same 2-foot yardstick. It reports "net income" for the 6 years from 1941 to 1946 as $72,000,000. But what it omits is a bill for $57,000,000 of Government interest on the power debt.

However, these years do show a net power income even when interest is included. At least, they seem to do so. But the General Accounting Office is unwilling to say so. It points in its TVA report to various costs left out, one alone amounting to as must as $500,000 a year, and concludes the "power rates appear to produce gross revenues in excess of costs of power production," but "there can be no consistent showing of

whether TVA is self-supporting and liquidating unless every element of cost is recorded on its books and shown in its final statement."

The TVA Act says its power project must be self-liquidating. The GAO says it will never be until its electric rates produce enough to liquidate its debt. The Appropriations Committee of the House says it should liquidate its debt in 40 years. This alone would mean an annual minimum payment to the Government of $11,000,000. Who should pay the cost of the power plant which produces power if not the people who enjoy the use of that power as is done by the customers of every private utility in the land?

The General Accounting Office has said the books do not tell the whole story: It is not all there. All of which recalls the complaint of Dr. Arthur Morgan, first TVA chairman, who declared that there ought to be an impartial investigation of the "obscure financial record of the power program".

We may now ask: Is TVA selling power at less than it costs? What should power costs include? Obviously the following: (1) All operation costs. The GAO says all are not included. (2) State taxes. It pays some but less than a private company of the same size. (3) Federal taxes. It pays none. Other utilities pay large sums. TVA boasts that other utilities pay only a part of their profits in taxes, while TVA pays all its profits. But it has no profits. (4) Interest on the Government power debt to build TVA. (5) Liquidation of the debt incurred to build TVA.

Actually, the estimates of the cost of TVA power given above are probably much too low. They are based on certain assumptions made by TVA directors. Upon these assumptions I have put the debt for power at $462,000,000. I believe, however, that a more rational allocation of power costs would put that debt at not less than $600,000,000.

Many of the great dams in the Tennessee River and tributaries are called "multi-purpose" dams. It is claimed they were built not only to produce hydroelectric power but to control navigation and floods. The directors of TVA have declared how much of the structure is for power and how much for navigation and flood control. But no one has ever officially checked this allocation. The private accounting firm which audited TVA's books specifically disclaimed any responsibility for the allocation used. And the General Accounting Office has made the same disclaimer.

Competent engineers have disputed TVA's claim and have insisted that the dams are almost wholly for power production and that the element of flood protection or navigation control in them is small. They are supported in this by the leading authority on flood control in Congress, WILL M. WHITTINGTON, a Democrat, former chairman of the House Committee on Flood Control, a supporter of TVA and a Representative of Mississippi, which enjoys a large measure of benefits from TVA. In a speech in the House he declared that "TVA is primarily for the development of power."

There can never be any authoritative accounting of the cost of TVA power until the total amount of the investment in power has been settled. It is this that the General Accounting Office referred to when it recently reported that the power debt should be finally determined.

I have examined patiently most of the evidence on both sides of this subject and have gone to the TVA country to check on the respective claims. I believe there is no escaping the conclusion that the allocation of power investment and costs made by TVA is arbitrary and that if it is ever audited by a competent board of impartial engineers and accountants it will be found that the power investment and debt is not four hundred and sixty-two million but six hundred million at the lowest.

The reason for TVA's claim of lower power investment is plain. The more costs TVA can unload on navigation and flood control, the less the costs of power will seem. By the accounting trick here described TVA has cut more than one hundred and fifty million from the debt due for power. They can also reduce the seeming cost of operating the dams, because now they charge off most of the cost of operating the common purposes of the dams to navigation and flood control.

Do I want TVA destroyed? Certainly not. But we must submit TVA to the yardstick which it now tries to forget. Just as we had to have commissions to stop private utilities from soaking the customers, we should have some authority to prevent publicly owned power projects from soaking the taxpayers.

What should be done seems to me inescapable. (1) The outstanding Government debt on the power enterprise should be determined definitely and the TVA should pay the interest on it. (2) The TVA should pay off this debt in 40 years. (3) These items and all other costs should be included in the rates charged for power. (4) The TVA directors should not be the sole judges of the amount of the investment in power. (5) All the nonpower activities of TVA—agriculture, fertilizer production, forestry, and other projects—should be transferred to appropriate departments of the Government. They should be divorced from the TVA power project to which they have no rational relationship. (6) The costs of these activities should be paid out of authorized congressional appropriations like any other costs of Government.

There is an aspect of TVA which disturbs me more than its fiscal vagaries. It has operated as a Federal corporation under a charter which has enabled it to do an incredible number of things and to escape Government scrutiny. The Federal charter is a comparatively new device to enable the Federal Government to expand its powers immensely. Mr. Lilienthal, in his book, TVA—Democracy on the March—calls attention to the vast growth of Federal power. It has become so great that, he says, it cannot be wisely administered from Washington. But the power must not go back to the governors, mayors, legislatures, and councils elected by the people. It must go to great regional areas administered by directors appointed by the President, to a corporation cunningly devised to accumulate power and to elude congressional authority. We will see the country split into a few great regional provinces run by corporate provincial governors. This is what Mr. Lilienthal calls "democracy on the march." I think it is democracy in retreat, a return to the European system of centrally controlled provincial governors. With TVA as a beginning, the advocates of regionalism are planning under the guise of flood, navigation, and forestry control and other excuses to blanket America with this new type of government which represents a complete revolution in our political system.

The TVA should be specifically instructed by Congress that it is not a provincial government agency of a regional province but a Government-owned power enterprise. If the people of the United States want to adopt the regional form of government, they should do so—but only after full discussion and a formal decision. I do not think it should be presented to them suddenly as an accomplished fact.

[From the Chattanooga News-Free Press of December 2, 1947]

TVA SAYS "'TAIN'T SO"

The Tennessee Valley Authority's "answer" to the specific charges of financial trickery in John T. Flynn's Reader's Digest article, The Hidden Red Ink in the TVA's Books, is no answer at all, but a jumble of quibbling and attempt to discredit Mr. Flynn that boils down to the debating technique of a hard-pressed little boy who yells at his adversary "'Tain't so! 'Taint so! and besides, you are just an old meanie!"

Mr. Flynn charged that the TVA which was set up as a scientific yardstick to measure public-utility rates (remember?), is really no more than a 2-foot yardstick because it does not pay interest on the money borrowed by the Government to build the TVA's power-producing facilities, and this interest, according to Mr. Flynn, amounts to more than one-third of the TVA's annual power costs. Giving facts and figures, Mr. Flynn stated that for the period 1933-44, for which the TVA claimed a net profit of $38,000,000, there was actually a deficit of $15,000,000 because the Government had to pay $53,000,000 interest on the money borrowed to build the power plants. And the total deficit to June 1946, including interest on all the $762,000,000 that the TVA cost, he said, was $130,000,000.

Mr. Flynn anticipated the TVA's denial, but met it in advance with authoritative support of his statements, as follows:

"TVA, of course, will never accept these figures. If one questions its accounts it replies: 'Go to our reports. It is all there, verified by a firm of independent accountants.' But it is not all there. Nowhere can you find any record of the interest charges paid by the Government. The firm of accountants it cites took particular pains to point this out, saying: 'The net results stated for this program do not include any charge for interest.' And the General Accounting Office of the United States in an official report expressly calls attention to this same failure and wants it corrected."

As a matter of fact, the TVA does pay some interest. The TVA power investment debt, according to Mr. Flynn, is split into two classes. "There is a small one of $58,000,000 and a large one of $404,000,000. The Government holds both. TVA does pay 1 percent on the small one but nothing on the big one. Why is the interest on the small debt—however inadequate—a proper cost item while the interest on the big one is suppressed in ats accounts?"

The author pointed out that Government-financed housing projects, which show a loss of more than $4,000,000 a year, could boast a profit of $14,000,000 a year if, like the TVA, they skipped their interest charges. But they pay 2½ percent interest. The Government-financed Bonneville Dam project also is charged 2½ percent. Why, asks Mr. Flynn, not the TVA also?

In its denial of the facts and figures cited in Mr. Flynn's article, the TVA lamely says: "His financial and accounting proposals are incorrect, unsound, and carelessly advanced; they would likewise be destructive by converting the TVA into an unmanageable utility financed so grotesquely as to make Samuel Insull's technique of milking the electric consumer a high point in public virtue."

Stripped of the verbiage about Insull and alleged grotesque financing, this statement practically amounts to an admission that the TVA could not meet the costs of producing electricity and sell it at rates lower than those charged by private utilities. This is what a great many people have been suspecting all along. After all, private companies could sell at much lower rates if they didn't have to pay any Federal taxes and if the Government spent millions of dollars building power plants for them and didn't even require them to pay interest on the debt.

The TVA answer then goes on to say that Mr. Flynn's proposals for making the TVA honest "have been persistently advocated by organizations and interests—Edison Electric Institute, National Association of Electric Companies, United States Chamber of Commerce, National Reclamation Association, Middle West Corp., among others—which would like to see TVA destroyed and which, unlike Mr. Flynn, make no unctuous denials of their intent to destroy."

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3342

[Report No. 573]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JULY 16, 1947
Reported by Mr. SMITH, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

DECEMBER 8 (legislative day, DECEMBER 4), 1947
Recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations

AN ACT

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, OBJECTIVES, AND DEFINITIONS

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1947".

OBJECTIVES

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this Act are to enable the Government of the United States to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and of other countries, which is one of the essential foundations of peace, and to correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries. The means to be used in achieving these objectives are—

(1) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;

(2) the rendering of technical and other services to other countries on the basis of mutual cooperation;

(3) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United States, its people, and the principles and objectives of its Government; and

(4) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United Nations, its organization and functions, and the participation of the United States as a member thereof.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. When used in this Act, the term—

(1) "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(2) "Department" means the Department of State.

(3) "Government agency" means any executive department, board, bureau, commission, or other agency ~~in~~

~~the executive branch~~ of the Federal Government, or independent establishment, or any corporation wholly owned (either directly or through one or more corporations) by the United States.

TITLE II—INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

PERSONS

SEC. 201. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges on a reciprocal basis between the United States and other countries of students, trainees, teachers, guest instructors, professors, and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skill *and shall wherever possible provide these interchanges by using the services of existing reputable agencies which are successfully engaged in such activity.* The Secretary may provide for orientation courses and other appropriate services for such persons from other countries upon their arrival in the United States, and for such persons going to other countries from the United States. When any country fails or refuses to cooperate in such program on a basis of reciprocity the Secretary shall terminate or limit such program, with respect to such country, to the extent he deems to be advisable in the interests of the United States. ~~If the Secretary finds that any person from another country, while in the United States pursuant to this section, is engaged in activities of a political nature or in activities not~~

~~consistent with the security of the United States, the Secretary shall promptly report such finding to the Attorney General, and such person shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported.~~ *The persons specified in this section shall be admitted as nonimmigrant visitors for business under clause 2 of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 154; 8 U. S. C. 203), for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. A person admitted under this section who fails to maintain the status under which he was admitted or who fails to depart from the United States at the expiration of the time for which he was admitted, or who engages in activities of a political nature detrimental to the interests of the United States, or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported pursuant to section 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 162, 8 U. S. C. 214). Deportation proceedings under this section shall be summary and the findings of the Attorney General as to matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall not be eligible for suspension of deportation under clause 2 of subdivision (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of*

February 5, 1917 (54 Stat. 671, 56 Stat. 1044; 8 U. S. C. 155).

BOOKS AND MATERIALS

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges between the United States and other countries of books and periodicals, including government publications, for the translation of such writings, and for the preparation, distribution, and interchange of other educational materials.

INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 203. The Secretary is authorized to provide for assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers abroad, founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States, or serving as demonstration centers for methods and practices employed in the United States. In assisting any such schools, however, the Secretary shall exercise no control over their educational policies and shall in no case furnish assistance of any character which is not in keeping with the free democratic principles and the established foreign policy of the United States.

TITLE III—ASSIGNMENT OF SPECIALISTS

PERSONS TO BE ASSIGNED

SEC. 301. The Secretary is authorized, when the government of another country is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical

or professional qualifications, from time to time to assign or authorize the assignment for service, to or in cooperation with such government, any person in the employ or service of the Government of the United States who has such qualifications, with the approval of the Government agency in which such person is employed or serving. Nothing in this Act, however, shall authorize the assignment of such personnel for service relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

STATUS AND ALLOWANCES

SEC. 302. Any person, while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under the authority of this Act, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights, allowances, and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States and of the Government agency from which assigned and he shall continue to receive compensation from that agency. He may also receive, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, representation allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999). The authorization of such allowances and other benefits and the payment thereof out of any appropriations available therefor shall be con-

sidered as meeting all the requirements of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE UNDER ANOTHER GOVERNMENT

SEC. 303. Any person while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under authority of this Act may, at the discretion of his Government agency, with the concurrence of the Secretary, and without additional compensation therefor, accept an office under the government to which he is assigned, if the acceptance of such an office in the opinion of such agency is necessary to permit the effective performance of duties for which he is assigned, including the making or approving on behalf of such foreign government the disbursement of funds provided by such government or of receiving from such foreign government funds for deposit and disbursement on behalf of such government, in carrying out programs undertaken pursuant to this Act: *Provided, however,* That such acceptance of office shall in no case involve the taking of an oath of allegiance to another government.

TITLE IV—PARTICIPATION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

GENERAL AUTHORITY

SEC. 401. The Secretary is authorized, in carrying on any activity under the authority of this Act, to utilize, with their approval, the services, facilities, and personnel of the

other Government agencies. Whenever the Secretary shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government agency for activities under authority of this Act, the Secretary shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Secretary under this Act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or direct transfer. In utilizing the Government agencies, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the best available and qualified Government services, facilities, and personnel shall be sought, in order to ensure professional competence and avoid duplication; and (2) that the Secretary shall consult the appropriate technical agencies of the Government concerning any activity authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this Act which comes within the competence of such agencies.

TECHNICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

SEC. 402. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, may perform such technical or other services as such agency may be competent to render for the government of another country desirous of obtaining such services, upon terms and conditions which are satisfactory to the Secretary and to the head of the Government agency, when it is determined by the Secretary that such services will contribute to the purposes of this Act. However, nothing in this Act shall authorize the performance of services relating to the organization, training, operation, develop-

ment, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

POLICY GOVERNING SERVICES

SEC. 403. In authorizing the performance of technical and other services under this title, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage through the Government agency with appropriate legislative authority the performance of such services to foreign governments by qualified private American individuals and agencies; (2) that if such services are rendered by a Government agency, they shall demonstrate the technical accomplishments of the United States, such services being of an advisory, investigative, or instructional nature, or a demonstration of a technical process; (3) that such services shall not include the construction of public works or the supervision of the construction of public works, and that, under authority of this Act, a Government agency shall render engineering services related to public works only when the Secretary shall determine that the national interest demands the rendering of such services by a Government agency, but this policy shall not be interpreted to preclude the assignment of individual specialists as advisers to other governments as provided under title III of this Act, together with such incidental assistance as may be necessary for the

accomplishment of their individual assignments; (4) that such services shall not be undertaken for a foreign government if, in the opinion of the head of the Government agency, such services will impair the fulfillment of domestic responsibilities of that agency; and (5) that the Department shall invite outstanding leaders in the United States, both within and outside the Federal Government, in the various fields of activity covered by this title, to review and extend advice on the Secretary's policies in rendering technical and other services to another government pursuant to this title.

TRAINING

SEC. 404. Any Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to provide to citizens of other countries, and to citizens of the United States going to other countries in connection with the carrying out of this Act, technical and other training within the fields in which such agency has competence, or to provide for such training through State and local governmental agencies or private institutions and organizations.

INTERCHANGE OF SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

SEC. 405. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to promote the interchange with other countries of scientific and specialized knowledge and skills, within the fields in which such agency has com-

petence, through publications and other scientific and educational materials.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION

SEC. 406. In order that the activities of Government agencies authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this Act may be effectively coordinated and interdepartmental relationships as authorized by this Act may be clearly defined, the Secretary may establish upon direction of the President an interdepartmental committee to advise the Secretary on the development and administration of these activities.

TITLE V—DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES ABROAD

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 501. The Secretary is authorized, when he finds it appropriate, to provide for the preparation, and dissemination abroad, of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, through press, publications, radio, motion pictures, and other information media, and through information centers and instructors abroad. ~~All such press releases and radio scripts shall, in the English language, be made available to press associations, newspapermen, radio systems and stations in the United States, and to Members of the Congress of the United States, upon request, within fifteen days after release as information abroad.~~ *On request, representative samples or specific individual press releases*

and radio scripts shall be made available in the English language for examination at the Department of State by representatives of press associations, newspapers, magazines, radio systems and stations, and be made available to Members of Congress, within fifteen days after release as information abroad.

POLICIES GOVERNING INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 502. In authorizing international information activities under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage and facilitate by appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information about the United States by private American individuals and agencies, shall supplement such private information dissemination where necessary, and shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate; (2) that nothing in this Act shall be construed to give the Department a monopoly in the production or sponsorship on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs, or a monopoly in any other medium of information; (3) that the Department shall invite outstanding private leaders of the United States in cultural and informational fields to review and extend advice on the Government's international information activities; and (4) that all printed matter, films, broadcasts, and other materials in the fields of mass

media shall, when disseminated by the Government, be identified as to Government or private source.

TITLE VI—ADVISORY COMMISSION TO FORMULATE POLICIES

FORMULATION OF POLICIES

SEC 601. There is hereby created a United States Information and Educational Exchange Advisory Commission (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Commission") to be constituted as provided in section 602. The Commission shall formulate and present to the Secretary of State the policies to be followed and adhered to in connection with the interchange of persons, knowledge and skills, the assignment of specialists, the preparation and dissemination of information about the United States, its people and its policies, and the carrying out of the other provisions of this Act.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION; GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 602. (a) The Commission shall consist of eleven members, not more than six of whom shall be from any one political party, as follows: (1) Nine members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and (2) the Secretary of State or such officer in the State Department as may be designated by such Secretary.

(b) The members of the Commission shall represent the

public interest, but of the persons appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section, one shall be selected from among educators, one from among individuals formerly in active service in the armed forces of the United States, one from representatives of labor, one farmer, one from the newspaper business, one from the motion-picture industry, one from the radio industry, and three from persons having general business experience. All persons so appointed shall be persons of national reputations in their respective fields. No person holding any compensated Federal or State office shall be eligible for appointment under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The term of each member appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall be three years except that the terms of office of such members first taking office on the Commission shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, three at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, and three at the end of three years from the date of the enactment of this Act. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor is appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his term of office any member may continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

(d) The President shall designate a chairman and a vice chairman from among members of the Commission.

(e) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as such members but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence in connection with attendance of meetings of the Commission away from their places of residences.

(f) The Commission is authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry out the authority conferred upon it by this title.

(g) The Commission is authorized, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such clerical assistants as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this title.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 603. The Commission shall meet not less frequently than once each month and shall from time to time prepare and transmit to the Secretary and to the Congress its recommendations for carrying out the various activities a quarterly report of all programs and activities recommended by it under this Act and the action taken to carry authorized by this Act, and shall submit to the Congress out such recommendations.

~~TITLE VII~~ *TITLE VI*—APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. ~~701~~ *601*. Appropriations to carry out the purposes of this Act are hereby authorized.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

SEC. ~~702~~ *602*. The Secretary may authorize the transfer to other Government agencies for expenditure in the United States and in other countries, in order to carry out the purposes of this Act, any part of any appropriations available to the Department for carrying out the purposes of this Act, for direct expenditure or as a working fund, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority contained in this Act or under the authority governing the activities of the Government agency to which a part of any such appropriation is transferred, provided the activities come within the scope of this Act.

~~TITLE VIII~~ *TITLE VII*—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

THE SECRETARY

SEC. ~~801~~ *701*. In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him—

(1) In carrying out title II of this Act, within the limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may provide, to make grants of money, services, or materials

to State and local governmental institutions in the United States, to governmental institutions in other countries, and to individuals and public or private nonprofit organizations both in the United States and in other countries;

(2) to furnish, sell, or rent, by contract or otherwise, educational and information materials and equipment for dissemination to, or use by, peoples of foreign countries;

(3) whenever necessary in carrying out title V of this Act, to purchase, rent, construct, improve, maintain, and operate facilities for radio transmission and reception, including the leasing of real property both within and without the continental limits of the United States for periods not to exceed ten years, or for longer periods if provided for by the appropriation Act;

(4) to provide for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);

(5) to employ, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, when such employment is provided for by the appropriation Act, (i) persons on a temporary basis, and (ii) aliens within the United States, but such employment of aliens shall be limited

to services related to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably qualified United States citizens are not available; and

(6) to create such advisory committees as the Secretary may decide to be of assistance in formulating his policies for carrying out the purposes of this Act. No committee member shall be allowed any salary or other compensation for services; but he may be paid his actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, while away from his home in attendance upon meetings within the United States or in consultation with the Department under instructions.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SEC. ~~802~~ *702*. In carrying on activities which further the purposes of this Act, subject to approval of such activities by the Secretary, the Department and the other Government agencies are authorized—

(1) to place orders and make purchases and rentals of materials and equipment;

(2) to make contracts, including contracts with governmental agencies, foreign or domestic, including subdivisions thereof, and intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member, and, with respect to contracts entered into in foreign countries,

without regard to section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22);

(3) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens or subjects of other countries, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended; and

(4) to make grants for, and to pay expenses incident to, training and study.

MAXIMUM USE OF EXISTING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND FACILITIES

SEC. ~~803~~ *703*. In carrying on activities under this Act which require the utilization of Government property and facilities, maximum use shall be made of existing Government property and facilities.

~~TITLE IX~~ *TITLE VIII*—FUNDS PROVIDED BY OTHER SOURCES

REIMBURSEMENT

SEC. ~~901~~ *801*. The Secretary shall, when he finds it in the public interest, request and accept reimbursement from any cooperating governmental or private source in a foreign country, or from State or local governmental institutions or private sources in the United States, for all or part of the

expenses of any portion of the program undertaken hereunder. The amounts so received shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 802. If any other government shall express the desire to provide funds, property, or services to be used by this Government, in whole or in part, for the expenses of any specific part of the program undertaken pursuant to this Act, the Secretary is authorized, when he finds it in the public interest, to accept such funds, property, or services. Funds so received may be established as a special deposit account in the Treasury of the United States, to be available for the specified purpose, and to be used for reimbursement of appropriations or direct expenditure, subject to the provisions of this Act. Any unexpended balance of the special deposit account and other property received under this section and no longer required for the purposes for which provided shall be returned to the government providing the funds or property.

~~TITLE X~~ *TITLE IX*—MISCELLANEOUS

LOYALTY CHECK ON PERSONNEL

SEC. ~~1001~~ *901*. ~~No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act unless the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that in his~~

~~opinion such individual is loyal to the United States and that such employment or assignment to duties is consistent with the security of the United States: *Provided, however,* That any present employee of the Government, unless an unfavorable report as to such employee is rendered sooner by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may, without such certification, be employed or assigned to duties under this Act for the period of six months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.~~ *No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties by the Government under this Act until such individual has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a report thereon has been made to the Secretary of State: Provided, however, That any present employee of the Government, pending the report as to such employee by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act for the period of six months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. ~~1002~~ *902*. If any provision of this Act or the ap-

plication of any such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

SEC. ~~1003~~ *903*. The Secretary may delegate, to such officers of the Government as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, any of the powers conferred upon him by this Act to the extent that he finds such delegation to be in the interest of the purposes expressed in this Act and the efficient administration of the programs undertaken pursuant to this Act.

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

SEC. ~~1004~~ *904*. Nothing in this Act shall authorize the disclosure of any information or knowledge in any case in which such disclosure (1) is prohibited by any other law of the United States, or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the United States.

REPEAL OF ACT OF MAY 25, 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. ~~1005~~ *905*. (a) The Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act authorizing the temporary detail of United States employees, possessing special qualifications, to governments of American Republics and the Philippines, and for other purposes," as amended (52 Stat. 442; 53 Stat. 652), is hereby repealed.

(b) Existing Executive orders and regulations pertaining to the administration of such Act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall remain in effect until superseded by regulations prescribed under the provisions of this Act.

(c) Any reference in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999), or in any other law, to provisions of such Act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall be construed to be applicable to the appropriate provisions of titles III and IX of this Act.

UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

SEC. ~~1006~~ *906*. In carrying out the provisions of this Act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, insofar as is practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, through contractual arrangements or otherwise. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage participation in carrying out the purposes of this Act by the maximum number of different private agencies in each field consistent with the present or potential market for their services in each country.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

SEC. ~~1007~~ *907*. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the establishment of any new Government agency; except that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act the Secretary is hereby authorized to establish

in the Department of State an office to be known as the Office of Information and Educational Exchange.

TERMINATION PURSUANT TO CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS

SEC. ~~1008~~ *908*. The authority granted under this Act, or under any provision thereof, shall terminate whenever such termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress.

SEC. ~~1009~~ *909*. No provision of this Act shall be construed to modify or to repeal the provisions of the Veterans' preference Act of 1944.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

SEC. ~~1010~~ *910*. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress semiannual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this Act, inclusive of appraisals and measurements, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs in each country where conducted.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS TO APPLY TO ALL INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES OF STATE DEPARTMENT

SEC. ~~1011~~ *911*. All provisions in this Act regulating the administration of international information activities and educational exchanges provided herein, shall apply to all such international activities under jurisdiction of the Department of State.

TITLE X—JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT INFORMATION PROGRAMS

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE

SEC. 1001. There is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Government Information Programs (hereinafter referred to as the joint committee), which shall be composed of five Members of the Senate (three from the majority party and two from the minority party) appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and five Members of the House of Representatives (three from the majority party and two from the minority party) appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

DUTIES OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SEC. 1002. The joint committee shall—

(1) make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the nature, manner of performance, and effect of all activities carried out by the State Department or any other agency of the Government (including private companies engaged in international broadcasts or

other information activities) for the purpose of acquainting the peoples of foreign countries with the United States, its people and their activities, and the policies and objectives of its Government, including, without limitation—

(A) the policies and methods employed, and their objectives;

(B) the qualifications of all personnel engaged in any such activities;

(C) whether the costs of such activities are justified;

(D) whether such activities are a proper function of government or should be carried out by privately owned organizations, with or without subsidies; and

(2) report to the Senate and the House of Representatives at the earliest practicable date, not later than February 1, 1948, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to this Act, any amendment thereto or other necessary legislation as it may deem desirable.

DURATION OF INVESTIGATION

SEC. 1003. (a) The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times (within the United States or abroad) during

the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eightieth Congress, to require by subpena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

(b) The joint committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties.

(c) The expenses of the joint committee shall not exceed $100,000. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of disbursements so made.

Passed the House of Representatives June 24, 1947.

Attest: JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3342

[Report No. 573]

AN ACT

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JULY 16, 1947
Reported with amendments

DECEMBER 8 (legislative day, DECEMBER 4), 1947
Recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued January 8, 1948
For actions of January 7, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 2

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses heard President's state-of-union message. Senate committee reported Mundt Voice of America bill. Sen. Capper inserted telegram from Tom Linder suggesting investigation of cotton exchanges and certain CCC cotton purchases.

HOUSE

1. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Both Houses heard the President's message on the state of the union (H.Doc. 493) (pp. 28, 34-8).

2. REPORT was received from this Department on regional research laboratories for the fiscal year 1947 (p. 39).

SENATE

3. FOREIGN INFORMATION. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3342, the Mundt "Voice of America" bill (S.Rept. 811) (p. 30).

4. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendments S.J.Res. 111, approving the U.S.-Canada agreement relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin (S.Rept. 810) (p. 30).

5. ECONOMY. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted an Omaha World-Herald editorial favoring economy in Government expenditures (p. 30).

6. REPORTS were received on the National Forest Reservation Commission (S.Doc.116), agricultural experiment stations, regional research laboratories, the foot-and-mouth disease campaign, and judgments rendered by the Court of Claims (S. Doc. 115) (pp. 28-9).

7. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a telegram from Tom Linder suggesting investigation of cotton purchases on the commodity exchanges, certain CCC cotton purchases, and amendment of the "Commodity Markets Act...to prohibit short selling" (pp. 29-30).

8. ADJOURNED until Fri., Jan. 9 (p. 33).

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. FOREST LANDS. S. 1951, by Sen. Robertson, Wyo., to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument created by proclamation No. 2478, dated Mar. 15, 1943, and to provide for administration of all public lands therein by the National Park Service of the Interior Department, or by the Forest Service of the USDA, and to finally determine the area to be included within the exterior boundary of the Grand Teton National Park. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 31.)

10. PERSONNEL; SALARIES. S. 1930, by Sen. Cain, Wash., (by request) to provide additional compensation for employees of the Federal Government and of the government of the District of Columbia. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 31.)

11. RECLAMATION. H.R. 4862, by Rep. Barrett, Wyo., granting the consent of Congress to the States of Mont. and Wyo. to negotiate and enter into a compact for the division of the waters of Powder River and its tributaries originating in either of the two States and flowing into the other. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 39.)

12. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 4865, by Rep. Bland, Va., to provide for a preliminary examination and survey of Powells Bay, Accomack County, Va. To Public Works Committee. (p. 39.)

H.R. 4871, by Rep. L.W. Hall, N.Y., to provide for a preliminary examination and survey of Dosoris Creek, N.Y. To Public Works Committee. (p. 39.)

13. ROADS. H.R. 4867 and H.R. 4868, by Rep. Cunningham, Iowa, to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act to authorize appropriations for continuing the postwar construction of highways. To Public Works Committee. (p. 39.)

14. SOIL CONSERVATION. H.R. 4877, by Rep. Price, Fla., to provide for assistance by the Federal Government in the repair of damage caused by erosion by waves and currents to the shores of the State of Florida and in the prevention of future damage to such shores. To Public Works Committee

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. GRAIN. Rep. Keogh, N.Y., inserted a Distilled Spirits Institute and Licensed Beverage Industries summary of "The Grain Situation and the Distilling Industry" (pp. A51-3).

16. LIVESTOCK AND MEAT. Rep. Smith, Wis., inserted Geo. E. Reedy's statement discussing the alternative courses to solve the meat shortage (p. A54).

17. SOIL CONSERVATION; LANDS. Rep. Hope, Kans., inserted E. H. Taylor's (assoc. editor, Country Gentleman) address before the Soil Conservation Society of America discussing "Our Changing Land Policy," the problems of soil conservation, and the efforts being made to provide conservation of our land resources (pp. A46-9).

18. PRICES; RATIONING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mason, Ill., claiming that Government wheat purchases have been a cause of high prices and criticizing Administration proposals to reimpose controls, rationing, and the excess profits tax (p. A38).

19. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted a letter from a Knoxville, Tenn., citizen describing some of the benefits from the TVA program (pp. A39-40).

Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Corporation and its subsidiaries up to and including June 30, 1947, together with consolidated balance sheet and financial statements of operating results (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT ON TIN SMELTER AT TEXAS CITY, TEX.

A letter from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Tex. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Vice Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the thirteenth annual report of that Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION ON CHEMICAL PLANTS AND FACILITIES

A letter from the Acting Administrator of the War Assets Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fifth supplemental report of that Administration with respect to chemical plants and facilities (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

A letter from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the receipts and disbursements of the Secretary of the Senate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947 (with an accompanying report); ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

REPORT OF FINANCES OF AMERICAN LEGION

A letter from the director of the national legislative committee of the American Legion, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the financial statement of the Legion up to and including October 31, 1947 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

A letter from the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of that Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1947 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY COURT OF CLAIMS (S. Doc. No. 115)

A letter from the Chief Clerk of the Court of Claims of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement of all judgments rendered by the Court of Claims for the year ended November 30, 1947, the amount thereof, the parties in whose favor rendered, and a brief synopsis of the nature of the claims (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE CO.

A letter from the president of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of that company for the year 1947 (December operations estimated) (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A letter from the People's Counsel of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental report of the Public Utilities Commission, transmitted on November 17, 1947, of the official activities of the People's Counsel for the year ended December 31, 1946 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

The petition of Ohio Bell, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation for redress of certain grievances denied him under Public Law No. 12, Sixty-third Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Resolutions adopted by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, Wis.; the Adult Education and Social Action Committee, the Anti-Inflation Council, and the Vladeck Houses Tenants Council, of New York, N. Y., favoring the enactment of legislation to control prices and the cost of living; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The petition of Simon Bass, of Culver City, Calif., praying for the enactment of legislation to set aside Finland's future payments on its World War I debt to the United States for the education of Finnish youth in the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

Petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Florida, praying for the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan, to provide old age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild, Washington, D. C., favoring the enactment of legislation to make lynching a Federal crime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter from The Ruling Archbishop and Diocesan Council, American and Canadian Diocese of the Russian Orthodox Greek-Catholic Church, Inc., New York, N. Y., signed by Archbishop Vitaly, relating to the displaced-persons problem (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the National Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago, Ill., favoring the enactment of legislation to make available all information in the possession of Federal departments, agencies, and corporations necessary to the local assessment officers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The petition of the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, Atlantic City, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend the laws governing communications so that television will be free from all kinds of advertising of beverage alcohol and that advertisements of liquor be prohibited from all the media of communications; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Washington, D. C., favoring aid to war-blighted countries, especially to children and teachers; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution adopted by the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, Washington, D. C., favoring a program of grants for research in the field of environmental sanitation; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

A resolution adopted by the County Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee County, Wis., favoring the enactment of legislation to authorize the creation of a national cemetery at some appropriate location in the State of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Public Lands.

A resolution adopted by the National Association of Assessing Officers, Chicago, Ill., favoring the enactment of legislation providing that whenever the United States or any of its agencies acquire land for the purpose of setting such land aside or for use as a site for private enterprise, such land and any buildings, structures, or fixtures attached to and forming a part of such land, shall be subject to taxation by the several States and their political subdivisions; to the Committee on Public Lands.

The petition of Josef and Eugenie Geiger, of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to create a Nation-wide health, safety, and atomic age cultural Federal building program, to protect the civilian population against atomic bombing and germ warfare; to the Committee on Public Works.

PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE—TELEGRAM FROM TOM LINDER

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received an interesting telegram from Tom Linder, prominently connected with the agricultural industry of Georgia, in which he expresses some interesting views on the problems of agriculture. I present the telegram for appropriate reference and ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ATLANTA, GA., *January 6, 1948.*

Hon. ARTHUR CAPPER,
Member, United States Senate:

My information is that during 1947 Anderson-Clayton Cotton Co. were 20,000 bales long and 3,020,000 bales short in cotton futures. The evil of futures trading is in permitting short sales.

If a man were permitted to sell Ford cars on a futures market and then if called on his sales he were permitted to deliver old dilapidated, worn and discarded Fords so as to force the manufacturer to take less than cost of production, you would have a situation analogous to permitting delivery of any and all grades at 10 different points in the United States in order to force the farmers to produce cotton at less than cost.

The same thing applies to futures of other farm commodities. The records in the office of Commodity Credit Corporation showed that Anderson-Clayton Cotton Co. sold to the Government 255,000 bales of cotton on or about January 29, 1944 at approximately $13 a bale above the market price on the date of sale.

Why not investigate and see what Commodity Credit Corporation was allowing the farmers for their cotton at the same time?

The most important thing to determine while investigations are being made, is to find out who was short on the futures markets. The short sellers are the enemies of agriculture.

The Commodity Markets Act should be so amended as to prohibit short selling. Hedging should be put on the same basis as straight out buying and selling of futures. Under present arrangement big dealers who are also spot buyers or spinners can sell the market short under pretext of hedging.

It is a well-known fact through the cotton belt that Anderson-Clayton Cotton Co. and McFadden Brothers have what amounts to a corner or monopoly in buying the farmers' cotton. This has been well known for years.

Cotton futures were originally designed by British cotton spinners for the purpose of selling futures to speculators in order to take speculators out of the market for actual cotton, thus giving the British spinner a free field to buy the farmers' cotton without speculative competition.

It is ridiculous to permit foreign capital to be used in selling the farmers' crop short.

Only the fact that the farmer does not understand these things has made it possible for this great injustice to be continued. While the iron is hot, why not straighten this thing out?

Every reasonable man knows that the spot house processor and manufacturer could not sell hedges were it not for the speculators to buy those hedges.

When the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture and other officials of the Government lend themselves to try to force speculators out of the market they are simply trying to help steal the farmers' crop and they should be stopped by the Congress by whatever means is required to stop them.

Please note Georgia market bulletin of Wednesday, January 7, 1948.

TOM LINDER.

REDUCTION IN COSTS OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Members of the Senate to the fact that many have fixed ideas as to the basic causes of the present high living costs and inflation, and the remedies. I have read no article anywhere which more forcefully sets out the causes and the remedies than does a very short editorial appearing in the Omaha World-Herald of December 29, 1947. I agree with the editorial in toto, and ask that at this point in my remarks it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IT WILL TAKE SOME GUTS

The other day an official Soviet spokesman, irked by American comment on Russia's confiscation of rubles, retorted that the United States has money troubles, too.

The dollar of 1947, he said, is really worth only 50 cents. Thus the American people have been "taxed" by inflation, just as the Russian people were "taxed" by seizure of the rubles.

He was as right as can be.

The American who had saved a little money prior to the war, or who now is living on a fixed income of prewar dollars, has been taxed approximately 50 percent of his holdings or his income.

The unfortunate thing about the American capital levy is that the Government, which caused the inflation, refuses to accept the blame. It denounces business for charging high prices. It threatens to reimpose controls. But it declines to face the fact that inflation is the product of national fiscal policy.

Inflation results from an excess of buying power. Buying power is a result of money in circulation, and money and credit in banks. Both are directly controlled by the Government.

During the war money and credit were vastly inflated by Government borrowing and spending. Government bonds were stuffed into banks, thereby automatically creating more credit and forming the basis for issuance of more currency. Thus the real value of the dollar was deflated.

Now, in a relatively free market, the dollar is seeking its level. Already some prices have become virtually stable. Others—on products that are in the greatest demand—are still advancing. Those will continue to go up—either in a free market or a black market—until the surplus of buying power has been soaked up; until the dollar reaches its new par.

Currently the Government has stopped its borrowing. Thus it no longer is pumping inflation into the economic system. If that policy is continued, stability should be near at hand—on the basis of a 50- or perhaps a 45-cent dollar.

What can the Government now do to hasten stabilization?

Nebraska's Senator WHERRY answered that question last week, candidly.

The administration and the Congress, he said, can join forces "in a statesmanlike slash in the huge cost of the Federal Government." Such a policy, he admits, "is going to take some guts." But it is the only effective anti-inflationary policy.

And the Senator concluded:

"All this talk about price controls and rationing completely misses the primary causes of inflation. They aim at treatment of the symptoms rather than the disease."

Treating the symptoms, rather than the disease, has one inevitable result: Trouble always breaks out in a new place. The people discovered that in the days of OPA.

Actually, responsible officials of Government don't want to bring back the 100-cent dollar. If they did, and if they should succeed, the national income would diminish, dollarwise, so greatly that the national debt could not be financed. Either the country must put up with the cheap dollar for many, many years or it will have to repudiate its debt—and thereby bring on the most devastating depression ever known.

The thing that can be done and should be done is to stabilize the dollar at something like its present actual value.

That can be done by reducing the cost of government, by making prudent payments on the national debt, and by reducing taxes to such an extent that Americans again will have an incentive to work and produce.

Such a program doesn't have much political glamour. In Senator WHERRY's words, it will take some guts. But it is the only program that offers a prospect of success.

THE KANSAS CITY SCANDAL—EDITORIAL FROM THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an editorial entitled "The Kansas City Scandal," published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of December 18, 1947.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE KANSAS CITY SCANDAL

The investigation of Attorney General Clark's handling of the Kansas City vote frauds case which Senator KEM is urging should by all means be made.

Mr. Clark whitewashed the scandal by declaring it had been thoroughly investigated when, as was subsequently brought out, nothing had been done worthy of the name of investigation. He continued to stall until so much heat was put on him that he was forced, belatedly, to appoint a special prosecutor.

Senate Democrats aided and abetted Mr. Clark in this political maneuver against the impartial operation of justice. They filibustered to death Senator KEM's resolution at the last session of Congress for an investigation of the Attorney General. The present move for investigation is designed to bypass the filibuster by having it done by an existing committee without a further vote by the Senate.

The investigators should not be content to discover why no more has been done in the past. They should inquire why more is not being done now. Here was a primary election in which a grand jury investigation found wholesale fraud. The grand jury returned several indictments and the ballot boxes containing the evidence to support the indictments were impounded. The safe in the Jackson County courthouse was blown open and the ballot boxes were stolen.

The earmarks were those of an inside job performed by a few men who knew exactly how to get in and what boxes to take. This shouldn't be a hard case to solve, yet the FBI, which is supposed to have been on it for months, hasn't caught the safe blowers yet, though it is nabbing culprits in intrinsically more difficult cases all over the country every day.

Altogether, the Kansas City scandal cries for exposure in all its aspects.

GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, I report favorably with amendments the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 111) approving the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin with the exception of certain provisions thereof; expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the negotiation of certain treaties; providing for making the St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating; and for other purposes, and I submit a report—No. 810—thereon.

I wish to say that the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which the joint resolution was referred, approved the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin project, with the exception of certain provisions thereof, expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the negotiation of certain treaties providing for making the St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating, and for other purposes. The committee recommends that the joint resolution be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received, and the joint resolution will be placed on the calendar.

Subsequently, Mr. LODGE submitted the views of the minority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the foregoing joint resolution (S. J. Res. 111), which were ordered to be printed as part 2 of Report No. 810.

THE VOICE OF AMERICA PROGRAM—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE (S. REPT. NO. 811)

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, I report favorably with amendments the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, otherwise known as the Voice of America program. I ask unanimous consent to file the report to accompany the bill when the report is prepared within the next day or two.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and placed on the calendar; and, without objection, the report may be filed as requested by the Senator from New Jersey.

TABLE RELATING TO COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Mr. ECTON. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a table prepared by the Legislative Reference Service. The table deals with Senate committee assignments during the Seventy-ninth Congress, and Senate committee assignments during the Eightieth Congress, after the Legislative Reorganization Act went into ef-

Calendar No. 861

80TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT No. 811

PROMOTING THE BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE UNITED STATES AMONG THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD AND TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATIVE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

JANUARY 7, 1948.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3342]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policy, having considered the same, report the bill to the Senate favorably with amendments and recommend that it do pass.

MAIN PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The main purpose of the bill is to enable the Government of the United States to promote a better understanding of the United States in other countries, and to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. Among the means to be used in achieving these objectives are: (1) an information service to disseminate abroad information about the United States, its people, and the policies promulgated by the Congress, the President, the Secretary of State, and other responsible officials of Government having to do with matters affecting foreign affairs; and (2) an educational exchange service which would enable the United States to cooperate more effectively with other nations in (*a*) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills; (*b*) the rendering of technical and other services; and (*c*) the interchange of information and developments in the field of education, the arts, and sciences.

Background of Information and Educational Exchange Program

Our foreign relations always have been, in the broad sense, a mixture of varying amounts of diplomacy, economics, social intercourse, and the diffusion of ideas. Benjamin Franklin was both cultural ambassador and diplomat. From early days, American enterprise, skill, generosity, and zeal made great contributions to the life of other nations which have also enhanced the appreciation of the United States. Frequently, this projection of the United States required no special effort on our part, either as private citizens or as a government. The projection has often been haphazard. No one can estimate fully what differences a greater amount of persistent concern might have made in our foreign affairs.

Government interest and participation in public relations abroad began to increase by 1938 when the Department of State, working with other Government agencies, instituted a program of scientific and cultural cooperation with the American Republics. Inter-American conferences at Buenos Aires (1936) and Lima (1938) urged each state to exchange knowledge for mutual welfare and security. With the coming of World War II, these programs were increased. A larger effort, which included more direct informational operations, was made by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, created in 1940. In 1942, war-information functions (both foreign and domestic) of the Government were consolidated in the Office of War Information to provide an intelligent understanding of the status and progress of the war effort and of the war policies, activities, and aims of the Government. In its foreign programs, OWI concentrated on the Eastern Hemisphere. Both OIAA and OWI were created by Executive orders. When OIAA and OWI were reduced into the Department of State, in August 1945, the Department sought to clarify the authorization, programs, and responsibilities by seeking new legislation.

The purpose and programs contemplated in H. R. 3342 have a long congressional background and have been the subject of many debates and hearings in connection with basic legislation and appropriation bills.

In 1938 and 1939, Congress enacted several laws relating to educational and scientific cooperation with Latin America. The act of August 9, 1939, authorized the carrying out of obligations of agreements reached at inter-American conferences in 1936 and 1938.

The Seventy-ninth Congress considered authorizing legislation for a world-wide program which would include an information service. The bill passed the House on July 20, 1946, and was reported favorably by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; but it did not come to a vote in the Senate, and died with the Seventy-ninth Congress. The program continued throughout the 1947 fiscal year under authority of only an appropriation act.

The matter was revived in the Eightieth Congress by H. R. 3342, which provided basic authority for these programs and passed the House on June 24, 1947, by a vote of 272 to 97. Hearings were held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the bill was reported favorably, with certain amendments, to the Senate but did not come to a vote before the close of the first session. Report No. 573, which

accompanied the bill at that time, can be used in connection with the present report, since, in general, the committee did not alter the amendments or interpretations made at that time. However, it has made additional changes in the light of events, and the experience gained, since July 1947 and reiterates ever more strongly the conviction that enactment is urgent and vital.

In considering appropriations for the fiscal year 1948, the House Appropriations Committee eliminated all funds, on the ground that the program had no basic legislation. The Senate committee, in restoring approximately one-third of the funds requested by the President, also stressed that the program lacked basic authority. H. R. 3342 is designed to meet that need.

Relationship of Present Report to Senate Resolution 161, Eightieth Congress, First Session

Senate Resolution 161, agreed to July 26, 1947, enabled a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to study the whole subject of the role of public relations in the foreign policy of the United States, and to cooperate with a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House in an on-the-spot investigation in 22 European countries during September and October 1947. There is no desire to anticipate here the forthcoming joint report or the special Senate report to fulfill the subcommittee's obligation under the Resolution.

However, this investigation has had an immediate and practical bearing upon this basic legislation. Consequently, H. R. 3342 was recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations on December 8 for further study so that the bill could be presented in revised form to the Senate early in the new session. Experience has been accumulated which may in time affect, assist, and suggest other legislation. The study should aid theForeign Relations Committee to fulfill its continuing obligations to the Congress under the Reorganization Act of August 2, 1946, generally, as well as specifically in keeping vigilant watch upon the problems and operations in international informational and educational exchange affairs. This legislation, and reports in the near future, will develop guideposts and safeguards which will enable the people of the United States, through their own initiative as well as that which is necessarily expressed in legislation and appropriations by Congress, and the officials responsible for these programs, to get on with a vast and challenging task that faces the United States as a vital, progressive factor in world affairs.

The recent break-down of the London Conference and the pending debates on the European recovery program known as the Marshall plan both point to the urgent need for an adequate information program to interpret the spirit of America to the world.

General Interpretations

Under the circumstances, before proceeding to the detailed analysis of the bill and amendments, it may be useful to present certain general interpretations and considerations based on the committee's experience.

1. The character of modern international relations and communications, as well as the place held by the United States in world civiliza-

tion, demand and warrant increased activities abroad in the field of public relations.

2. The present hostile propaganda campaigns directed against democracy, human welfare, freedom, truth, and the United States, spearheaded by the Government of the Soviet Union and the Communist Parties throughout the world, call for urgent, forthright, and dynamic measures to disseminate truth. The truth can constitute a satisfactory counterdefense against actions which can only be described as psychological warfare against us as well as the purposes of the United Nations.

3. The programs and mechanics provided for in this bill are also a necessary corollary to the economic cooperation programs now under consideration by the Congress and the people of the United States.

4. Weighing all debits and credits, the United States Government has carried on its informational and educational exchange programs about as efficiently as could be expected under the circumstances to date.

5. While not overlooking errors of omission and commission, the Senate can be assured that generally the costs of such activities are justified.

6. Both at home and abroad, the demands of these programs require competent personnel at all levels, with due regard for the specialization required, and with some balancing to prevent either excessive turnover or stereotyping or bureaucratic entrenchment.

SEPARATION OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

7. The Secretary of State and the head of mission in each country are the proper responsible authorities for these programs. It seems fitting that these activities should come within the particular responsibility of an Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, a post which already exists. However, both at home and abroad, informational and educational exchange work, which are often different from each other because of different methods and operating principles, should be kept as distinct as necessary but under broad-gaged leadership and policies. This should prove a convenience also in enlisting the private resources of this country and the cooperation of American citizens abroad.

Such is the clear intent of the present bill and amendments. For example, this is one of the purposes in setting up two Commissions (title VI), (1) a United States Advisory Commission on Information and (2) a United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange. Partly because of this intent, and partly because it was not felt desirable at this time in basic legislation to fix the administrative pattern at the office level in the Department of State, section 1007 has been deleted.

8. The Department of State is urged to take into account, in the development of these programs, not only the considerations of our foreign policy but also the great varieties of peoples, habits, and cultures in the world and to plan such public-relations programs accordingly, with the necessary differences in the means and techniques used, and to explain these program differences regularly and fully to Congress. (See sec. 1008.) Every effort should be made

to reach as many leaders and people as possible. Likewise, leadership and policy guidance must be exercised, at home and abroad, so that no unwarranted unbalance, due to bureaucratic or professional enthusiasms, occurs between informational and educational exchange work, or between the various means of communication and methods.

9. Having noted the experience this Government has had in the Western Hemisphere with programs of scientific and cultural cooperation, the committee endorses the intentions of the Department and H. R. 3342 to draw upon participation by other Government agencies of the United States, especially in the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills.

10. Further, it is vital that the Department of State can and should cooperate with the efforts of private citizens and with profit and nonprofit organizations interested in promoting the better understanding of the United States abroad and lasting friendship. Also, the areas of cooperation, consultation, and separate activity between the Department of State and private industry (e. g., films, radio, press, magazines, books) are sufficiently great to expect fruitful and harmonious relationships.

11. The importance of worthy private American activities in the foreign field cannot be exaggerated. Nonprofit agencies have done much and should be encouraged to do more.

Business enterprise is likewise important. Possibly segments of the various communications industries may well devote even more attention to their global role and opportunities. Improvement and legitimate expansion can be expected, befitting our world position.

Numerous barriers (e. g., the shortages of dollars abroad) are restricting the better understanding of the United States among foreign peoples. It is important that there be a progressive removal of barriers which impede the full flow of information from this country.

Necessarily, there must also be constant improvement by private enterprise of physcial facilities and operating mechanisms to get words and images across national boundaries—abundantly, cheaply, quickly, efficiently, and widely. A Government program, even though reasonably supported, cannot be regarded as a substitute for progress in this direction.

12. The committee applauds all efforts which attempt by self-discipline and by self-regulatory agreement to discourage the export of substandard American products in the educational and informational fields. This is a plea for quality export not for censorship.

13. We have noted no incompatibilities between our national programs and American participation in the United Nations and especially the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Indeed, certain portions of the national program are necessary to carry out our responsibilities to UNESCO. On the other hand, these international organizations are not yet substitutes for the conduct of our own public relations activities.

14. The intent of the bill does not run counter to President's directive to the Department of State of August 31, 1945—

* * * (This Government) will endeavor to see to it that other peoples receive a full and fair picture of American life and of the aims and policies of the United States Government.

Anything less than this would impair the eredibility of our programs and the euriosity about the United States whieh still remain among our assets.

If the programs are as energetie, creative, and courageous as we hope them to be, there will be mistakes whieh sometimes happen to be dramatie. However, eritieism whieh reflects perspective and judgment cannot but help the programs, and should be applied especially in detecting any persistant tendencies toward ineffeetiveness, distortion, or partisanship.

15. Beeause of imponderables, it is often diffieult to evaluate preeisely the effeet and results of these programs either on a short-term or long-term basis. We believe, however, the results have assisted the United States and strengthened the bonds of friendship and eooperative international relations, and that these results warrant an expansion and improvement of the program. To go further, the results of these programs, seeured with relatively modest expenditures, are absolutely vital ingredients for the peaee and seeurity of the United States in a world of politieal unecrtainty, ceonomic disorganization, and ideologieal aggression.

Brief Analysis of the Bill

H. R. 3342 provides a satisfactory basis for both informational operations and edueational exehanges with a careful blending of the use of various means of communication, and the resources of the Department of State, other governmental agencies and private organizations wherever praeticable.

The prineipal program provisions in H. R. 3342 ineludc the following:

Seetion 201. Exchange of students and profcssors between the United States and other countries on a reciprocal basis.

Seetion 202. Exchange of books and educational materials with other eountries and translations of United States books into foreign languages.

Seetion 203. Assistanee to United States schools, libraries, and community eenters abroad.

Section 301. Assignment of United States officials as advisers to other eountries (excluding military subjeets).

Seetion 402. Performance of joint technical services by ageneies of the United States Government in cooperation with other governments (for example, joint operation of hurrieane-warning stations in Mexico and Cuba, by United States Weather Bureau and the Governments of Mexieo and Cuba).

Section 501. Dissemination abroad of information about the United States through press, publieations, radio, motion pietures, libraries, and other means.

In carrying out sueh programs, seetion 1005 of the bill requires that the Secretary of State should use and eneourage private organizations wherever practicable. He may also call upon any other Federal agency to assist in the program.

Several important policy statements have been written into the bill. Seetion 403, for example, establishes limitations on the technieal serviees to be performed jointly with other governments. This is designed to proteet private industry against competition from the

Government. Section 502 and section 1005 contain statements of policy for the information program which include the provision that the Secretary shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate.

Important Controls and Safeguards in the Act

There are a large number of important safeguards and controls, both as to policy and administration:

1. In addition to the usual investigations conducted by the Department of State, the FBI is required to investigate all personnel employed under the information program within 6 months. All new employees are also subject to an FBI investigation.
2. The Secretary of State will be required to use the services of private agencies for carrying on this program wherever practicable.
3. The Secretary of State must also use the existing facilities of the Government to the fullest extent possible, before setting up any new facilities.
4. Reports must be sent to Congress twice a year on both the activities and expenditures of this program, including appraisals of the results of the program in foreign countries.
5. The exchange of persons authorized by this bill must be on a reciprocal basis. This does not mean a literal 50–50 exchange of students, but the program must be a two-way street. The bill also provides for the speedy deportation of any alien who enters the country under this program and then engages in political activities.
6. The legislation may be terminated by concurrent resolution of Congress.
7. The two advisory commissions established by title VI are designed to assist this country in the formulation and recommendation to the Secretary of policies and programs for the carrying out of this act. In addition, the commissions are to report semiannually to the Congress on the recommendations made to the Secretary. But the committee wishes to stress also that the two commissions are not to be viewed primarily as policemen—as constituted they can be of great constructive value to the Secretary of State and the Congress in the best development of public-relations programs in the foreign relations of the United States.

Amendments Approved by the Committee

During its discussion of the text of H. R. 3342, the committee approved a number of technical amendments designed to afford additional controls over the program, to clarify the meaning of the bill, and to take into account developments since the bill passed the House. These amendments follow:

(1) Amend the title so as to read:

An act to promote the better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations.

(2) Section 2 has been changed and clarified partly to indicate the composite nature of the bill and to mark the distinction between an information service and an educational exchange service. This is a positive program to disseminate the truth about the United States

and to promote mutual understanding. The amendment recognizes the fact that the conduct of public relations is just as difficult and subtle as economic or diplomatic negotiations, and closely related to them in importance. While the bill authorizes basic activities and mechanisms, many contributions can and must be made to achieve the objectives by all citizens and officials.

(3) On page 3, the new section 3 indicates that information about the participation of the United States in the United Nations, its organizations and functions, shall be emphasized.

(4) On page 4, line 6–7, strike out the words "in the executive branch". The Library of Congress, for example, is an active participant.

(5) On page 4, line 18, after the word "skill", strike out the period and insert the following:

and shall wherever possible provide these interchanges by using the services of existing reputable agencies which are successfully engaged in such activity.

(6) On page 5, line 4 and thereafter, strike out the last sentence of section 201 and substitute the following language:

The persons specified in this section shall be admitted as nonimmigrant visitors for business under clause 2 of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 154, 8 U. S. C. 203), for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. A person admitted under this section who fails to maintain the status under which he was admitted or who fails to depart from the United States at the expiration of the time for which he was admitted, or who engages in activities of a political nature detrimental to the interests of the United States, or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported pursuant to section 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 162, 8 U. S. C. 214). Deportation proceedings under this section shall be summary and the findings of the Attorney General as to matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall not be eligible for suspension of deportation under clause 2 of subdivision (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (54 Stat. 671; 56 Stat. 1044, 8 U. S. C. 155).

(7) On page 7, line 8 and line 18, and on page 8, line 9, strike out "person" and substitute "citizen of the United States."

(8) Title IV, Participation by Government Agencies: In general, the changes made in this title strike out unnecessary language. The amendments do not alter the intent of the bill to state clearly that the Secretary of State is authorized to utilize the service, facilities, and personnel of the other Government agencies, with the approval of the President, and that activities such as contemplated are for the purposes of this act, and that the responsibility for coordination rests with the Secretary of State. Other governmental agencies have notable contributions to make to these programs, and maximum use is to be made of existing Government property and facilities (sec. 803). However, this bill is not an excuse for other governmental agencies to overextend their activities. The injunction to the Secretary of State to utilize, insofar as is practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies applies to other Government agencies as well as to the Department of State, and to the Secretary's requests to other Government agencies.

In the interest of efficient administration it is assumed that the President would delegate to the Secretary of State the authority to approve such activities, and the President would then be called on only

if a disagreement arose between the Secretary of State and another Government agency.

(*a*) On page 9, line 6, strike out "their" and substitute "the" and after "approval" add "of the President."

(*b*) On page 9, line 7, strike out remainder of section beginning with "Whenever".

(*c*) On page 10, line 14, strike out "the" and add "any appropriate" and strike out "with appropriate legislative authority".

(*d*) On page 10, line 17, after "agencies", add

and shall not enter into the performance of such services to any foreign government where such services may be performed adequately by qualified private American individuals and agencies and such qualified individuals and agencies are available for the performance of such services.

(*e*) On page 11, strike out subparagraphs (4) and (5). Considering the nature and safeguards of this bill, and the structure of our Government and appropriating procedures, it does not seem relevant to retain subparagraph (4) which enjoins the head of a Government agency not to impair his own agency. Regarding subparagraph (5), there is provision elsewhere in this bill for advisory commissions and committees which may be created to assist in reviewing and advising. It is not the intent of this bill to legislate innumerable committees.

(*f*) On page 11, strike out section 404, which refers to training. Sections 201 and 401 together cover this amply.

(*g*) On page 12, strike out section 405. This is amply covered by sections 202 and 401 and the deletion in no way impairs, for example, the official exchange of Government documents covered by bilateral agreements.

(*h*) On page 12, strike out section 406. The Secretary of State already has the benefit of an Interdepartmental Committee on Scientific and Cultural Cooperation for purposes of coordination and advice and there is no problem in adapting it to a world-wide program.

(9) On page 13, line 4, strike out the sentence beginning "All such press releases" and substitute the following:

On request, representative samples or specific individual press releases and radio scripts shall be made available in the English language for examination at the Department of State by representatives of press associations, newspapers, magazines, radio systems and stations, and be made available to Members of Congress within 15 days after release as information abroad.

This provision is on behalf of Members of Congress and representatives of United States press associations, newspapers, magazines, radio systems, and stations.

(10) On page 13, line 20, strike out clause beginning "shall encourage" and ending "where necessary". This language is considered unsatisfactory primarily because it obligates the Secretary to be indiscriminate in his encouragement and facilitating, and opens the Government channels and resources to any kind of special pleading from anybody.

Section 1005 states the intention of Congress that the Department shall make use of the services of private agencies wherever practicable. The House committee report interprets this to mean that the Secretary of State should use a private agency "if a private agency can perform an activity as well as or better than a Government agency, and at no greater expense." This language should not, of course, enable any particular private agency to demand a contract or a grant of funds

for participation in the purposes of this act. The discretion would seem to the committee to lie with the Secretary of State to determine what agencies should receive public funds through contracts or grants.

(11) On page 14, strike out paragraph (3). Provision is made elsewhere for commissions and committees.

(12) On page 14, strike out paragraph (4). The committee has no desire to minimize the principle expressed and sought for in paragraph (4). It has been the practice of the Government program to identify the materials which it writes and produces, and to indicate whether a Government or private source is used, and this appears to be the intent of the deleted paragraph. However, as worded, the language appears ambiguous when applied to certain operating procedures abroad; for example, it would seem to require that the Government must put a Government label on each copy of private American publications when it is the disseminating source by loans, circulation, and so forth—a practice which may or may not be desirable or feasible. Under the circumstances, this is an operating problem which could well be reexamined by the Advisory Commission on Information.

(13) On page 14, beginning with line 13 through line 9 on page 17, strike out all of title VI, Advisory Commission to Formulate Policies, and substitute new title VI, Advisory Commissions to Formulate Policies, beginning on page 17, line 10 through line 2, page 20.

There is established a United States Advisory Commission on Information and a United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange. The Commissions shall formulate and recommend to the Secretary policies and programs for the carrying out of this act. This constructive role does not jeopardize the responsibility and authority of the Secretary of State. Their quarterly reports to the Secretary and semiannual reports to the Congress should prove most helpful. It is not intended that these two Commissions have authority over the Board of Foreign Scholarships or the United States National Commission for UNESCO, both established by other laws.

(14) On page 22, after "create," add:

with the approval of the Commission on Information and the Commission on Educational Exchange

ADVANCE OF FUNDS

(15) On page 24, after line 7, insert the following:

SEC. 902. If any other government shall express the desire to provide funds, property, or services to be used by this Government, in whole or in part, for the expenses of any specific part of the program undertaken pursuant to this Act, the Secretary is authorized, when he finds it in the public interest, to accept such funds, property, or services. Funds so received may be established as a special deposit account in the Treasury of the United States, to be available for the specified purpose, and to be used for reimbursement of appropriations or direct expenditure, subject to the provisions of this Act. Any unexpended balance of the special deposit account and other property received under this section and no longer required for the purposes for which provided shall be returned to the government providing the funds or property.

Sections 901 and 902 cover different situations. Section 901 in part recognizes the fact that it is sometimes possible (and often desirable) to receive some reimbursements in the course of our Government programs, but such amounts return as miscellaneous receipts to the Treasury. Section 902 differs from section 901 in that it provides a

convenient method of accepting an advance of funds from any other government by establishing a special deposit account in the Treasury of the United States. This is a desirable addition for the development of cooperative projects which also benefit the United States.

(16) On page 25, line 3, after section 1001, strike out lines 3 to 18, ending with the word "Senate", and add:

No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties by the Government under this Act until such individual has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a report thereon has been made to the Secretary of State: *Provided, however,* That any present employee of the Government, pending the report as to such employee by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act for the period of six months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(17) Page 26, line 8, strike out subtitle and section 1002, which becomes section 1010 on page 29, lines 11 through 16.

(18) On page 27, line 23, add "including existing American private publications".

The term "private agencies" is interpreted to include both nonprofit and profit organizations and to be applicable to both informational and educational exchange activities. For example, private agencies would include such as those concerned with motion pictures, radio, the press, magazines, books, theater, music, and so forth. The committee wishes to draw special attention to the desirability of the greater use and dissemination abroad of a wide range of quality products used and produced by Americans for themselves. It can be pointed out that certain segments of American private enterprise—for example, motion pictures—have been especially prominent abroad, and that others are only now beginning to develop a large and appropriate role.

BALANCE AND SEPARATION OF THE PROGRAMS

(19) On page 28, line 5 through 11, strike out section 1007. No new Government agency is authorized by this act. It was considered undesirable at this time to fix the administrative pattern and details of the Department of State, at the office or division level, in basic legislation, especially since the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs will have to adjust or change the present administrative structure (especially of the existing Office of Information and Educational Exchange) to carry out adequately the intent of this bill to maintain a proper balance and separation, probably at the office level, between the informational operations and educational exchanges and activities, and to adapt the work of the area specialists to each and to the functions of the geographic desks in the Department.

Nor do we wish to legislate the corresponding balance and separation necessary in the conduct of the field operations if we are to secure the benefits that accrue both from the information service and the educational exchange activities when the best operating principles are maintained. But the intent is clear. For example, the United States libraries should be located in central and accessible areas, preferably separated from embassies and consulates, yet close enough to make easy consultation practical, and American librarians should be in charge.

(20) On page 28, lines 14 and 15, strike out "or under any provision thereof".

Committee Interpretations of the Act

The subcommittee considered a number of additional amendments which they rejected as undesirable or unnecessary. However, certain interpretations of the bill are stated here:

1. AUTHORITY FOR SERVICES TO OFFICIAL VISITORS AND STUDENTS

The House eliminated from the act a provision containing authority for the Department of State to provide services at the principal ports of entry of the United States for the handling of official foreign visitors. The Secretary of State asked the subcommittee to consider the restoration of this authority. The subcommittee learned that the State Department now maintains officers at five cities outside of Washington and that these officers assist with immigration and customs problems, travel arrangements, and related services for approximately 8,000 foreign students and distinguished visitors a year. The subcommittee believed that this service, insofar as it is incidental to the "interchange of persons," is already authorized in the bill, and no amendment is necessary.

2. AUTHORITY FOR ENGLISH TEACHING

The House also eliminated from the bill a provision for "the development and demonstration of better methods for teaching the English language abroad." The Secretary of State asked that the subcommittee consider the restoration of this provision. Members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee pointed out that the bill already contains some authority for this type of activity, through assistance to American schools and community centers abroad and through grants to private organizations. The subcommittee is favorable to the type of program described by representatives of the State Department and believed that no amendment was necessary.

Blocked Currencies as They Affect Private Communications Industries

At the present time, the shortage of dollars abroad and blocked currencies are among the important barriers to the greater diffusion of information about the United States, and threaten the continued or expanded selling operations of America's mass communications industries abroad. The subcommittee and full committee have examined this problem with sympathy and in detail, and members of the subcommittee have consulted frequently with the Department of State and the magazine, book, and motion-picture industries. This is an exceedingly complex problem involving the balance of payment structure, the avoidance of subsidies, preferential treatment, and the like. It was felt that this problem, which may be of a temporary nature, should not be handled in connection with H. R. 3342 for of necessity it would delay the consideration and passage of the bill. Broad or more limited language, to be carried out, would involve sizable appropriations to enable American companies to exchange their

foreign earnings for dollars. In the present international situation, much can be said in favor of giving special consideration to the mass communications industries whose products and services are in great demand among foreign peoples. Various aspects of this problem have not yet been fully studied, and it is important that the industries concerned, as well as the appropriate Government officials, continue to pursue this subject which may soon warrant special hearings and specific legislation, or in connection with the discussions of economic recovery programs.

Each of these industries has a slightly different problem because each operates in a slightly different way. It would also seem that the task of Government administering of any plan directly with each of the considerable number of individuals concerned would be an impractical administrative burden.

Activities to Assist the Objectives of this Act

During the past 6 months, the subcommittee has noted with interest many useful, practical ideas which would assist the objectives of this act and supplement the programs authorized in H. R. 3342, very frequently involving little or no expense to the Government. The committee urges the Department to be alert to these possibilities. Four samples may be mentioned (1) the lowering of postal rates for printed matter to foreign countries; (2) private individuals sending abroad their copies of recent magazines; (3) the sale of United States Government documents in our overseas libraries; and (4) the coordination and timing of official speeches.

Passage of the Act is Important

There are a number of reasons why the passage of this act, at an early date, is highly desirable. Among others, the following should be mentioned by way of summary:

In the first place, the importance of maintaining such a program cannot be gainsaid. The American people, our ideals, and our form of government are being misrepresented and distorted abroad by the propaganda of other nations. The prestige of the United States and of democracy itself are suffering as a result of this unequal battle of ideas. We must be able to tell abroad the truth about the United States. We cannot afford to let others tell that story for us.

In the second place, the United States information program cannot begin to fulfill its responsibilities properly so long as it remains a stepchild without congressional legislative authority and when its appropriations are subject to a point of order. This work has been going on for 29 months in the State Department. The time has come when Congress should give the program its official sanction. Further delay in taking action will seriously embarrass the President and the Secretary of State in the conduct of foreign relations, since information in the modern world is an exceedingly important instrument of policy.

In the third place, the information programs in the State Department have lost to private agencies many of the top people who guided it during the war. Moreover, it has often been impossible to recruit new top-caliber personnel because of the insecurity of the program. Secretary Marshall, before the subcommittee, emphasized the fact

that the problem of personnel will remain extremely serious until the program is given legislative stability.

In the fourth place, the State Department at the present time has a number of requests from governments in Europe and Asia asking for governmental advisers. Some of the requests include offers to reimburse the full expense involved. These are opportunities which the United States cannot afford to reject. Without enabling legislation, however, the State Department does not have the authority to arrange such assignments for employees of the Government except in Latin America, Liberia, and the Philippines.

In the fifth place, the present information program is operating without any restrictions or requirements from the Congress. The present act contains numerous important restrictions and safeguards written into the bill by the House and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. These limitations and restrictions should prove exceedingly helpful in giving guidance and direction to the program.

Recommendation of the Committee

With these considerations in mind, the committee believes that the enactment of the bill is essential if we are to have mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other nations which will serve as a firm and lasting foundation for world peace. Today that peace is endangered by the weapons of false propaganda and misinformation and the inability on the part of the United States to deal adequately with those weapons.

Truth can be a powerful weapon on behalf of peace. It is the firm belief of the committee that H. R. 3342, with all the safeguards included in the bill, will constitute an important step in the right direction toward the adequate dissemination of the truth about America, our ideals, and our people. It is hoped that the Senate may be able to act speedily on the bill at an early date.

○

Calendar No. 861

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3342

[Report No. 811]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JULY 16, 1947
Reported by Mr. SMITH, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

DECEMBER 8 (legislative day, DECEMBER 4), 1947
Recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JANUARY 7, 1948
Reported by Mr. SMITH, with amendments

AN ACT

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, OBJECTIVES, AND DEFINITIONS

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of ~~1947~~ *1948*".

OBJECTIVES

~~SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this Act are to enable the Government of the United States to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and of other countries, which is one of the essential foundations of peace, and to correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries. The means to be used in achieving these objectives are—~~

~~(1) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;~~

~~(2) the rendering of technical and other services to other countries on the basis of mutual cooperation;~~

~~(3) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United States, its people, and the principles and objectives of its Government; and~~

~~(4) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United Nations, its organization and functions, and the participation of the United States as a member thereof.~~

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this Act are to enable the Government of the United States to promote a better understanding of the United States in other countries, and to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. Among the means to be used in achieving these objectives are—

(1) an information service to disseminate abroad information about the United States, its people, and policies promulgated by the Congress, the President, the Secretary of State and other responsible officials of Government having to do with matters affecting foreign affairs;

(2) an educational exchange service to cooperate with other nations in—

(a) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;

(b) the rendering of technical and other services;

(c) the interchange of developments in the field of education, the arts, and sciences.

UNITED NATIONS

SEC. 3. In carrying out the objectives of this Act, information concerning the participation of the United States in the United Nations, its organizations and functions, shall be emphasized.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. ~~3~~ *4*. When used in this Act, the term—

(1) "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(2) "Department" means the Department of State.

(3) "Government agency" means any executive department, board, bureau, commission, or other agency ~~in the executive branch~~ of the Federal Government, or independent establishment, or any corporation wholly owned (either directly or through one or more corporations) by the United States.

TITLE II—INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

PERSONS

SEC. 201. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges on a reciprocal basis between the United States and other countries of students, trainees, teachers, guest instructors, professors, and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skill *and shall wherever possible provide these interchanges by using the services of existing reputable agencies which are successfully engaged in such activity.* The Secretary may provide for orientation courses and other appropriate services for such persons from other countries upon their arrival in the United States, and for such persons going to other countries from the United States. When any country fails or refuses to cooperate in such program on a

basis of reciprocity the Secretary shall terminate or limit such program, with respect to such country, to the extent he deems to be advisable in the interests of the United States. ~~If the Secretary finds that any person from another country, while in the United States pursuant to this section, is engaged in activities of a political nature or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, the Secretary shall promptly report such finding to the Attorney General, and such person shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported.~~ *The persons specified in this section shall be admitted as nonimmigrant visitors for business under clause 2 of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 154; 8 U. S. C. 203), for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. A person admitted under this section who fails to maintain the status under which he was admitted or who fails to depart from the United States at the expiration of the time for which he was admitted, or who engages in activities of a political nature detrimental to the interests of the United States, or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported pursuant to section 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 162, 8*

U. S. C. 214). Deportation proceedings under this section shall be summary and the findings of the Attorney General as to matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall not be eligible for suspension of deportation under clause 2 of subdivision (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (54 Stat. 671, 56 Stat. 1044; 8 U. S. C. 155).

BOOKS AND MATERIALS

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges between the United States and other countries of books and periodicals, including government publications, for the translation of such writings, and for the preparation, distribution, and interchange of other educational materials.

INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 203. The Secretary is authorized to provide for assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers abroad, founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States, or serving as demonstration centers for methods and practices employed in the United States. In assisting any such schools, however, the Secretary shall exercise no control over their educational policies and shall in no case furnish assistance of any character which is not in keeping with the free democratic principles and the established foreign policy of the United States.

TITLE III—ASSIGNMENT OF SPECIALISTS

PERSONS TO BE ASSIGNED

SEC. 301. The Secretary is authorized, when the government of another country is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications, from time to time to assign or authorize the assignment for service, to or in cooperation with such government, any ~~person~~ *citizen of the United States* in the employ or service of the Government of the United States who has such qualifications, with the approval of the Government agency in which such person is employed or serving. Nothing in this Act, however, shall authorize the assignment of such personnel for service relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

STATUS AND ALLOWANCES

SEC. 302. Any ~~person~~ *citizen of the United States,* while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under the authority of this Act, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights, allowances, and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States and of the Government agency from which assigned and he shall continue to receive compensation from that agency. He may also receive, under

such regulations as the President may prescribe, representation allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999). The authorization of such allowances and other benefits and the payment thereof out of any appropriations available therefor shall be considered as meeting all the requirements of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE UNDER ANOTHER GOVERNMENT

SEC. 303. Any ~~person~~ *citizen of the United States* while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under authority of this Act may, at the discretion of his Government agency, with the concurrence of the Secretary, and without additional compensation therefor, accept an office under the government to which he is assigned, if the acceptance of such an office in the opinion of such agency is necessary to permit the effective performance of duties for which he is assigned, including the making or approving on behalf of such foreign government the disbursement of funds provided by such government or of receiving from such foreign government funds for deposit and disbursement on behalf of such government, in carrying out programs undertaken pursuant to this Act: *Provided, however,* That such acceptance of office shall in no case involve the taking of an oath of allegiance to another government.

TITLE IV—PARTICIPATION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

GENERAL AUTHORITY

SEC. 401. The Secretary is authorized, in carrying on any activity under the authority of this Act, to utilize, with ~~their~~ *the* approval *of the President,* the services, facilities, and personnel of the other Government agencies. ~~Whenever the Secretary shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government agency for activities under authority of this Act, the Secretary shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Secretary under this Act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or direct transfer. In utilizing the Government agencies, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the best available and qualified Government services, facilities, and personnel shall be sought, in order to ensure professional competence and avoid duplication; and (2) that the Secretary shall consult the appropriate technical agencies of the Government concerning any activity authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this Act which comes within the competence of such agencies.~~

TECHNICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

SEC. 402. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, may perform such technical or other services as such agency may be competent to render for the govern-

ment of another country desirous of obtaining such services, upon terms and conditions which are satisfactory to the Secretary and to the head of the Government agency, when it is determined by the Secretary that such services will contribute to the purposes of this Act. However, nothing in this Act shall authorize the performance of services relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

POLICY GOVERNING SERVICES

SEC. 403. In authorizing the performance of technical and other services under this title, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage through ~~the~~ *any appropriate* Government agency ~~with appropriate legislative authority~~ the performance of such services to foreign governments by qualified private American individuals and agencies, *and shall not enter into the performance of such services to any foreign government where such services may be performed adequately by qualified private American individuals and agencies and such qualified individuals and agencies are available for the performance of such services*; (2) that if such services are rendered by a Government agency, they shall demonstrate the technical accomplishments of the United States, such services being of an advisory, investigative, or instructional nature, or a

demonstration of a technical process; (3) that such services shall not include the construction of public works or the supervision of the construction of public works, and that, under authority of this Act, a Government agency shall render engineering services related to public works only when the Secretary shall determine that the national interest demands the rendering of such services by a Government agency, but this policy shall not be interpreted to preclude the assignment of individual specialists as advisers to other governments as provided under title III of this Act, together with such incidental assistance as may be necessary for the accomplishment of their individual assignments~~; (4) that such services shall not be undertaken for a foreign government if, in the opinion of the head of the Government agency, such services will impair the fulfillment of domestic responsibilities of that agency; and (5) that the Department shall invite outstanding leaders in the United States, both within and outside the Federal Government, in the various fields of activity covered by this title, to review and extend advice on the Secretary's policies in rendering technical and other services to another government pursuant to this title~~.

~~TRAINING~~

~~SEC. 404. Any Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to provide to citizens of other countries, and to citizens of the United States going to other~~

countries in connection with the carrying out of this Act, technical and other training within the fields in which such agency has competence, or to provide for such training through State and local governmental agencies or private institutions and organizations.

INTERCHANGE OF SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

SEC. 405. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to promote the interchange with other countries of scientific and specialized knowledge and skills, within the fields in which such agency has competence, through publications and other scientific and educational materials.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION

SEC. 406. In order that the activities of Government agencies authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this Act may be effectively coordinated and interdepartmental relationships as authorized by this Act may be clearly defined, the Secretary may establish upon direction of the President an interdepartmental committee to advise the Secretary on the development and administration of these activities.

TITLE V—DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES ABROAD

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 501. The Secretary is authorized, when he finds it appropriate, to provide for the preparation, and dissemina-

tion abroad, of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, through press, publications, radio, motion pictures, and other information media, and through information centers and instructors abroad. ~~All such press releases and radio scripts shall, in the English language, be made available to press associations, newspapermen, radio systems and stations in the United States, and to Members of the Congress of the United States, upon request, within fifteen days after release as information abroad.~~ *On request, representative samples or specific individual press releases and radio scripts shall be made available in the English language for examination at the Department of State by representatives of press associations, newspapers, magazines, radio systems and stations, and be made available to Members of Congress, within fifteen days after release as information abroad.*

POLICIES GOVERNING INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 502. In authorizing international information activities under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary ~~shall encourage and facilitate by appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information about the United States by private American individuals and agencies, shall supplement such private information dissemination where necessary, and~~ shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding

private information dissemination is found to be adequate; (2) that nothing in this Act shall be construed to give the Department a monopoly in the production or sponsorship on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs, or a monopoly in any other medium of information; ~~(3) that the Department shall invite outstanding private leaders of the United States in cultural and informational fields to review and extend advice on the Government's international information activities; and (4) that all printed matter, films, broadcasts, and other materials in the fields of mass media shall, when disseminated by the Government, be identified as to Government or private source.~~

~~TITLE VI—ADVISORY COMMISSION TO FORMULATE POLICIES~~

~~FORMULATION OF POLICIES~~

~~SEC 601. There is hereby created a United States Information and Educational Exchange Advisory Commission (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Commission") to be constituted as provided in section 602. The Commission shall formulate and present to the Secretary of State the policies to be followed and adhered to in connection with the interchange of persons, knowledge and skills, the assignment of specialists, the preparation and dissemination of information about the United States, its people and its policies, and the carrying out of the other provisions of this Act.~~

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION; GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 602. (a) The Commission shall consist of eleven members, not more than six of whom shall be from any one political party, as follows: (1) Nine members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and (2) the Secretary of State or such officer in the State Department as may be designated by such Secretary.

(b) The members of the Commission shall represent the public interest, but of the persons appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section, one shall be selected from among educators, one from among individuals formerly in active service in the armed forces of the United States, one from representatives of labor, one farmer, one from the newspaper business, one from the motion-picture industry, one from the radio industry, and three from persons having general business experience. All persons so appointed shall be persons of national reputations in their respective fields. No person holding any compensated Federal or State office shall be eligible for appointment under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The term of each member appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall be three years except that the terms of office of such members first taking office on the Commission shall expire, as designated by the

President at the time of appointment, three at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, and three at the end of three years from the date of the enactment of this Act. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor is appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his term of office any member may continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

(d) The President shall designate a chairman and a vice chairman from among members of the Commission.

(e) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as such members but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence in connection with attendance of meetings of the Commission away from their places of residences.

(f) The Commission is authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry out the authority conferred upon it by this title.

(g) The Commission is authorized, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such clerical assistants as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this title.

~~RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS~~

~~SEC. 603. The Commission shall meet not less frequently than once each month and shall from time to time prepare and transmit to the Secretary and to the Congress its recommendations for carrying out the various activities a quarterly report of all programs and activities recommended by it under this Act and the action taken to carry authorized by this Act, and shall submit to the Congress out such recommendations.~~

TITLE VI—ADVISORY COMMISSIONS TO FORMULATE POLICIES

SEC. 601. There are hereby created two advisory commissions, (1) United States Advisory Commission on Information (hereinafter in this title referred to as the Commission on Information) and (2) United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange (hereinafter in this title referred to as the Commission on Educational Exchange) to be constituted as provided in section 602. The Commissions shall formulate and recommend to the Secretary policies and programs for the carrying out of this Act.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSIONS; GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 602. (a) Each Commission shall consist of five members, not more than three of whom shall be from any

one political party. Members shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. No person holding any compensated Federal or State office shall be eligible for appointment.

(b) The members of the Commission on Information shall represent the public interest, and shall be selected from a cross section of professional, business, and public service backgrounds.

(c) The members of the Commission on Educational Exchange shall represent the public interest and shall be selected from a cross section of educational, cultural, scientific, technical, and public service backgrounds.

(d) The term of each member appointed under subsection (a) of this section shall be three years, except that the terms of office of such members first taking office on each Commission shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, two at the end of one year, two at the end of two years, and one at the end of three years from the date of the enactment of this Act. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor is appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his term of office any member may continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

(e) The President shall designate a chairman for each Commission from among members of the Commission.

(f) The members of the Commissions shall receive no compensation for their services as such members but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence in connection with attendance of meetings of the Commissions away from their places of residences, as provided in subsection (6) of section 801 of this Act.

(g) The Commissions are authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary to carry out the authority conferred upon them by this title.

(h) The Department is authorized to provide the necessary secretarial and clerical assistance for the Commissions.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 603. The Commissions shall meet not less frequently than once each month during the first six months after their establishment, and thereafter at such intervals as the Commissions find advisable, and shall transmit to the Secretary a quarterly report, and to the Congress a semiannual report of all programs and activities carried on under the authority of this Act, including appraisals, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs, and such recommendations as shall have been made by the Commissions to the Secretary for effectuating the purposes and objectives

of this Act and the action taken to carry out such recommendations.

TITLE VII—APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 701. Appropriations to carry out the purposes of this Act are hereby authorized.

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

SEC. 702. The Secretary may authorize the transfer to other Government agencies for expenditure in the United States and in other countries, in order to carry out the purposes of this Act, any part of any appropriations available to the Department for carrying out the purposes of this Act, for direct expenditure or as a working fund, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority contained in this Act or under the authority governing the activities of the Government agency to which a part of any such appropriation is transferred, provided the activities come within the scope of this Act.

TITLE VIII—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

THE SECRETARY

SEC. 801. In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him—

(1) In carrying out title II of this Act, within the limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may

provide, to make grants of money, services, or materials to State and local governmental institutions in the United States, to governmental institutions in other countries, and to individuals and public or private non-profit organizations both in the United States and in other countries;

(2) to furnish, sell, or rent, by contract or otherwise, educational and information materials and equipment for dissemination to, or use by, peoples of foreign countries;

(3) whenever necessary in carrying out title V of this Act, to purchase, rent, construct, improve, maintain, and operate facilities for radio transmission and reception, including the leasing of real property both within and without the continental limits of the United States for periods not to exceed ten years, or for longer periods if provided for by the appropriation Act;

(4) to provide for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);

(5) to employ, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, when such employment is provided for by the appropriation Act, (i) persons on a temporary basis, and (ii) aliens within the United

States, but such employment of aliens shall be limited to services related to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably qualified United States citizens are not available; and

(6) to create, *with the approval of the Commission on Information and the Commission on Educational Exchange,* such advisory committees as the Secretary may decide to be of assistance in formulating his policies for carrying out the purposes of this Act. No committee member shall be allowed any salary or other compensation for services; but he may be paid his actual transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, while away from his home in attendance upon meetings within the United States or in consultation with the Department under instructions.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SEC. 802. In carrying on activities which further the purposes of this Act, subject to approval of such activities by the Secretary, the Department and the other Government agencies are authorized—

(1) to place orders and make purchases and rentals of materials and equipment;

(2) to make contracts, including contracts with governmental agencies, foreign or domestic, including

subdivisions thereof, and intergovernmental organizations of which the United States is a member, and, with respect to contracts entered into in foreign countries, without regard to section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22);

(3) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, to pay the transportation expenses, and not to exceed $10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens or subjects of other countries, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Subsistence Act of 1926, as amended; and

(4) to make grants for, and to pay expenses incident to, training and study.

MAXIMUM USE OF EXISTING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND FACILITIES

SEC. 803. In carrying on activities under this Act which require the utilization of Government property and facilities, maximum use shall be made of existing Government property and facilities.

TITLE IX—FUNDS PROVIDED BY OTHER SOURCES

REIMBURSEMENT

SEC. 901. The Secretary shall, when he finds it in the public interest, request and accept reimbursement from

any cooperating governmental or private source in a foreign country, or from State or local governmental institutions or private sources in the United States, for all or part of the expenses of any portion of the program undertaken hereunder. The amounts so received shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

ADVANCE OF FUNDS

SEC. 902. If any other government shall express the desire to provide funds, property, or services to be used by this Government, in whole or in part, for the expenses of any specific part of the program undertaken pursuant to this Act, the Secretary is authorized, when he finds it in the public interest, to accept such funds, property, or services. Funds so received may be established as a special deposit account in the Treasury of the United States, to be available for the specified purpose, and to be used for reimbursement of appropriations or direct expenditure, subject to the provisions of this Act. Any unexpended balance of the special deposit account and other property received under this section and no longer required for the purposes for which provided shall be returned to the government providing the funds or property.

TITLE X—MISCELLANEOUS

LOYALTY CHECK ON PERSONNEL

SEC. 1001. ~~No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act unless the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that in his opinion such individual is loyal to the United States and that such employment or assignment to duties is consistent with the security of the United States: *Provided, however,* That any present employee of the Government, unless an unfavorable report as to such employee is rendered sooner by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may, without such certification, be employed or assigned to duties under this Act for the period of six months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.~~ *No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties by the Government under this Act until such individual has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a report thereon has been made to the Secretary of State: Provided, however,*

That any present employee of the Government, pending the report as to such employee by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may be employed or assigned to duties under this Act for the period of six months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

~~SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS~~

~~SEC. 1002. If any provision of this Act or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.~~

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

SEC. ~~1003~~ *1002.* The Secretary may delegate, to such officers of the Government as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, any of the powers conferred upon him by this Act to the extent that he finds such delegation to be in the interest of the purposes expressed in this Act and the efficient administration of the programs undertaken pursuant to this Act.

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

SEC. ~~1004~~ *1003.* Nothing in this Act shall authorize the disclosure of any information or knowledge in any case in which such disclosure (1) is prohibited by any other law

of the United States, or (2) is inconsistent with the security of the United States.

REPEAL OF ACT OF MAY 25, 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. ~~1005~~ *1004*. (a) The Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act authorizing the temporary detail of United States employees, possessing special qualifications, to governments of American Republics and the Philippines, and for other purposes," as amended (52 Stat. 442; 53 Stat. 652), is hereby repealed.

(b) Existing Executive orders and regulations pertaining to the administration of such Act of May 25, 1938. as amended, shall remain in effect until superseded by regulations prescribed under the provisions of this Act.

(c) Any reference in the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999), or in any other law, to provisions of such Act of May 25, 1938, as amended, shall be construed to be applicable to the appropriate provisions of titles III and IX of this Act.

UTILIZATION OF PRIVATE AGENCIES

SEC. ~~1006~~ *1005*. In carrying out the provisions of this Act it shall be the duty of the Secretary to utilize, insofar as is practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, *including existing American private publications,* through contractual arrangements or otherwise. It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage par-

ticipation in carrying out the purposes of this Act by the maximum number of different private agencies in each field consistent with the present or potential market for their services in each country.

~~OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE~~

~~SEC. 1007. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the establishment of any new Government agency; except that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act the Secretary is hereby authorized to establish in the Department of State an office to be known as the Office of Information and Educational Exchange.~~

TERMINATION PURSUANT TO CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS

SEC. ~~1008~~ *1006*. The authority granted under this Act~~, or under any provision thereof,~~ shall terminate whenever such termination is directed by concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE ACT

SEC. ~~1009~~ *1007*. No provision of this Act shall be construed to modify or to repeal the provisions of the Veterans' preference Act of 1944.

REPORTS TO CONGRESS

SEC. ~~1010~~ *1008*. The Secretary shall submit to the Congress semiannual reports of expenditures made and activities carried on under authority of this Act, inclusive of appraisals

and measurements, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs in each country where conducted.

REGULATORY PROVISIONS TO APPLY TO ALL INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES OF STATE DEPARTMENT

SEC. ~~1011~~ *1009*. All provisions in this Act regulating the administration of international information activities and educational exchanges provided herein, shall apply to all such international activities under jurisdiction of the Department of State.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 1010. If any provision of this Act or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to promote the better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations."

Passed the House of Representatives June 24, 1947.

Attest: JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 861

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3342

[Report No. 811]

AN ACT

To enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

JUNE 26 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JULY 16, 1947
Reported with amendments

DECEMBER 8 (legislative day, DECEMBER 4), 1947
Recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations

JANUARY 7, 1948
Reported with amendments

from the Army Department to USDA (p. 81).

At the request of Sen. Lucas, Ill., S. 669, to provide for the payment of a bonus of 30¢ per bushel on wheat and corn sold at certain dates (p. 79).

At the request of Sens. Wherry (Nebr.) and Chavez (N.Mex.), S. 637 and H.R. 4127, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act (pp. 79, 89). Sen. Taft announced that "we hope to call up this bill or the Stevenson bill sometime during the month of January" (p. 79).

At the request of Sen. Lucas, Ill., S. 299, to extend the reclamation laws to Ark. (p. 79).

At the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, S. 430, to cover officers and employees of the national farm loan association and the production credit associations under the Civil Service Retirement Act (p. 88).

At the request of Sen. Magnuson, Wash., H.R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national forest land while it is closed to the public(p.89).

At the request of Sen. McCarran, Nev., S.Con.Res. 6, to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated general appropriation bill(p.81). *

9. AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATION. At the request of Sen. Thye, Minn., S.Con.Res. 11, creating a joint committee to investigate certain matters affecting agriculture, was indefinitely postponed (p. 81).

10. IRRIGATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 3834, to authorize a project for the rehabilitation of certain works of the Fort Sumner irrigation district, N.Mex. (p. 91). This bill will now be sent to the President.

11. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., announced that it is intended to take up on Friday, Jan. 16, H.R. 3342, to provide for a foreign informational and education program (pp. 96-7).

12. LABOR. Received from the Labor Department the report of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Labor Department (p. 75).

13. COST OF LIVING. Received a resolution of the Common Council of Milwaukee, Wis., recommending measures to curb the high costs of living (p. 76).

14. FOREST LANDS; ALASKA. Received a National Congress of American Indians memorial remonstrating against the enactment of S.J.Res. 162, to rescind certain orders establishing Indian reservations in Alaska and to prohibit further establishment of such reservations (p. 76).

15. PERSONNEL; VETERANS BENEFITS. At the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, S. 1657, to enable veterans who are civil-service employees to take advantage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 by granting leaves for educational purposes under certain conditions, was rereferred to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 78).

16. ADJOURNED until Wed., Jan. 14.(p. 97).

* Sen. Taft, Ohio, announced: "We hope we may be able to work out something on this subject in connection with the possible amendment of the LaFollette-Monroney Act, to postpone the date on which the budget resolution is to be passed" (p.81).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. INFLATION. S. 1967, by Sen. Morse, Oreg., to provide for a coordinated anti-inflation program. To Banking and Currency Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 77.)

18. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 4904, by Rep. Case, S. Dak., to provide for the inspection and transportation of clothing and food to encourage voluntary contributions to persons in occupied areas. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 123.)

19. PERSONNEL. H. R. 4917, by Rep. Rees, Kans., to provide further benefits for certain employees of the U. S. who are veterans of World War II and lost opportunity for probational civil-service appointments by reason of their service in the armed forces and who, due to service-connected disabilities, are unable to perform the duties of the positions for which examinations were taken To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (pp. 123-4.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Sen. Ball, Minn., inserted a Washington Post article by H. A. Bullis, "Hedging Reduces Processor's Risks--Grain Trading Cuts Your Bread Bill" (pp. A84-6).

21. INFLATION. Rep. Rich, Pa., inserted a statement on "how to combat inflation" by the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy (pp. A90-1).

22. MONOPOLIES. Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., inserted his address recommending strengthening of anti-trust legislation (pp. A106-2).

23. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Kefauver inserted a Chattanooga Times article supporting TVA (p. A117).

24. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Rep. Kefauver inserted an article by D. C. Coyle, "Reorganizing Congress--What Remains To Be Done" (pp. A124-7).

25. FOREIGN AID; PRICE CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwabe, Okla., "People of the Southwest Oppose Marshall Plan and Price Controls" (p. A127). (p. A137).

26. MARGARINE TAXES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Robertson, N. Dak., "Dairy Interests Not Responsible for the 10-Cent Tax on Oleomargarine" (pp. A129-30). Rep. Buck, N. Y., inserted a New York Times article opposing special margarine taxes (p. A134).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Jan. 13: S. Foreign Relations, foreign aid (Anderson to testify); S. Appropriations, commodity speculation (Graham to testify); S. Banking and Currency, price control (Schwellenbach to testify); H. Agriculture, long-range farm program (Pres. Hannah of U. of Mich. to testify); S. Armed Service Hungarian horses (ex.); S. Civil Service, investigation of Federal officers and employees; H. Appropriations, independent offices, labor-federal security, State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary, Treasury-Post Office, and War Department civil functions appropriations (ex.); H. Expenditures in Executive Departments, RGC audit; H. Foreign Affairs, foreign aid; Joint Committee on Housing. For Jan. 14: S. Agriculture, surplus alcohol plants (Howard, AIC; and Wyckoff, PMA, to testify).

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and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $1,186.55 to Mrs. Iola Veach, of Louisville, Ky., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, hospital and medical expenses, and property damage sustained as the result of an accident involving a United States Army vehicle on North Third Street, Louisville, Ky., on April 7, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MASSMAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2192) for the relief of the Massman Construction Co., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "$88,000" and insert "$28,623.12."

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, this seems to be an unusually large sum of money, and since these are the days of economy, I should like to listen to an explanation of the bill.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I did not know that the bill was coming up today. I have not the exact facts in mind, but they are approximately as follows: The Massman Construction Co. was the successful bidder in connection with a certain public improvement. After the work was undertaken it was found that a mistake had been made in preparing the specifications. Through no mistake of the bidder, the specifications had been misunderstood. The Committee on the Judiciary has gone into the question, and has found that there was an error for which the Massman Construction Co. should not be held responsible; and in fairness and equity it should be reimbursed.

Mr. LUCAS. I know how much interest the Senator from Missouri has in looking into the facts. Since he has made a satisfactory explanation, I have no objection.

Mr. KEM. I think the claim is just and fair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

COMPENSATION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR LOSSES AND DAMAGES BY UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1605) to provide for payment of compensation to the governments of foreign countries for losses and damages inflicted on neutral territory during World War II by United States armed forces in violation of neutral rights, and authorizing appropriations therefor, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I ask for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, this is a bill reported out of the Committee on Foreign Relations. It speaks for itself. It is very short, and reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of State is authorized to pay to the governments of foreign countries such sums as the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of National Defense, shall determine to be necessary to provide compensation, including interest, for losses and damages inflicted on persons or property in neutral territory during World War II by units of the United States armed forces in violation of neutral rights: *Provided, however*, That no compensation shall be paid under this act unless the claim shall have been presented prior to July 1, 1948: *And provided further*, That the total amount of compensation authorized herein shall not exceed $21,000,000.

SEC. 2. Appropriations are hereby authorized to carry out the purpose of this act.

The Swiss claims amount to $19,500,000, and since we have admitted liability for $16,000,000 already, part of which has been paid, but the bulk of which is due, I think the Swiss Government is entitled to immediate consideration, because we admit we should at once pay them in the neighborhood of $10,000,000.

Mr. LUCAS. Did the Senator say that we have admitted liability for approximately $16,000,000?

Mr. SMITH. The status of the claims at the present moment may be summarized as follows: Switzerland has claimed $19,500,000 of which the United States admits to date a liability for $16,000,000. Portugal has presented claims for $800,000, of which the United States has offered to pay $300,000. The Vatican City has requested $750,000, and San Marino $1,200,000. These last two sets of claims are in the process of investigation.

Mr. LUCAS. May I inquire what the evidence before the Committee on Foreign Relations showed with reference to what agency of the Government made the examination and agreed upon the amount for which the Senator now says the United States is liable?

Mr. SMITH. The Senator's question is a very appropriate one. The Swiss nationals who were injured made their claims against the Swiss Government. The Swiss Government set up a commission to recognize the claims and determine them, and when the Swiss Government had recognized the claims, it made a corresponding claim to the United States Government. As it was admitted that our bombers had inflicted damage, we set up a regular Army claims commission.

The record shows that on December 21, 1945, the Secretary of War of the United States proposed that an Army claims mission be sent to Switzerland to determine the amount of damage done by American Air Forces during the war. The necessary arrangements were made by the Secretary of State with the Swiss Government, and an Army claims mission, under the Chief of Claims, European theater, began its investigations in May 1946 with a study of the bombing damage done.

The procedure followed was for the commission to select certain claims, which were then checked by its experts. The findings of the experts in general agreed with the claims submitted by the Swiss Government, and the United States liability was fixed accordingly by the Army claims mission. Reports were made, and certain advance payments were made, with an admission of a liability of approximately $16,000,000 out of a total claim of $19,500,000.

Mr. LUCAS. May I further inquire as to what kind of property was damaged by our bombers, and as to whether there is any question in the minds of the members of the committee that this country is responsible?

Mr. SMITH. There is no question whatsoever. Here is the story of what happened. The intent was to bomb some strategic areas in Germany close to the Swiss border. Unfortunately, we did some damage to the city of Schaffhausen. That is where the damage was done. The claims were very carefully studied, and the committee was satisfied that there should be no further delay in compensating the Swiss Government.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I notice, from what appears on page 1 of the report, that originally the Department intended asking for an appropriation amounting to $10,000,000, but because of certain claims processed since that time they have felt since that date they should ask for a ceiling of $12,000,000. It is now estimated that the total of claims to be compensated under this authorization will not exceed $21,000,000. What was the cause of the change in the recommendation from $12,000,000 to $21,000,000?

Mr. SMITH. I will say to the Senator from Nebraska that originally a bill for an appropriation of $10,000,000 was introduced to cover what was thought to be the claim of Switzerland. It was then discovered that there was further and more extensive damage done, and the question was whether we should simply pass legislation to take care of the Swiss Government and try to ascertain the extent of the total damage done by accidental bombings during the war. The Army reported that other claims had been filed. Therefore we have prepared an over-all bill, with a ceiling, covering all those claims, leaving it up to the Secretary to adjust damages.

Mr. WHERRY. On page 3 of the report there is apparently a conclusion drawn by the committee, that the United States admits a liability for $16,000,000.

Mr. SMITH. That relates to Switzerland.

Mr. WHERRY. What makes up the difference between that amount and the $21,000,000?

Mr. SMITH. Portugal has presented claims for $800,000.

Mr. WHERRY. But they have not been considered?

Mr. SMITH. The claims are pending. We want in one piece of legisla-

tion to have an over-all ceiling and to fix a date for the claims to be filed, and to cover the whole subject with one piece of legislation.

Mr. WHERRY. I am not objecting to paying any claims which the United States should pay. As I understand, the Committee on Foreign Relations has voted unanimously that we owe this money. But I am at a loss to understand why the amount has risen from $12,000,000 to $21,000,000. I can see that other claims have been added. I can see that the over-all amount is $16,000,000. Portugal has presented a claim which is not admitted. Vatican City has requested $750,000, and San Marino has presented a claim for $1,200,000. It seems to me that if we are intending to pay, we should pay what has been definitely agreed upon after the committee has studied the situation, which amount should not be in excess of $16,000,000.

Mr. SMITH. I understand that there will not be more than $10,000 asked immediately from the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, I realize that this is only an authorization, but I know the distinguished Senator will agree with me that when the claim comes before the Committee on Appropriations, of which I happen to be a member, he will say that Congress authorized it and therefore we should have the money for it. It seems to me the proper place for inquiry is on the floor of the Senate, where the authorization is made. Is there anything in the report to indicate that there has been any agreement that the United States owes the difference between $16,000,000 and $21,000,000?

Mr. SMITH. I do not think I get the point of the Senator's question.

Mr. WHERRY. On page 3 of the report it is stated:

> Switzerland has claimed $19,500,000, of which the United States admits to date a liability for $16,000,000.

Mr. SMITH. Will the Senator stop there? It will be noted that those claims are being studied at this time. We expect that we shall have to pay the full amount. The Army estimates that the final total of all claims will not exceed $21,000,000, of which it is expected $19,500,000 will be paid to the Swiss Government. Those claims are being studied right now. All we are trying to do is to authorize the Secretary of Defense, working with the Army, to determine what the figures are and give the necessary authorization to make settlement. The committee will have to be satisfied that the amounts which are asked to be appropriated are proper.

Mr. WHERRY. I do not want to detain the Senate longer. I do not wish to put my judgment up against that of the Committee on Foreign Relations, but I do not understand why there is an appropriation asked for a greater amount than is involved in the claim submitted. I would not be averse, in view of the statement of the Senator and of the committee, to our acknowledging a claim of $16,000,000. But why make a ceiling of $21,000,000 when the admitted claim to date is only $16,000,000?

Mr. SMITH. Let me call the attention of the distinguished Senator to this language of the bill:

> That the Secretary of State is authorized to pay to the government of foreign countries such sums as the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of National Defense, shall determine to be necessary to provide compensation—

And so forth. Then it is provided—

> That the total amount of compensation authorized herein shall not exceed $21,000,000.

We are not authorizing the payment of $21,000,000, but are simply saying that that amount shall not be exceeded.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator cannot say what the additional amount will be until the claims are all accepted?

Mr. SMITH. We are authorizing the Secretary of State to settle these matters, which are now 2 or 3 years overdue, especially having in mind the situation of the Swiss Government, which is a friendly government, and which has been asking us why they cannot receive a payment on their claims.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am not objecting to the judgment of the committee or to the argument presented by the distinguished Senator, but it seems to me that we would simply be taking a leap in the dark if we were to make a ceiling appropriation of $21,000,000 or $25,000,000 or $19,000,000, or whatever the proposed amount may be. It seems to me that the proper procedure would be to pay the amount which the Foreign Relations Committee has now decided is due, and then make further investigations in regard to any other cases which may arise. Such matters must come before the Foreign Relations Committee, anyhow, for its approval.

Mr. SMITH. Then the procedure the Senator suggests is that each time one of these claims is settled, if another claim is made, another bill should be introduced; is that correct?

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH. Our feeling was that we should give an over-all authorization, with a ceiling, to the Secretary of State, to permit him to act in connection with the Secretary of Defense, so as to enable them to settle these routine claims, which we do not doubt for a minute we are liable for.

Mr. WHERRY. That would simply establish a precedent; and if thereafter any country thought it had even a color of title under the $21,000,000 ceiling so authorized, it would make the claim.

It seems to me that the proper procedure is to settle the present claim, and then let other claims be handled as they may arise.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from New Jersey whether I am correct in my understanding that this measure proposes an over-all authorization, and would apply equally to nations that are not cited in the bill at present, should they in the future find that they have claims for damages against the Government of the United States.

Mr. SMITH. If they file such claims prior to July 1, 1948; yes. The bill provides a final date, as well as a ceiling as to the total amount of dollars.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. But any other nation that might be damaged is to be included under the provisions of the bill, although that nation has not filed its claim today; but it would have until July 1, 1948, in which to do so; is that correct?

Mr. SMITH. Yes. I wish to say to the Senator that we asked the National Military Establishment carefully about that matter. They have not had other claims filed, and they say there is no possibility that other claims will be filed, except those set forth in the report.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. But under the provisions of this measure, if other nations have such claims, they may file them at any time prior to July 1, 1948; is that correct?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; they can make such claims, of course.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being made, the bill will be passed over.

The next measure on the calendar will be stated.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotions of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skill between people of the United States, and other countries, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Let the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 111) approving the agreement between the United States and Canada relating to the Great Lakes-Saint Lawrence Basin with the exception of certain provisions thereof, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Let the joint resolution be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

That concludes the calendar.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM—THE MUNDT BILL

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, for the RECORD, and also to point out the program again to the Members of the Senate who are present at this time, let me say it is our intention, if it meets with the approval of the Senate, at the close of the session of the Senate on Wednesday, just before a motion to take a recess is made, to move that Calendar No. 861, House bill 3342, be made the unfinished business, so that at the next session following the recess on Wednesday, which we anticipate will be on Friday, the debate on that measure will occur.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nebraska desire to request unanimous consent for that purpose?

Mr. WHERRY. No, Mr. President; I simply make that statement for the RECORD, so that Senators who are making their plans may know what the intention is.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. The bill to which the Senator has referred is generally known as the Mundt bill; is it not?

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct. In order that Senators may be informed, I make this announcement for the RECORD, and I also make it to the Senators who are present at this time, namely, that at the conclusion of the session on Wednesday, just before the recess is taken, we propose to make that bill the unfinished business, and have the Senate take a recess until Friday; and it is intended that the bill will be taken up at the beginning of the session on Friday.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1426) to extend veterans' preference benefits to widowed mothers of certain ex-servicemen.

ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate adjourn until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, January 14, 1948, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1948

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HALLECK) laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

JANUARY 12, 1948.

I hereby designate Hon. CHARLES A. HALLECK to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

JOSEPH W. MARTIN,
Speaker.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, infinite and eternal, in an olden time Thou didst speak, "When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee. For I am the Lord thy God, thy Saviour." Speak to us now, as we bow a moment in prayer; speak to us and shed light upon the problems that perplex us. Help us to be worthy of those who love us and ready to forgive those who wrong us. Write the spirit of benevolence in our hearts, that we may be the helping hand to the weak and a comfort to the afflicted and the distressed. O may the whole human race be filled with the blessings of Thy truth and the vision of Thy approaching kingdom. In our Saviour's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 8, 1948, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the President pro tempore has appointed Mr. LANGER and Mr. CHAVEZ members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of the Army.
2. Department of Commerce.
3. Department of Justice.
4. Department of the Navy.
5. Department of State.
6. Department of the Treasury.
7. Civil Service Commission.
8. Federal Works Agency.
9. Housing and Home Finance Agency.
10. National Archives.
11. Office of Government Reports.
12. Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
13. United States district court (eastern district of North Carolina).
14. Veterans' Administration.

RULES COMMITTEE

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee may have until midnight tonight to file any rules or reports.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker—

> The President is in no wise satisfied with his own positions. First he takes up one, and in attempting to argue us into it he argues himself out of it, then seizes another and goes through the same process, and then, confused at being able to think of nothing new, he snatches up the old one again, which he has some time before cast off. His mind, taxed beyond its power, is running hither and thither, like some tortured creature on a burning surface, finding no position on which it can settle and be at ease.
>
> * * * He is a bewildered, confounded, and miserably perplexed man.

Mr. Speaker, those are not my words. I am echoing the words of Abraham Lincoln which he uttered on the floor of the House of Representatives 100 years ago, January 12, 1848. I think if he were here today he would repeat them.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GOODWIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. SARBACHER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. COLE of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address he delivered last Friday.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one an editorial, and in the other an article.

Mr. ROBERTSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one a letter from the Dairy Commissioner of the State of North Dakota, and in the other an editorial by David Lawrence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

CHARTER OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this brief time in order to announce to the Members of the House that I have this day introduced a bill which in accordance with its short title will be known as the Charter of the District of Columbia. This bill is the product of work which has been done during the past 8 months by the Subcommittee on Home Rule and Reorganization of the District of Columbia of the House District Committee, and was authorized by the House of Representatives under House Resolution 195.

The subcommittee first addressed its attention to a review of the previous studies of the District government, and an up-to-date report on the present organization and administration of the government was prepared. After intensive study of this report, the committee and its staff considered the problem of not only simplifying the government in the District, but also the adoption of what are considered good practices in the management of municipal affairs.

From the beginning the subcommittee had three objectives in mind: First, the relief of Congress from the burdensome housekeeping functions of the District of Columbia while still retaining its control over District affairs as required by the Constitution of the United States; second, the creation of a representative local government for the District by qualified electors; and, third, the provision of an efficient and economical government for the District of Columbia. It is obvious that if all three of these objectives are to be achieved the problems of home rule and reorganization of the District government are inextricably tied together. Home rule by itself might accomplish the first and second objectives but not necessarily the third, while reorganization by itself might achieve the third but not effect the first or second.

A complete report of the work of the subcommittee will be submitted to the Congress in about a week or 10 days, and I urge that every Member of Congress read this report. I feel it safe to say that due to the work of the subcommittee an opportunity will be offered to the Congress to enact a sensible, modern, and American plan of government for the Capital City of the United States, and I am pleased to announce that the corresponding subcommittee of the District

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued January 15, 1948
For actions of January 14, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 7

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received the Economic Report. House committee reported bill to delay liquidation of U.S. interests in FHA minerals. Rep. Poage spoke in favor of oleo-tax repeal. Rep. Beall introduced bill to create sugar-industry investigating committee.

HOUSE

1. ECONOMIC REPORT. Both Houses received the President's Economic Report. To Joint Committee on the Economic Report. (H. Doc. 498.) (pp. 154-5, 165.)

2. MINERALS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4856, to delay liquidation of mineral interests reserved to the U. S. as required by the FHA Act (H. Rept. 1240)(p. 208).

3. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. Rep. Poage, Tex., spoke in support of his bill, H. R. 4937, to repeal certain oleomargarine taxes (pp. 200-5).

Rep. Buck, N. Y., inserted and commended a Milwaukee Journal editorial favoring repeal of such taxes (p. 164).

Rep. Murray, Wis., said Republican newspapers do not give "credence" to this "concoction" known as oleo (p. 164).

Rep. Rivers, S. C., announced that he has placed on the desk a discharge petition to bring his bill, to repeal such taxes (H. R. 2245), to the floor (p. 164).

4. FUR IMPORTS. Rep. Woodruff, Mich., spoke in favor of increased tariffs on imported fox furs (p. 208).

5. BUDGET. Rep. Potts criticized the basis of the receipts-obligations estimates as they relate to the probable price level (p. 164).

SENATE

6. GRAIN. Sens. Flanders (Vt.), Capehart (Ind.), and Robertson (Va.) were appointed a subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee to consider S. 1842, to continue the authority to allocate grain for distilled spirits (p. D20).

7. FOOD PRICES. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a constituent's letter complaining of low poultry and egg prices and of the inconsistency of farm prices generally (p. 155).

8. ELECTRIFICATION. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 1591, to transfer certain transmission lines, substations, appurtenances, and equipment in connection with the sale and disposition of electric energy generated at the Fort Peck project, Mont. (S.Rept. 812) (p. 155).

9. RECLAMATION. Received from the President a recommendation for changes in the authorization for the Folsom Dam, Calif., to include construction of a power plant and irrigation canals, etc. (H.Doc. 496) (p. 154).

10. FOREIGN AFFAIRS; INFORMATION. H.R. 3342, the foreign informational and education bill, was made the unfinished business (p. 162).

11. IRRIGATION. Sen. Connally entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which H.R. 3834, to authorize rehabilitation of the Fort Sumner, N.Mex., irrigation district, was passed (p. 159).

12. TAXATION. Received from the Treasury Department a report of tax refunds in excess of $500. To Finance Committee. (p. 155.)

13. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of Walter M. W. Splawn to be Interstate Commerce Commissioner (p. 162).

14. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Vandenberg announced that it was his understanding that the measure to authorize this project would be taken up "not later than the week after next" (p. 161).

15. RECESSED until Fri., Jan. 16 (p. 162).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. SUGAR INVESTIGATION. H.Res. 425, by Rep. Beall, Md., creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of all phases of the sugar industry, and H.Res. 426, by Rep. Beall, to provide funds for this investigation. To House Administration Committee. (p. 209.)

17. OLEOMARGARINE TAXES. H.R. 4958, by Rep. Hays, Ark., repealing certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to the tax on oleomargarine. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 209.)

18. PERSONNEL. H.R. 4948, by Rep. Hagen, Minn., to provide for the payment to certain Government employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave in cases involving transfers to other Government agencies under different leave systems. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 208.)

19. RECLAMATION. H.R. 4954, by Rep. Holmes, Wash., to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance, under Federal reclamation laws, of the Kennewick division of the Yakima project, Wash. To Public Works Committee. (p. 209.)

S. 1987, by Sen. Dworshak, Idaho, to authorize the Secretary of the In-

signing of it by the President of the United States.

I repeat now what I said last July, that I shall take my chances on the legislation being signed when it reaches the White House, because a large majority of Democratic Senators voted for it. Any argument to the effect that because the President, in his message on the state of the Union in January 1947, recommended against the passage of any veterans' legislation, I think is not applicable to this particular type of legislation. But if it is, I shall take my chances with a Presidential vote, because I think we have the votes to override a veto.

I say to the leadership of my party that this is a grand opportunity to make clear to the veterans of this country that we stand for fairness and justice for the veterans, and it is a grand opportunity to make clear to the President of the United States that when we give him an opportunity to sign fair and just legislation in the interest of the veterans he can either sign it or run his chances of a veto being overridden by the Congress. However, I am convinced that President Truman will agree with us on the merits of this legislation if the Congress gives him a chance to sign it.

Mr. President, there is another point I wish to make in regard to any Communist smear of me, and that is that I know of no one in the Senate of the United States who, on the record, has made more clear his unequivocal and absolute opposition to communism in all forms than has the junior Senator from Oregon. I know of no man in the Senate of the United States, without exception, who has made it more perfectly clear on the record that he is opposed completely, thoroughly, and absolutely to the international policies of noncooperation of Soviet Russia. I said to a very large audience in the State of Oregon last week that I wanted it definitely understood that, so far as the junior Senator from Oregon was concerned, he intended to go right down the line, point by point, with that great leader in the Senate, the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] in support of the objectives of the Marshall plan. I shall remain open-minded, as I am sure Senator VANDENBERG will, to suggestions for improving the Marshall plan, but I shall support its basic objectives.

I wish to say, Mr. President, that one of the things which commends the Marshall plan most highly to the Senate and the American people is the fact that Soviet Russia has announced her intention to sabotage, defeat, and prevent any effective operation of that plan. I do not know how anyone can make himself more clear in regard to his opposition to the policies of Soviet Russia and everything for which communism stands than I.

Mr. President, the position of the junior Senator from Oregon on communism is not of recent date. Go back through the record over the years, and I defy anyone to find in it a scintilla of evidence that would support any criticism or charge against the junior Senator from Oregon that he favors in any shape, way, or manner Communist principles in any form whatsoever. I say with all my vigor and with whatever ability I may possess that I intend to oppose in every form whatsoever all communistic technique, principles, and policies, not only in my own country but as a world policy.

I close, Mr. President, by saying that I think the chips are down on the table of international gambles, because—and let us be frank about it—no one can foresee with certainty what the future holds for the destiny of our Nation. But there is certainly much evidence that we are confronted with a world situation today in which one great power, possibly capable of becoming the greatest power in all history—Soviet Russia—is not giving us a demonstration of cooperative relationships as an ally, but is indicating along many fronts that she holds an unfriendly attitude toward the United States.

I lay down one simple little test which Russia can meet if she wants to demonstrate to us and to the world that she intends to promote the peace of the world. Just let her lift the iron curtain of nonaccessibility. Let her move in the sunlight of world observation. That is the first step she has to take to demonstrate that she intends to assume friendly attitudes toward us and the rest of the world. Until she does that, Mr. President, the junior Senator from Oregon will take the position in the Senate of the United States and on the platforms of America—because I think a great job of public education has to be done in the immediate months ahead in regard to this problem of foreign policy and relations with Russia—that we must keep ourselves as a nation so strong that at a moment's notice, day or night, we can demonstrate to Russia our intention and our determination to preserve the peace. Until she meets that very simple test, it will be my position that we must proceed in Europe, irrespective of Russian policy, toward the development of a sound, efficient, and workable Marshall plan which will give to the people in Europe who still are fighting the fight for freedom an opportunity to live as free men. Such an objective means, of course, that Europe must be economically rehabilitated, and the people of Europe must have an opportunity once again to sustain themselves. That is why, Mr. President, I am going to fight in this session of Congress for a workable Marshall plan. It is because I think it is essential not only to the prosperity of America but to the maintenance of peace throughout the world.

But, as I said before—and I close with this thought, Mr. President—the very fact that Soviet Russia is out to sabotage and destroy the successful operation of the Marshall plan should commend the plan to every American. Russia's opposition should lead us to pause and consider whether that opposition itself is not one of the soundest arguments for going forward without costly delay in putting the Marshall plan into operation.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I wish to say that no person could be more right than the Senator from Oregon is right in the remarks he has just made. Certainly his attitude toward having Russia lift the iron curtain should be generally adopted. What he has said about maintaining our armed forces to the highest possible strength is also right. I agree wholeheartedly with what the Senator has said; but I deplore the condition of the world which forces such a policy.

Mr. President, the Marshall plan must be enacted into law. We must maintain our armed strength.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Mr. WHERRY obtained the floor.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LUCAS. On yesterday it was reported to me, by an authority who seemed to know, that after the disposition of the so-called Mundt bill, the Senate would proceed to consider the St. Lawrence waterway treaty or agreement. I wonder whether the Senator from Nebraska can tell me anything about that.

Mr. WHERRY. I am quite satisfied that the St. Lawrence seaway legislation will not be taken up next week. It is my understanding that before it comes before the Senate, the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], who now is conducting the hearings in the Committee on Foreign Relations, would like to be heard. With that in mind, I think the Senator from Illinois can rest assured that there is little likelihood that the St. Lawrence seaway legislation will be taken up next week.

However, I feel that in keeping with an announcement made here recently by the chairman of the steering committee, it should be said that it is likely the bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act will be taken up for consideration next week. I make that statement at this time for the information of all who are interested. This is not an announcement that the bill will definitely be considered at that time, for I am not sure that that can be done, inasmuch as two bills on the subject have been introduced, and I think an attempt will be made to report to the Senate the bill which most Senators will find they can support. But I certainly would take the responsibility of saying that the St. Lawrence seaway matter will not come up for consideration next week.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator for that information.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield to me?

Mr. WHERRY. Certainly, and I ask the Senator to excuse me for not noticing when he entered the Chamber. I should like to have him speak for himself.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let me say that the St. Lawrence seaway bill is in charge of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY]. I do not know what final arrangement he has made; but it is my understanding that not later than the week after next, the seaway bill will be on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank both Senators for that information.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. GURNEY, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Mark Edwin Andrews, of Texas, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

PROMOTION OF FOREIGN RELATIONS BY INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE, ETC.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, inasmuch as it seems to me that the work of the Senate for today is about concluded, I now move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3342, Calendar No. 861, a bill popularly designated as the Voice of America or the Mundt bill. I wish to have that bill made the unfinished business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be read by title, for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3342), which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with amendments.

RECESS TO FRIDAY

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until Friday next, at noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Friday, January 16, 1948, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 14, 1948:

COMMISSIONER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Guy Mason, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the District of Columbia for a term of 3 years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Walter M. W. Splawn, of Texas, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for a term expiring December 31, 1954.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Charles Oliphant, of Maryland, to be assistant general counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, in place of John Philip Wenchel, resigned.

Mortimer Jordan, of Alabama, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Alabama, in place of Henry J. Willingham, resigned.

John T. Jarecki, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Illinois, in place of Nigel D. Campbell, resigned.

(These officers are now serving under temporary commissions issued during the last recess of the Senate.)

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Martin R. Bradley, of Michigan, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 38, with headquarters at Detroit, Mich. (Reappointment.)

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

Howard L. Doyle, of Illinois, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Illinois. (Mr. Doyle is now serving under an appointment which expired October 1, 1947.)

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Benjamin F. Ellis, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the middle district of Alabama. (He is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Gerald K. Nellis, of New York, to be United States marshal for the northern district of New York. (He is now serving under a recess appointment.)

Theodore B. Werner, of South Dakota, to be United States marshal for the district of South Dakota. (He is now serving under a recess appointment.)

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be captains

Gordon M. Johnson, AGD, O29406.

To be first lieutenants

George W. Gorman, AC, O43058.
Paul N. Harlow, AC, O31590.
Benjamin G. Musser, MC, O56894.
Howard R. Schroeder, AC, O56518.

To be second lieutenants

Kenneth B. Smith, AC, O49722.

NOTE.—The above listed officers were serving in the Regular Army in incorrect grades due to discrepancy in original records of birth. These officers were discharged from their incorrect grades on December 29, 1947, and were given recess appointment in the proper Regular Army grade on December 30, 1947.

IN THE NAVY

Admiral DeWitt C. Ramsey, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of an admiral while serving as Commander in Chief, Pacific and United States Pacific Fleet.

Vice Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Commander United States Naval Forces, Mediterranean.

Vice Adm. John D. Price, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air).

Vice Adm. Harold B. Sallada, United States Navy, to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of a vice admiral while serving as Commander Air Force, United States Pacific Fleet.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Maj. Gen. William P. T. Hill to be Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, with the rank of major general, for a period of 2 years from the 1st day of February 1948.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3342

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 14, 1948

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BALL to the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, viz:

On page 13, after the period in line 4, insert the following: "The Secretary is directed, in carrying out the activities authorized by this section, to utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, the news gathering and disseminating facilities of existing press, publishing, radio, motion picture, and other agencies."

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3342

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80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3342

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 14, 1948

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On page 7, after the period in line 12, insert a new sentence as follows: "Except where the Secretary finds that the assignment of any person for service to or in cooperation with any such government is necessary in the interests of the national security of the United States, such assignment shall not be made unless such government shall agree to reimburse the Government agency in which such person is employed or is serving in an amount equal to the compensation and allowances payable to such person during the period of such assignment in accordance with the provisions of section 302."

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3342

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80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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On page 6, line 18, strike out the word "or" and insert in lieu thereof the word "and".

1-14-48——C

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3342

AMENDMENT

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80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3342

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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On page 13, beginning with the word "On" in line 9, strike out through and including line 16 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Every such press release and radio script shall be available in the English language at the Department of State, at all reasonable times following its release as information abroad, for examination by representatives of press associations, newspapers, magazines, radio systems and stations, and shall be made available to any Member of Congress upon request."

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3342

AMENDMENT

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DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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For actions of January 16, 1948
30th-2nd, No. 9

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Mundt foreign information and education exchange bill. Sen. Butler spoke against proposed meat controls. Sen. Young commended Sec. Anderson and Stassen for stand that U.S. farmers need European market. Sens. Wherry and Taft spoke in favor of Commerce Department's extending export control to all commercial shipments of commodities.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed with amendments H.R. 3342, to enable the U.S. more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the U.S. and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the U.S. (pp. 256-65).

2. MEAT RATIONING; PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Butler, Nebr., spoke in opposition to proposed meat controls, stating "I suggest that we have a moratorium on public statements urging meat rationing and price control. Talk of that sort is doing no good for the production of meat, and high-level meat production is the only really satisfactory solution to this problem" (p. 251).

3. FOREIGN TRADE. Sens. Wherry (Nebr.) and Taft (Ohio) spoke in favor of Commerce Department's extension of export controls to "commercial shipments of all commodities to Europe" (pp. 288-9).

4. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Young, N.Dak., commended former Governor Stassen and Secretary Anderson for the "emphasis they have placed" on the need for maintaining future markets for farm products in Europe after assistance programs come to an end and included his letter to the State Department on the subject (pp. 251-2).

Sen. Kem, Mo., inserted tables showing the cost of past and proposed foreign aid to each city and county in Mo. and stated that the burden of bearing the cost could "reduce our own national economy to the level of the countries we want to help" (pp. 243-4).

5. REPORTS. Received from Interior Department report on exchange of lands for recreational purposes and the annual report of the Federal Works Agency for the fiscal year 1947 (p. 245).

6. PERSONNEL. Received reports on committee staffs from the Appropriations, Public Lands, and Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committees (pp. 246-7).

7. RECLAMATION; APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted estimates in the

President's budget for construction of irrigation works multiple-purpose projects, etc., by the Bureau of Reclamation (pp. 255-6).

8. NOMINATION. Received the nomination of John R. Alison to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce (p. 293).

9. SMALL BUSINESS. Received the interim report of the Small Business Committee on steel supply and distribution (S.Rept. 825) (p. 248).

10. ADJOURNED until Mon., Jan. 19 (p. 293).

HOUSE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Jan. 19.

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. PERSONNEL; LEAVE. S. 1989, by Sen. Ecton, Mont., to provide for the payment of certain Government employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave in cases involving transfers to other Government agencies under different leave systems. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 248.)

12. FLOOD CONTROL. S. 1993, by Sen. Butler, Nebr., to authorize the alteration of certain highway bridges at Federal expense in connection with flood-control projects. To Public Works Committee. (p. 248.)

13. MINERALS. S. 2007, by Sen. Morse, Ore., to reserve to the U.S. all oil, gas, coal, and other minerals contained in lands included within the Fort Reno Military Reservation. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 249.)

14. INFLATION. S. 1967 (see Digest 5) provides for the establishment of an Office of Economic Stabilization headed by a Coordinator at $15,000 per annum, who would, in addition to duties delegated to him by the President, formulate plans to combat inflation; issue orders and regulations to executive agencies for carrying out plans and coordinating activities; recommend to Congress appropriate legislation to provide authority for curbing inflation; promote and assist in development of anti-inflation plans by executive agencies, develop procedures to keep executive agencies informed of such plans, and settle controversies between executive agencies; and submit quarterly reports of progress. Provides for an Anti-Inflation Advisory Board of 12 members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, to advise the Coordinator with respect to anti-inflation policies, etc.

15. FEDERAL-AID ROADS. H.R. 4868 (see Digest 2) authorizes an appropriation of $500,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and for each of the three successive fiscal years for carrying out the Federal Aid Road Act and for continuing postwar construction under the Federal-Aid Highway Act, such sums to be apportioned among the States as provided in present law and to be available as follows: 45% for projects on the Federal-Aid highway system; 30% for projects on principal secondary or feeder roads, including farm-to-market roads; etc.; and 25% for highway systems in urban areas. Authorizes appropriation of $25,000,000 for forest highways and $12,500,000 for development of forest roads and trails for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950 and for each of the three successive fiscal years.

H.R. 4867 (see Digest 2) contains the same provisions as H.R. 4868 with the added provision that upon enactment the authorization for forest highways for the fiscal year 1950 the Public Roads Commissioner shall make apportionments for expenditure in the several States, Alaska, and Puerto Rico pursuant

Money in itself will not stop cancer, but the society, in its bid for at least $12,000,000 nationally, has a three-pronged program: Inform men, women, and children everywhere of the cancer danger signals in order to promote early diagnosis and treatment; provide better facilities for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment (effective treatment requires radium, X-ray equipment, and more skilled personnel); expand widely the scientific research attack now being conducted by the National Research Council.

The Maplewood committee's objective is to exceed the $8,900 subscribed by Maplewoodians last year. Since that is an average of considerably less than 50 cents per resident it should be an easy goal to reach. It should be easy to double that amount.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I am very glad, indeed, that the distinguished Senator from West Virginia has made these remarks about a distinguished citizen of my State, Mr. George E. Stringfellow, and I am glad to join with the Senator in paying tribute to Mr. Stringfellow for his work in connection with cancer research.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, before suggesting the absence of a quorum, as a preliminary to taking up consideration of the unfinished business, I should like to ask unanimous consent to make a brief statement relative to reclamation and irrigation and power, as provided by the program of the Department of the Interior.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senator may proceed.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, never before in the history of our country has there been more general interest than exists today in the continuing program for the development of our natural resources by the Interior Department's Reclamation Bureau, through reclamation, power, and related projects, and the effort of the Corps of Engineers on river-and-harbor and flood-control projects.

Interest in the efficient and effective progress of these activities extends to almost every resident, both rural and urban, throughout the 17 so-called western reclamation States, but it is of almost equal interest to the other States because of the great asset value to the Nation at large of a comprehensive and permanent conservation effort.

So that Congress and the general public may have for convenient reference a list of the construction appropriations proposed in the budget just submitted to Congress for the fiscal year beginning next July, I am requesting permission to insert in the RECORD herewith a list of the amounts approved by the Budget Bureau for the use of the Reclamation Bureau in the construction of irrigation works and multiple-purpose projects to develop our land and water power.

It is to be remembered, of course, that these are subject to review and alteration by the Appropriations Committees of Congress, and by the House and Senate, and that the estimates by the Budget Bureau are not necessarily binding.

Also, for the information of those who are interested in having a similar convenient list of construction estimates for flood-control and river-and-harbor work proposed to be carried on in the next fiscal year by the Corps of Engineers, I will say that such a list was published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 12, 1948, on page 1901, at the request of Representative ENGEL of Michigan.

It will be noted that the total amount of funds approved by the Budget Bureau for submission to Congress for construction activities of the Reclamation Bureau during the next fiscal year is $257,025,461. This figure is compared with an amount actually approved for the current fiscal year of $211,102,771.

The total proposed for the various reclamation projects in the Missouri Basin development program amounts to $58,325,000 for the Reclamation Bureau and $5,575,000 for other cooperating Department of the Interior units, making a grand total of $63,900,000. This is indicative of the advancement of many projects into the general-construction phase and is compared with a total during the current fiscal year of $33,407,110.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Nebraska?

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Bureau of Reclamation—Estimates of new appropriations for construction included in the budget for the fiscal year 1949—Project and amount

RECLAMATION FUND, CONSTRUCTION	
1. Paonia project, Colorado	$471,000
2. Pine River project, Colorado	60,000
3. Boise project, Idaho, Payette division	750,000
4. Boise project, Anderson Ranch Dam	5,800,000
5. Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho	1,136,000
6. Minidoka project, Idaho	(1)
7. Sun River project, Montana	45,000
8. Tucumcari project, New Mexico	1,540,000
9. Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas	100,000
10. W. C. Austin project, Oklahoma	320,000
11. Deschutes project, Oregon	230,000
12. Owyhee project, Oregon	150,000
13. Ogden River project, Utah	34,000
14. Provo River project, Utah	1,200,000
15. Yakima project, Washington, Roza division	1,497,000
16. Riverton project, Wyoming	750,000
17. Shoshone project, Wyoming, power division	430,000
Total, reclamation fund, construction	14,513,000
RECLAMATION FUND, REHABILITATION AND BETTERMENT	
The 1949 budget includes estimates for commencement of rehabilitation and betterment on the following completed projects in not to exceed the following amounts, payable from the reclamation fund:	
1. Salt River project, Arizona	556,500
2. Yuma project, Arizona	500,000
3. Orland project, California	50,000
4. Bitterroot project, Montana	40,000
5. Milk River project, Montana	$103,500
6. North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming	750,000
7. Humboldt project, Nevada	225,000
8. Carlsbad project, New Mexico	400,000
9. Hyrum project, Utah	48,000
10. Yakima project, Washington	151,000
Total, reclamation fund, rehabilitation and betterment	2,824,000
Total, construction and rehabilitation and betterment projects, reclamation fund	17,337,000
GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION	
1. Gila project, Arizona	3,000,000
2. Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada	24,000,000
3. Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California	260,000
4. Central Valley project, California	41,500,000
5. Kern River project, California	50,000
6. Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado	23,000,000
7. Hungry Horse project, Montana	9,850,000
8. Columbia Basin project, Washington	48,000,000
Total, general fund, construction	149,660,000
OTHER CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	
1. Fort Peck project, Montana	2,200,000
2. Missouri River Basin	[2] 63,900,000
3. Boulder Canyon project (Hoover Dam)	1,920,000
4. Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal)	4,484,000
5. Colorado River front work and levee system	1,160,000
Total, other construction projects	73,664,000
Grand total, 1949 estimates of new appropriations for construction	240,661,000
Estimated unobligated balance July 1, 1948, for use on construction projects in fiscal year 1949	[3] 16,364,461
Grand total of construction funds, fiscal year 1949	257,025,461

Footnotes at end of table.

[1] On the Minidoka project, Idaho, the budget estimate proposes that the limitation on the amount available for surveys and preconstruction work in connection with the north side pumping division stated in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1947, be increased from $100,000 to $770,000.

[2] This figure represents the lump sum estimated for the Missouri River Basin, fiscal year 1949. The break-down of this amount is set forth in the table which appears below.

[3] The total estimated unobligated balance July 1, 1948, for construction is $20,321,056, of which $3,956,595 is for use on construction projects subsequent to fiscal year 1948, leaving $16,364,461 available for use on construction projects during fiscal year 1949.

Break-down of Missouri River Basin project program, fiscal years 1948–49

PHASE A—UNITS SELECTED FOR CONSTRUCTION	
Angostura, S. Dak	$3,600,000
Bostwick, Nebr.-Kans	3,000,000
Boysen, Wyo	6,108,000
Belle Fourche, Wyo	550,000
Cannonball, N. Dak	950,000
Canyon Ferry, Mont	3,500,000
Cedar Bluff, Kans	3,600,000
Frenchman-Cambridge, Nebr	8,900,000
Glendo, Wyo	1,000,000
Grand River, S. Dak	1,800,000
Heart River, N. Dak	2,347,000
Kortes, Wyo	4,800,000
Moreau River, S. Dak	995,000
Narrows, Colo	2,000,000
Powder River, Wyo.-Mont	1,000,000
Region 6 headquarters, Montana	5,000
St. Francis, Colo.-Kans	2,000,000
Transmission lines	5,053,000
Yellowstone pumping, Montana-North Dakota	700,000
O. & M. during construction	50,000
Subtotal, phase A	51,958,000
PHASE B—UNITS BEING PREPARED FOR CONSTRUCTION	
Bad River, S. Dak	15,000
Big Horn pumping, Wyoming	20,000
Columbus, Nebr	200,000
Grand Island, Nebr	500,000
Hardin, Mont	500,000
Jefferson River, Mont	100,000
Lower Marias, Mont	300,000
Middle Loup, Nebr	300,000
Missouri-Souris, Mont.-N. Dak	700,000
Montana pumping, Montana	50,000
North Dakota pumping, North Dakota	50,000
Oahe-James River, S. Dak	400,000
Rapid Valley, S. Dak	55,000
Shoshone extensions, Wyoming	100,000
South Dakota pumping, South Dakota	30,000
Sun River, Mont	50,000
Tongue River, Wyo	78,000
White River, S. Dak	30,000
Wind River, Wyo	20,000
Subtotal, phase B	3,498,000
PHASE C—CONTINUING WORK ON THE GENERAL PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT	
Big Horn Basin, Wyo.-Mont	80,000
Cheyenne River, S. Dak	35,000
Clarks Fork, Wyo.-Mont	6,000
Garrison diversion, North Dakota	78,000
Helena Valley, Mont	30,000
Judith River, Mont	15,000
Kansas Basin, Colo.-Nebr.-Kans	400,000
Little Missouri, N. Dak	15,000
Lower Platte Basin, Nebr	700,000
Nilan, Mont	8,000
Niobrara Basin, Wyo.-Nebr	200,000
North Platte Basin, Colo.-Wyo.-Nebr	180,000
North Republican, Colo.-Nebr	14,000
South Platte Basin, Colo.-Wyo.-Nebr	300,000
Three Forks, Mont	428,000
Upper Marias, Mont	50,000
Wilson, Kans	100,000
General:	
Power studies, region 6	30,000
Reports staff, region 6	100,000
Subtotal, phase C	2,769,000
PHASE D	
For work in cooperation or in connection with the activities of the Corps of Engineers	$100,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation	58,325,000

PHASE D—continued	
Other Department of the Interior agencies:	
Bureau of Land Management	$450,000
Bureau of Mines	150,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	425,000
Geological Survey	4,150,000
National Park Service	200,000
Office of Indian Affairs	200,000
Total, other departmental units	5,575,000
Total, Missouri River Basin project	63,900,000
Total program, Bureau of Reclamation	58,325,000
Less transfer to Denver office (included above)	4,560,000
Total obligations, Bureau of Reclamation	53,765,000

Appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation for construction, fiscal year 1948

Fund or project:	*Amount*
Reclamation fund:	
Regular	$11,876,750
Supplemental	72,000
General fund:	
Regular	49,841,288
Supplemental	31,939,000
Fort Peck project, Montana	1,500,000
Missouri River Basin:	
Regular	17,000,000
Supplemental	6,400,000
Boulder Canyon project (Hoover Dam)	435,000
Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal)	3,245,000
Colorado River front work and levee system	1,000,000
Total new appropriations	123,309,038
Unobligated balance for construction, fiscal year 1948	87,793,733
Total	[1] 211,102,771

[1] Of this amount, it is today estimated by the Interior Department that $20,321,056 will be carried into the fiscal year 1949 as an unobligated balance.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Senate has now approached the point at which we are ready to take up the unfinished business, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Ecton	Lodge
Baldwin	Ellender	Lucas
Ball	Ferguson	McCarran
Barkley	Flanders	McCarthy
Brewster	Fulbright	McClellan
Bricker	George	McFarland
Bridges	Green	McGrath
Brooks	Gurney	McKellar
Buck	Hatch	McMahon
Bushfield	Hawkes	Magnuson
Butler	Hayden	Maybank
Byrd	Hickenlooper	Millikin
Cain	Hill	Moore
Capehart	Hoey	Morse
Capper	Holland	Murray
Chavez	Ives	Myers
Connally	Jenner	O'Conor
Cooper	Johnson, Colo.	O'Daniel
Donnell	Johnston, S. C.	O'Mahoney
Downey	Kem	Overton
Dworshak	Knowland	Reed
Eastland	Langer	Revercomb
Robertson, Va.	Stewart	Watkins
Robertson, Wyo.	Taft	Wherry
Russell	Taylor	Wiley
Saltonstall	Thomas, Okla.	Williams
Smith	Thomas, Utah	Wilson
Sparkman	Thye	Young
Stennis	Vandenberg	

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] is necessarily absent on official business of the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on account of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] is absent on public business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. UMSTEAD], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-six Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

PROMOTION OF FOREIGN RELATIONS BY INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE, ETC.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotions of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skill between people of the United States and other countries.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The immediate question now before the Senate is on agreeing to the first amendment of the committee, which the clerk will state.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 5, after the words "Educational Exchange Act of", it is proposed to strike out "1947" and insert "1948."

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, House bill 3342, the pending measure, which, according to its amended title, is "An act to promote a better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations," is the Voice of America program. This bill, which has been the subject of intensive study and considerable debate in the Congress and in its committees for a period of over 2 years, is an attempt to give legislative authority to certain activities that have been carried on by the State Department since the close of the war. Let me repeat that the bill represents an attempt to give legislative authority to certain activities which have already been carried on. It is really the consolidation of the activities of the State Department's Division of Cultural Relations, the Office of Inter-American Affairs and the so-called Office of War Information, which carried on during the war, and which aimed to provide an intelligent understanding of the status and progress of the war effort and of the war policies and activities of the Government. After the close of the war, it was felt advisable to continue these activities which aimed to explain the spirit and purpose of America to other nations of the world.

The so-called Mundt bill, which is the foundation of the present proposed legislation, passed the House of Representatives last June by a vote of 272 to 97. The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate immediately took up the bill and reported it favorably shortly thereafter with certain amendments, but it did not come to a vote before the end of the first session of the Eightieth Congress. A Senate resolution was adopted, however, providing for the setting up of a special committee to investigate the whole matter and to cooperate with a corresponding committee of the House of Representatives in visiting Europe this past summer and reporting back to the Congress not later than February 1, 1948.

THE TRIP ABROAD

Following up the directive contained in the Senate resolution, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] appointed as a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to make this study, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]—myself—as chairman. Acting with a corresponding committee appointed by the House of Representatives, composed of Representative MUNDT, chairman, and Representatives GORDON, JARMAN, JUDD, LODGE, MANSFIELD, and LAWRENCE SMITH, we visited the capitals of Europe together during the months of September and October. We made a careful study of the operation of the so-called information and educational program of the State Department in these various parts of Europe. The committee is now engaged in preparing a report, country by country, of the places visited and indicating more specifically than it is necessary to do at this moment, the situation as we found it in those countries. It is our hope and belief that the report, which will shortly be presented to the Congress, may be of aid in bringing about a better understanding of the so-called information and educational exchange program, and may also be a helpful guide to the new administration being set up in the State Department to direct these activities.

Let me emphasize at that point, Mr. President, that a new administration is being set up in the State Department, with a new Assistant Secretary of State at its head, whose name has just been announced, and whose nomination will shortly come before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for action.

Mr. President, I think it is fitting at this point in my remarks to acknowledge our appreciation to the War Department for its courtesy in extending to us the use of an Army plane—a C–54—with a most excellent and attentive crew, composed of the following members: Capt. R. W. Carroll, Capt. William E. Gregg, Master Sgt. Frank Sayho, Tech. Sgt. Theodore M. Lucas, Capt. Edward M. Rubich, Capt. Paul H. Pflug, Staff Sgt. William P. Truesdell, Staff Sgt. L. M. Harris, and Master Sgt. Steve Fedinick.

The party was in the immediate charge of Col. Paul Tombaugh, to whom we owe our thanks for the effective way in which the strenuous schedule was carried out.

The joint committee staff was made up on the House side of Mr. John Easton, of the House Foreign Affairs Committee; Messrs. Rewinkle and Ravendahl, of the State Department, and Mr. Morrell; on the Senate side, Mr. A. B. Hermann, administrative assistant of the chairman, and Henry Holthusen, of New York.

As chairman of the Senate group, I desire to express my acknowledgment to Chairman MUNDT and his colleagues of the House group and the appreciation of all of us on the Senate side for the effective way the Members of the House worked with us in our common endeavor to understand and make some contribution to our American foreign policy in dealing with this difficult subject.

I desire to add a word of personal appreciation of the fine assistance and counsel I have received from my colleagues in the Senate, and the opportunity that it gave us all to know each other better in taking a trip of this kind, joined as we were in our common interest to serve our country more effectively. While the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] did not actually accompany the party on the trip, he went to Europe independently last summer, and he has filed with the committee a separate and most important report containing his observations made from a somewhat different viewpoint.

The trip as a whole consumed nearly 2 months, and the committee or some of its members at least covered every capital in Europe except Yugoslavia, Albania, Russia, and the Irish Free State. We covered the important countries of western Europe, the Scandinavian countries, Germany, the so-called satellite countries behind the iron curtain, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. We had the unique experience of feeling the comparative "atmospheres" of the free countries of western Europe, now included within the European recovery plan, and the "unfree" police states suffering in fear behind the iron curtain. We saw with our own eyes and experienced the pattern of the Communist infiltration. We felt the influence of misrepresentation, falsification, division, chaos, compromise, despair, and ultimate absorption.

We moved in the States where we could watch the liquidation of the opposition. We could feel the fear that was engendered in the peoples of these countries when the opposition leaders were seized and charged with treason. We arrived in Bulgaria just after Petkov had been murdered. We were in Rumania after Maniu had been imprisoned, but before he was tried and condemned to a life of solitary confinement. We were in Hungary after Nagy had been thrown out, and before Pfeiffer, with whom we conversed, had been compelled to flee for his life. We were in Poland and talked with Mikolajczyk before he was compelled to flee. And, of course, we knew before any of these incidents of the case of Mihailovich in Yugoslavia.

Mr. President, while we were experiencing these successive nightmares which we could hardly believe there was constantly brought to our attention the incessant falsification of our country and the charges that we in the United States had imperialistic designs on Europe; that the proposals of Secretary Marshall, now known as the Marshall plan, were a frantic effort to divert an inevitable American economic depression by unloading our surplus on Europe—were an attempt to give priority in the recovery of Europe to the German aggressors; that it was a plot to restore the military might of Germany as a United States instrument to dominate Europe; that the recovery program was clearly an act of imperialism to make all of Europe a dependency of the United States.

Perhaps because of these vivid experiences and these outrageous misrepresentations of the spirit and purpose of our country we were peculiarly sensitive to the fact that we were woefully inadequate as a nation, through our embassies and legations, to present our story. We did not have the means adequately to staff our representatives in the various countries of Europe with people equipped to contact the local press, to use the radio, properly to distribute such information agencies as our motion pictures; to aid our pitifully small libraries to meet the daily demands everywhere of people to know more about America and what America really did stand for. Coupled with all this, we found a real eagerness among natives with whom we talked to come to America and to exchange ideas with us, and to have our people come to Europe to tell those in Europe why and how America has become the great nation that she is.

CONCLUSIONS FROM THIS TRIP

Mr. President, I think I am justified in drawing certain conclusions from our trip, for my colleagues as well as myself. I have talked these matters over with them quite fully, and I should like to present our conclusions briefly:

First. The United States today is not understood in these countries, and our present service, acting through our embassies and legations, is wholly inadequate to make us properly understood. This does not mean boastful propaganda, but simply means telling the truth;

Second. The present hostile campaign by Russia, which has been intensified since the European recovery program has begun, makes it imperative that we make it clear to the people of these countries, as distinguished from their rulers, what we are trying to do for Europe and why we are trying to do it. The constant reiteration of lies and misrepresentations does have its effect and does leave questions in the minds of people who otherwise would be friendly to the United States. For example, in Czechoslovakia, which is slowly being absorbed by the Communist movement, the question was seriously asked of us whether we did intend to build up Germany industrially, so that she might become our instrument to control Europe.

The extent to which the official Soviet Government goes in its attacks against the United States and its motives is almost unbelievable to any American who respects honesty and truth.

To illustrate the viciousness of these attacks, I should like to cite several examples.

The first concerns a bitter attack made by Radio Moscow only a few days ago against the efforts of charitably minded Americans to alleviate starvation in the war-torn countries of the world.

I quote this Russian broadcast, which was sent out a few days ago over Radio Moscow in the German language to the German people:

Only simple-minded people could have believed that American alms in the form of CARE parcels would fill the stomachs of the miners. These CARE parcels were advertised to an almost unbelievable extent by Anglo-United States propaganda which stated that the parcels contained 40,000 calories. Examination proved, however, that the parcels contained a multitude of various goods including toilet paper. Moreover, these parcels are being debited against Germany's account and in the future will have to be paid for in hard cash.

Only American manufacturers are benefiting through the CARE parcels. According to reports in the German democratic press (Communist), American racketeers have made a profit of $15,000,000 already during the first months of the CARE parcel scheme. The CARE parcel system introduced into the Ruhr mines by the Americans is nothing else but the notorious sweated labor system designed to exploit the miners, and its perilous results are already becoming noticeable.

Here are further examples of this vicious propaganda:

To Germany, Radio Moscow said:

No other name than "Hitlerite Anschluss" describes this Austrian federation hatched in Germany, this anti-Communist Catholic state designed to unite Bavaria and Austria and the western territories under the wings of the United States dollar and the Vatican cross. This federation displays only too blatantly the stamp "Made in the U. S. A.," which is born out by the fact that both Cardinal Spellman and the bank of Pierpont Morgan are showing unhealthy interest in it.

In Italian to Italy, Radio Moscow said:

United States warmongers agree in supporting a military aggression against the Soviet Union. Some of them even want the United States to drop atom bombs on Soviet cities even now.

To the Czechs, Radio Moscow said:

The Marshall plan is not merely a plan for the economic and political enslavement of European countries by the United States. It is at the same time a plan to organize military strategic bases in Europe for United States imperialism, a plan to accumulate supplies of strategic raw materials for the United States with the help of European suppliers. United States expansionists circles demand that United States loans and deliveries to certain European countries be made only in exchange for certain territorial concessions.

In English to North America, Radio Moscow said:

The American bankers and monopolists have no desire to combat inflation for they need it as a weapon of attack on the wide masses. Indeed, New York business circles are already discussing what they call the need for a reserve army of four or five million unemployed which will help them to keep wages down and crush the efforts of the trade-unions defending the rights of the working peoples. All of these methods of plundering the United States masses are directly connected with the Marshall plan.

Mr. President, at this point in my remarks I should like to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my address excerpts from other broadcasts from Moscow, which further illustrate what Russia is saying about us. The ones which I have read are illustrative, but I feel that the others are important for the RECORD, to show the extent to which this program of vilification has been carried.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Star of December 10, 1947]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in Persian to the Near and Middle East, said:

"The generous American help in dollars and armaments to international reaction has not had the desired results for United States imperialists. In the struggle between the forces of reaction and those of democracy, the latter have gained the upper hand, and are more and more strengthened. Hence the ruling United States circles are striving with greater obstinacy to weaken the people's resistance from within, and to sow the seeds of discord in the democratic camp.

"These objects must be realized by those statesmen, circles, and parties who are linked with imperialistic policy and foreign capital. Such parties and statesmen are ready to carry out without argument the orders of their overseas masters. Even if these orders run contrary to the interests of their countries they do not fail to obey like slaves."

[From the Washington Star of December 11, 1947]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in English to the United Kingdom, said:

"The Foreign Ministers Conference in London has been marked by a consistent effort of the Soviet delegation to reach a speedy European peace settlement. In fact it was the sincere desire of the Soviet delegation to reach an agreement which from the outset secured concerted decisions on certain questions of procedure in framing the German treaty. On the other hand, during the discussion of such crucial issues as the creation of a democratic government for the whole of Germany, the future peace conference, in German assets in Austria, the United States delegation, as a rule followed by Bevin and Bidault, took a stand that betrayed not the slightest desire to reach coordinated decisions. It is a stand aimed at causing a break-down in international cooperation."

[From the Washington Star of December 12, 1947]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in Persian to the Near and Middle East, said:

"The small Syrian Republic is passing through a severe economic crisis. Local industries are limiting their production and the workers are being deprived of employment and means of earning their bread. Public opinion in Syria places the responsibility for the situation on the shoulders of the United States monopolists.

"The Americans have filled the markets of that country with their goods. They are resorting to numerous intrigues and machinations to undermine the basis of the states. American diplomats arrogantly interfere in the internal affairs of the country, imposing their will on a Majlis of their own making, and support the reactionary circles which are resented by the nation."

[From the Washington Star of December 16, 1947]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in Polish to Poland, said:

"At the very beginning of the conference the Soviet delegation proposed a number of concrete and definite motions aimed at bringing about agreement on the most pressing matters pertaining to the postwar regime of Germany. It demonstrated to the whole world who really desires peace and who obstructs the agreement.

"The shouts and the conference is over, and the declaration of the United States papers that they have had enough of it equally betray the anger of the reactionary circles on both sides of the ocean with the fact that the Soviet proposals expose those who are trying to put the blame on others."

[From the Washington Star of December 17, 1947]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in English to the United Kingdom, said:

"The House of Representatives has just passed the bill on interim aid for Europe, after putting some anti-Communist and anti-Soviet amendments into it. These amendments leave no doubt that not only on that pretext of aid the United States means to interfere in the domestic affairs of European countries, but also that this United States interference is aimed at crushing the democratic movement of the peoples of Europe."

[From the Washington Star of December 18, 1947]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in English to North America, said:

"The Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives has demanded the death sentence for America's most popular stars, simply because they have espoused the lofty human ideals of peace, freedom, and democracy. If an actor does not further the idea of atomic war, he cannot find work in America today. If he opposes racial discrimination, he is prosecuted. If he refuses to devote his talents to anti-Soviet activity, he is threatened with imprisonment. All that is progressive and truly democratic in America has become seditious."

[From the Washington Star of December 20, 1947]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting to the Soviet Union, said:

"The wave of American tourists has transferred from Greece to Turkey to Iran. trans-Atlantic businessmen, sleuths, and corrupt journalists, singly and in parties, make interesting journeys through this country.

"It is not historical remains but oil which lures American imperialism to the Middle East. It is oil that is needed by contemporary American militarism. * * *

"Everywhere in the Middle East the traveler is struck by the potentialities of the future. Naturally this 'future' is described in the Stars and Stripes form of United States colonial domination over the countries of the East."

[From the Washington Star of December 21, 1947]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in German to Europe, said:

"The Soviet decision to abolish rationing and carry out a currency reform has found a

wide echo in the world press. The great Soviet country which had borne the main burden of the war proved once more to the world that the Socialist economic system is immeasurably superior to the chaotic and predatory system of capitalism.

"The venal journalists, on the other hand, who are being kept by the reactionary monopolists in the United States, Britain, and other capitalist countries, have shown once more that they do not draw their money for nothing. They employed every means to distort the historic Soviet measure."

[From the Washington Star of December 22, 1947]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in Japanese to Japan, said:

"With the help of the Japanese Zaibatsu and militarists, the Americans have transformed Japan into a colony and a military base of the United States. Because of this, the United States adheres to its unilateral policy regarding the Japanese peace treaty. The American imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, therefore, have started to slander the Soviet Union.

"In order to regain their power, the Japanese reactionaries, with the support of the American imperialists, are turning Japan into a colony of the United States and are wholeheartedly supporting American unilateral policy."

[From the Washington Star of December 23, 1947]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in Danish to Denmark, said:

"The various plans for setting up regional customs stations, the realization of which threatens the economic independence of European countries, are an important link in the schemes of the United States monopolists who wish to take posession of the European countries' economies.

"The (decision) to establish a Nordic customs union is also dictated by the interests of the United States monopolies and by the attempts of the monopolies to transform the Scandinavian countries into a customs-free dumping market for United States goods."

[From the Washington Star of December 24, 1947]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in Russian to the Soviet Far East, said:

"In his message to Congress, President Truman tried to conceal the imperialistic essence of the Marshall plan behind a variety of worthy formulas, and to represent that program as aid to the democracies of Europe.

"The struggle of the progressive elements of European countries which suffered from the war and the struggle for the preservation of the sovereignty and independence of these countries are declared by Truman to be opposition to the rehabilitation of Europe. We must not close our eyes to the fact, says the message, that the Communists are decisively opposed to any attempt to help Europe get back on her feet."

[From the Washington Star of December 30, 1947]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in French to Europe, said:

"The Voice of America (The United States short-wave broadcast) carries out the orders it gets from Wall Street and does not shirk at any method to carry them out. When King Dollar is in, the moral standards are out.

"The truth is a foreign notion to the Voice of America, in particular, and United States broadcasts in general. The United States wavelengths are almost entirely under the control of monopolist corporations. The class in power allows only reactionary journalists and commentators ready to write and read anything that pleases the 'boss,' to the mike. Progressive journalists hardly ever manage to broadcast."

[From the Washington Star of December 31, 1947]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting to the Soviet Union, said:

"Recently, on board the steamship *Russiya*, a group of Armenians arrived from the United States. They had emigrated from Russia 20 to 30 years ago. The stories of these living witnesses on life in the United States are full of tragedy. They speak about awful years during which they lived in Truman's golden America.

" 'Some of us made a fairly good living at times, but despite that, could never feel like human beings in the United States,' said an Armenian doctor, who has just returned from the United States.

" 'It is only here among the Soviet people that we begin to feel and experience real freedom and human life,' said an electrician who lived 46 years overseas."

[From the Washington Star of January 1, 1948]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in French to Europe, said:

"More than 2 years have elapsed since the end of the war against fascism. Where is peace today? The angels must be particularly saddened when they fly over the very Christian America and when they hear on the waves—so-called free—the choir of the warmongers which rival each other to find the most efficient means to exterminate men.

"But what does it matter? The American leaders have prepared impressive gifts for the European people: Antiworker laws in France, increases in the price of coal and railway fares, projects for a western German state, amnesty for the Fascists, and many things which I do not mention. It is not toward the star of Bethlehem but toward the dollar that certain 'kings' of western Europe turn their glances today, forgetful of national dignity and surrounded by the indignation of their people. It is not before the humble manger that they kneel but before the American association of industrialists."

[From the Washington Star of January 4, 1948]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in English to the United Kingdom, said:

"The formation of a provisional democratic government of Greece upset the whole reactionary camp from Athens to Washington. The growth and consolidation of the democratic forces of Greece, which is indicated by the failure of all the efforts of the Athens puppets to crush the democratic army in the guerrilla forces, reflects the deep and abiding love of the Greek people for liberty and independence.

"The Anglo-United States patrons of the Greek Fascists are in difficult straits. The actions of the Greek democrats expose the whole imperialist policy pursued by Britain and the United States in Greece."

[From the Washington Star of January 5, 1948]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in English to North America, said:

"It is known that the American reactionaries label as Communists all who refuse to bow to the almighty dollar, all who refuse to sell their Nation for a mess of pottage. All this further exposes the real aims of the American imperialists, who dream of clearing the road to world domination with the dollar and the atomic bomb.

"But the bosses of the Marshall plan overlook the will of the nations of Europe, who do not want to serve as pawns in the hands of others or sacrifice themselves for plans hatched on the other side of the ocean."

[From the Washington Star of January 6, 1948]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting to the Soviet Union, said:

"Wallace's election campaign undoubtedly leads to the salvation of the democratic forces in the United States, and it is greeted by all who favor democratic development in the United States and are sincere friends of peace * * *."

Moscow radio, broadcasting to the United Kingdom, said:

"Even before the announcement that Wallace was to stand for the Presidency, Government employees were discharged under Truman's loyalty order for sympathizing with Wallace and listening to his speeches, and as the election campaign gets going and the people's movement against the bipartisan policy continues to mount, fresh emergency measures against progressive-minded Americans may be expected."

[From the Washington Star of January 7, 1948]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in French to Europe, said:

"It is by now ancient history that corruption is rife in the United States administration, as well as in the political parties. Indeed, corruption in the United States has assumed truly American proportions, and this applies to Federal Government organs and private concerns.

"Volumes would have to be written to write even a brief outline of the dishonesty of American officials, many of whom have felt the heavy hand of the law and public opinion. But there are not a few United States statesmen whose nefarious activities are carried on behind the scenes, and of whose exploits little or nothing is known."

[From the Washington Star of January 8, 1948]

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE SAYING OF US

The Moscow radio, broadcasting in Russian to the Soviet Union, said:

"The countries treading along the American path are up to their eyes in postwar difficulties. Britain and France are going through a crisis, and even in the United States the approach of a crisis is becoming clearer. The Marshall plan is designed to delay the approach of a crisis and to convert the European countries into suppliers of raw materials for United States markets. It is designed to strangle the industries of Europe and to cast European countries into the abyss of poverty and unemployment."

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I proceed now to my third point:

I think it was the feeling of our entire group that, while there were shortcomings in the services that our missions had rendered during the last few years in the information field, nevertheless generally speaking, and realizing the limited resources at their command, they had done a distinctly creditable job and the limited

personnel engaged in these operations was entitled to real gratitude and praise from us.

Fourth. I think we are agreed also that whatever expenditures have been made up to date for this service were fully justified, and that the necessary work to be done in these informational and educational fields must have far more extensive support than it has had in the past. We compared the amount spent by Great Britain for her information program, including the BBC broadcasts, and we discovered that, as against the meager $12,000,000 which we are spending this fiscal year, Britain is spending the equivalent in sterling of something like $40,000,000—between three and four times as much as we are. This is because Britain has discovered during the more than 10 years she has been carrying on this service, the vital importance of it in connection with the development of her foreign policy. We could not get the figures on Russian expenditures, but the evidence was clear on all sides that this kind of ideological warfare was the great big effort that Russia is making today. Estimating from the number of persons apparently employed, from the space occupied, and from the intensity of the radio programs, it probably would not be out of the way to guess that Russia is spending at least two or three times as much as Great Britain, which would mean that she is spending ten to fifteen times as much as the United States;

Fifth. I think we would all agree also that the critical times call for the highest possible type of personnel at all levels, and especially the key men who have to determine these fundamental policies;

Sixth. This brings us to a consideration of the organizational set-up. It was agreed, I think, by all of us that the over-all supervision of this important work must be in the Department of State, with our chiefs of missions in the various countries primarily responsible. But we were also agreed—and this agreement on our part is reflected in the Senate amendments to the bill which I will discuss presently—that there must be a distinct set-up, on the one hand, of the so-called informational service, which may conceivably have certain propaganda implications and may even become involved politically; and, on the other hand, we must set apart by itself the so-called educational exchange service which, if it is to be truly effective, must be objective, nonpolitical, and, above all, have no possible propaganda implications.

Seventh. We were agreed that there were geographical and cultural differences in the countries we visited, which would require variation in dealing with the informational and educational exchange programs in the various countries. This implies that there could not be one pattern set up in New York City, for example, which would be made universal for all of Europe. This would apply, of course, even more when we are dealing with other parts of the world, such as the South American areas and the Middle East and the Far East.

Eighth. We were agreed that the State Department had been wise in using the assistance of other Government agencies in handling certain phases of its work, and especially those phases which had to do with the giving of technical assistance to other countries, as, for example, the setting up of geological surveys, weather bureaus, and so forth.

Ninth. We were particularly agreed with the importance of using private American agencies to the maximum extent possible in everything having to do with the understanding of America abroad. I wish to emphasize especially the importance of using private American agencies to the maximum extent possible in everything having to do with the understanding of America abroad.

By these private American agencies, I mean our press service, our American periodicals, our motion pictures, and our private commercial radio service. We believe that every effort should be made to facilitate these services and to this end we even explored the possibility of ways and means by which it might be possible to enable these activities to expand through relieving them in some way of the embarrassment of foreign currencies which they received for their services, and which were not convertible. We did not find it possible to incorporate in the pending legislation any immediate provision that would take care of this matter, but we earnestly recommend that hearings be held on the subject, and that subsequent legislation be passed to make it possible for this type of private American service to be rendered more extensively.

Whether that should be in the form of introducing a bill, having hearings on it, and determining how this is to be brought about, is a matter for later consideration. I think our committee is agreed that some formula should be developed whereby the foreign currencies might be translated into dollars, so that the publications rendering this very important service can be given relief from their present dollar embarrassment.

Tenth. The committee feels that, while none of us wants to impose any type of censorship on the products of private American industry operating abroad, nevertheless there should be some way by agreement with the producers themselves to maintain the highest possible quality of production. What I mean by this is, for example, if we are sending motion pictures abroad reflecting American life, there should be a pride among the producers in reflecting the highest possible type of American life, and not send over some of the unfortunately cheap type of films which represent the regrettable, seamy side of the American character. It seems completely fitting that in this field of "who we are and why we are," we should reach a "standard to which the wise and honest can repair."

Eleventh. Every member of our committee is a strong supporter of the United Nations and what the Charter stands for. Consequently, we were particularly careful to consider whether any of the activities we were carrying on, or might carry on, would in any way conflict with the over-all international picture of the United Nations, which we want to keep in the forefront. I think we were agreed that our activities up to date fitted in with the United Nations plans, and, as we expand the work can be made to fit in even more, and that our activities are in entire consonance with UNESCO.

Our over-all conclusion is that this service has the great opportunity to reflect American life to the other peoples of the world, and, above all, American policies, and to these ends we firmly believe that the expansion of the service at this time is imperative.

The problem now before us is whether the pending legislation known in the House as the Mundt bill, with such amendments as the Senate committee has recommended, should be passed. As I stated in my opening remarks, this bill aims to give legislative authority for what have been the unofficial activities of the State Department since the end of the war. Year by year, the State Department has been compelled to ask for appropriations for activities which it felt were imperative, and yet which really had no legislative authorization. We have tried in the pending bill to bring all these activities into the "tent" of the State Department, and, in the interest of conformity, certain existing legislation is repealed, when and if this act takes effect.

Let me run through the bill, hurriedly, indicating its scope:

Title I gives the "short title, objectives, and definitions."

Section 1 gives the short title.

Section 2 declares the objectives and distinguishes clearly between; first, an information service to disseminate abroad information about the United States and its people—that is in one category; second, an educational exchange service to cooperate with other nations in (a) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills; (b) the rendering of technical and other services; (c) the interchange of developments in the field of education, the arts and sciences.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. MILLIKIN. First, I should like to congratulate the Senator on the very clear statement he is making on the pending bill.

Mr. SMITH. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MILLIKIN. There is one feature of the bill upon which he has touched which is of interest to me and to many people in the educational field. While I was home during the late summer, and since then by correspondence, I have had the benefit of the views of Dr. Cherrington, of the University of Denver. From information which he has given me it seems there is a good deal of opinion among leaders in the educational world that there should be a complete divorcement in organization, that the activity should not be taken out of the State Department, but within the State Department there should be a complete divorcement, from top to bottom, of the information service as distinguished from the educational exchange service. The Senator has emphasized that his bill takes some account of that point. As I understand, the whole activity will be

headed by one person, and thus in both these fields we will present a single face to the world.

I should like to have the benefit of the Senator's observations on the reasons for that particular theory of the bill.

Mr. SMITH. I thank the Senator for particularly calling this matter to our attention, because that is one of the most important changes made by the Senate committee in the bill, as I shall point out later. Not only have we made this distinction between the information service and the educational exchange service in the statement of purposes, but we have also emphasized the point in title VI, establishing two advisory commissions instead of one; one commission to advise in the field of information which might be called propaganda, and the other in the field of educational exchange which might be called the purely cultural side. We have very fully discussed the matter which the distinguished Senator calls to our attention, and we felt that, as the State Department is set up at the present time, the logical composition of the work would be to have an Assistant Secretary of State in charge of public affairs. Under him would be two subassistants, one of whom would be directly charged with the informational side of the work, and the other directly charged with the educational exchange side. In the field of which the distinguished Senator is speaking we had in mind that it should be headed by educational men of outstanding ability who understand the whole educational exchange problem, and particularly the interchange of students, which is, we feel, one of the most important parts of the bill. It was felt that that was the logical set-up from the standpoint of the present State Department organization; and without making any radical change in the set-up, we felt this would be the best way to deal with it. I have had correspondence with Dr. Cherrington. I have discussed the matter with Dr. Conant and Dr. Dodds, of Princeton, who are very much interested in it; and I think I am correct in saying that they feel that the way we have set this up comes as near as anything can at the present moment to meeting their desires for the separation of the two services.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I think the provisions of the bill for the separation of the two agencies beneath the top man are thoroughly admirable. Dr. Cherrington told me just yesterday that there has been a recent meeting of the presidents—I think of our educational institutions—I think he said 600 of them were present—and that they still hope that the two agencies may be completely separated, each having its own head.

I would not offer any amendment to that effect, because I have confidence that the committee has made the best solution of the problem it could make. But it continues to emphasize the point that by heading both agencies with one man, there will be presented to the world one face, which could readily lend itself to the impression that the educational part and the informational part are really being intermingled and are intended to serve propaganda purposes. What would the Senator say is the answer to that particular criticism?

Mr. SMITH. I would hope that the man who has been suggested to set up the whole organization and to take both of these services under the same general tent in the State Department would be so proficient in his job that when he was dealing in the field of what we have heretofore called cultural relations—educational exchanges—he would be able to promote that part by itself, and would not try to steal the thunder of the other part for his own purposes. I think the man who is recommended and who probably will be appointed is of such caliber that he is capable of making that vital distinction.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Then I take it that the Senator from New Jersey believes that in the operations under the provisions of this bill, the top man will be able to make it clearly evident to the world which is information and which is on the educational side.

Mr. SMITH. I think I am safe in saying that we shall feel that we have failed in our purpose if that is not perfectly clear when the plan becomes operative.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Might there also be a reasonable assurance that if that objective is not met in practice, there would be general support for an amendment which would separate the two services from top to bottom within the State Department?

Mr. SMITH. Speaking for myself, Mr. President, I certainly would take that position if I felt that the situation was abused in the way the Senator from Colorado suggests it might be abused.

Mr. MILLIKIN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. SMITH. I thank the Senator from Colorado for bringing this matter to our attention, because it is one of the most important features of the bill.

Mr. President, in this connection I may say that in Great Britain these two services have actually been divided by not having the so-called cultural service under the foreign service at all. They think they may have to go back to giving it a foreign service coverage; but the British consul, so-called, is entirely independent of the whole BBC operation and all the informational program. I understand that they have been somewhat embarrassed because they have had to have parallel organizations in the field, and in certain areas the same person has had to serve both purposes, and so forth.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, if the Senator from New Jersey will further yield, I should like to say something which seems to me to be obvious, and perhaps it should not be said, namely, that the information service must necessarily proceed on a current, day-to-day basis, according to the necessities of the international situation, whereas the other agency is dealing with what might be termed the verities, which have more permanence; and it would be a very bad thing if the world received the impression that we were mixing the two and were using the verities of our cultural life and were twisting them so as to serve temporary, day-by-day, information-service purposes.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, the Senator from Colorado is entirely correct, and I agree completely with the statement he has just made.

Continuing with the brief analysis of the bill, let me say that section 3 of title I relates the activities under this bill to the United Nations. Section 4 contains certain definitions.

Then we come to title II, entitled "Interchange of Persons, Knowledge, and Skills."

Section 201 of this title has to do with the exchange of students, teachers, and so forth. It contains an amendment aimed at protecting the United States from subversive activities. We inserted a provision of our own there, and it will be brought up presently among the amendments. It would change the language in such a way as to protect us against subversive activities by students entering this country.

Section 202 provides for the interchange between the United States and other countries of books, periodicals, and so forth.

Section 203 gives authority to provide for assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers abroad, and so forth.

Then we come to title III, which is headed "Assignment of specialists."

Sections 301, 302, and 303 provide the machinery for assigning specialists to other countries that are desirous of obtaining the services of persons having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications. Mr. President, I may say that in connection with this part of the bill, Secretary Marshall tells me that today he has applications from all over the world, particularly from South American countries, for the assignment of specialists to help them with some of their jobs, and especially to give them the benefit of American techniques. Secretary Marshall feels unable to comply with such requests unless he has authority of this kind. Therefore I feel that this is a very important part of the bill.

Title IV relates to participation by Government agencies. Sections 401, 402, and 403 authorize the Secretary of State in carrying on the activities under this act to utilize the services, facilities, and personnel of other Government agencies. That means that if there are in the Interior Department, for example, personnel in some specialized fields who are carrying on specialized work, the State Department could call on that Department—or, for that matter, the Department of Agriculture or any other department—for help in carrying out this part of the purposes of the bill.

Title V has to do with disseminating information about the United States abroad. Sections 501 and 502 of this title cover the information through press, publications, radio, motion pictures, and other information media, and through information centers and instructors abroad. It should be noted especially under this heading that it is the

sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State shall reduce Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate. This was a matter of a great deal of debate last summer, when the matter was up for consideration, and I think the Appropriations Committee considered it. We took great care to provide that the Secretary of State should reduce Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination was found to be adequate. This is the spirit of the whole bill, namely, to incorporate private activities whenever they can be found to fill the need.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. SMITH. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. In the committee amendments, I notice it is provided that the information which the Secretary of State will be authorized to provide to other countries may be made available to Members of Congress 15 days after it is released. I should like to ask why it is necessary to withhold such information from Members of Congress for 15 days after it is released to other countries.

Mr. SMITH. Let me say that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] has an amendment which would slightly change this language, and I shall accept that amendment when it is presented. But the purpose was not to make Members of Congress wait 15 days. We said, "within 15 days." In other words, by this provision we would make sure that those who are handling the information cannot dally along with it, but must get it out promptly. This provision was inserted merely as a matter of convenience.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am wondering whether there is any objection to making it possible for Members of Congress to receive the information, if they so desire, at the same time it is broadcast in foreign countries.

Mr. SMITH. I may say that we have discussed that matter at great length. If the Senator from Arkansas is suggesting that every Member of Congress should receive every one of these releases, I point out that he would simply be showered with a mass of material with which he could not possibly deal. But we drew up our ultimate amendment in such a way as to provide that, upon request, this information should be furnished as soon as practicable. Some of the material which goes abroad is disseminated from the embassies abroad, although it originates in the United States; and it would take some time to get it back. But the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], who has made quite a study of this matter, brought an amendment to me last night. I think it will probably cover the points the Senator from Arkansas is raising. When our committee amendment is presented, if the Senator presents that amendment to our amendment, I think the point will be covered.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Such a provision may serve some useful purpose; but I cannot see why the Congress or Members of Congress, or any American citizen, so far as that is concerned, should not have the information, if it is available, at the same time it is released abroad. I cannot see any reason for withholding it for 15 days.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. If I am correct in my understanding, the 15-day period is really a period of limitation. We recognized that there were certain difficulties in making the information available immediately, such as those involved in transportation from abroad, translation sometimes, and things of that kind, but in no event should it be longer than 15 days.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I appreciate the statement. I wanted to emphasize the point, though. It occurs to me, with respect to information to be disseminated abroad, information which emanates from the State Department here, that there would be no excuse for withholding it from any Member of Congress or from the public for 15 days.

Mr. SMITH. I think that the kind of information of which the Senator speaks would be available here, but as a practical matter we send material abroad constantly, and we send a wireless bulletin which is made the basis of releases over there; sometimes the entire bulletin, sometimes part of it, being released. Sometimes a special article in the bulletin is adapted to local conditions, and I think that it would be difficult if we said literally that every document that goes out abroad, or every broadcast, must be given simultaneously to everybody here. It would be just a practical question of how best to do it. There was no disposition on the part of anyone to conceal the information. The whole spirit of the thing was to do it in the most practical way and without too many complications.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I have just been handed a copy of the amendment which will be proposed by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL].

Mr. SMITH. I may say to the Senator that the printed copy was slightly changed, after I conferred with the Senator from Minnesota last night, but it is substantially the same, I think.

Mr. McCLELLAN. It is the desire of the committee to make information available as quickly as it is practical to do so, is it not?

Mr. SMITH. Absolutely, and to everybody, especially to Members of Congress; absolutely.

To continue, under title VI—and this is a very important title—there is provision for advisory commissions to formulate policies, sections 601, 602, and 603. This is a completely new title in the bill and takes the place of the former title VI. This title, as I said to the distinguished Senator from Colorado a few minutes ago, recognizes the sharp distinction now drawn in the bill between the Information Service, on the one hand, and the Educational Exchange Service on the other. It provides definitely for two commissions to advise with the Secretary of State as to the policies and programs to be adopted for the carrying out of the act. Now, if the Senators will visualize what I said to the Senator from Colorado a minute ago, they will see a new Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs; under him, as subassistants, one in charge of information, another in charge of educational exchange, and those subassistants have the advisory commissions in their special fields. Those commissions are composed of five persons each, appointed as provided in the bill.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico. He was the author of the amendment, so I am glad to yield to him, that he may explain it.

Mr. HATCH. I merely wish to emphasize the fact that in the amendment we have completely separated the two, having one commission for the Educational Exchange Service, which is entirely independent of the Information Service.

Mr. SMITH. That is correct.

Mr. HATCH. That is in reality quite a step toward what the Senator from Colorado has in mind, and it is vastly superior to the House provision, which combined the functions in one commission.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator is quite right, and I am glad he emphasizes the point. One of the commissions is to be known as the United States Advisory Commission on Information; the other is to be known as the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange.

I pass to title VII, appropriations, sections 701 and 702. This title covers the general authorization of appropriations to carry out the purposes of the act, and provision for the transfer of funds. I may say that there are no appropriation figures in the bill. There are no ceilings or anything of that kind. Authority is simply given for appropriations to meet the purposes of the act. The Department is required, of course, to bring in its broken-down budget and requests for appropriations each year.

Title VIII covers administrative procedures, sections 801, 802, and 803. This title gives certain specific authorities to the Secretary in carrying out the various titles of the act. I may say that in those sections provision is made for the employment of special committees to study special problems, as for example the moving-picture industry, which would be one; the way the radio can be best handled; and things of that kind. We thought we should provide for the appointment of special committees, with the advice, of course, of the two commissions set up in title VI.

Title IX, funds provided by other sources. This title has two sections, section 901 and section 902. I shall try to point out the difference between them. Section 901 provides for reimbursement to the Government of the United States, by others who have been benefited by the activities of the Department, of the cost of the service rendered. There are cases in which the Government makes its investment in helping other countries, or

helping special projects somewhere, and this provides for reimbursement where that is done.

Section 902 provides for payment in advance by other governments for the expenses of any specific part of the program undertaken pursuant to the act. In these two provisions we take care of reimbursement for expenses paid by the governments, and payment in advance, when we require that before we undertake a project. There seems to be ample reasons for those distinctions.

Title X is entitled "Miscellaneous." Section 1001 provides for a loyalty check on personnel by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. That was incorporated by the Senate, modifying in certain respects the House provision on the same subject.

Section 1002 provides for the delegation of authority by the Secretary of State. Obviously he cannot perform all the functions himself.

Section 1003 provides for restricting information in the interest of the security of the United States. That is a provision written into the bill by the House, and the reasons for it are obvious.

Section 1004 provides for the repealing or superseding of certain existing acts, which I mentioned earlier. We are trying to bring in under the tent of the State Department, in one bill like this, all the activities of this nature being carried on under different pieces of legislation.

Section 1005 is a very important section. It provides for the utilization of private agencies. This is one of the most important sections of the whole bill, and provides, among other things, as follows:

It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary shall encourage participation in carrying out the purposes of this act by the maximum number of different private agencies in each field consistent with the present or potential market for their services in each country.

That is a clear-cut statement of policy of the Congress to use private agencies to the maximum extent possible.

Section 1006 is a provision for terminating authority under the act by concurrent resolution of both Houses of Congress. If at any time Congress feels the act is not being properly administered, a concurrent resolution can bring it to an end.

Section 1007 protects veterans' preferences.

Section 1008 provides for reports to the Congress.

Section 1009 makes the act applicable to all international information activities and educational exchanges of the State Department. There again we have to cover two sections in order to bring these activities together, so there cannot be overlaps or conflicts.

Section 1010 covers the separability of provisions.

Finally, the title is amended, from the very cumbersome title which the bill had originally and which appears on the calendar, to the simple title, which will read as follows:

An act to promote the better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations.

Summing up the bill as a whole, it should be noted that the amendments which both the House and Senate incorporated in the original bill added certain safeguards in order to prevent the possibility of any abuse of powers granted by the bill and, as far as possible, to make clear the standards of service expected and the scope of authority of those charged with the responsibility. These safeguards are enumerated in the report of the committee accompanying the bill, but I am going to repeat them here, because this is a very important feature of the bill as drawn. There was criticism of some of the activities of the State Department in carrying on these different functions, and both the House and Senate felt that certain safeguards should be incorporated in the bill.

First. In addition to the usual investigation conducted by the Department of State, the FBI is required to investigate all personnel employed under the information program within 6 months. All new employees are also subject to FBI investigation. In other words, a person already employed must be investigated within 6 months, and new employees, before they can be taken on, are subject to report by the FBI.

Second. The Secretary of State will be required to use the services of private agencies for carrying on this program wherever practicable. I have already emphasized that point.

Third. The Secretary of State must also use the existing facilities of the Government to the fullest extent possible before setting up any new facilities.

Fourth. Reports must be sent to Congress twice a year on both activities and expenditures of this program, including appraisals of results of the program in foreign countries.

Fifth. The exchange of persons authorized by the bill must be on a reciprocal basis. This does not mean a literal 50-50 exchange of students, but the program must be a two-way street. The bill also provides for the speedy deportation of any alien who enters this country under this program and then engages in political activities.

Sixth. The legislation may be terminated by concurrent resolution of Congress.

Seventh. The two advisory commissions established by title VI are designed to assist this country in the formulation and recommendation to the Secretary, of policies and programs for the carrying out of this act. In addition, the commissions are to report semi-annually to the Congress on the recommendations made to the Secretary, but the committee wishes to stress also that the two commissions are not to be viewed primarily as policemen—as constituted they can be of great constructive value to the Secretary of State and the Congress in the best development of public-relations programs in the foreign relations of the United States.

Taking the special amendments made by the Senate, there were three special principal emphases; first, the simplification of the bill by simplifying the title and statement of purpose; and, second, as I have emphasized before two or three times, the definite separation of the Information Service from the Educational Exchange Service. This separation is clearly stated in section 2 of the bill and is clearly emphasized in title VI, which, as I stated before, provides for two separate advisory commissions covering both activities.

In this connection—and this is in answer to the question asked of me by the Senator from Colorado a moment ago—it is contemplated that the organization in the State Department, while it will have an Assistant Secretary of State covering the general field of public affairs, will also have two subassistants, one primarily charged with the Information Service as defined in the bill, and the other primarily charged with the Educational Exchange Service as defined in the bill.

Each of the subassistants, acting with the Assistant Secretary of State and with the Secretary of State himself, will be aided in determining policy and programs by the respective advisory commissions, and by any other special committees that may be set up under the authority of section 801 (6) of the bill. In other words, we have here given the widest range to obtain the advice of the highest caliber from the best people of this country in developing a policy which will represent the Voice of America abroad.

The third point emphasized by the Senate committee's amendments is the emphasis on the use of private agencies. All the way through the bill, as it reads today, the Secretary is charged with the responsibility of utilizing the services and facilities of private agencies through contractual arrangements or otherwise.

Furthermore, section 502 has been amended to read as follows:

In authorizing international information activities under this act, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate; (2) that nothing in this act shall be construed to give the Department a monopoly in the production or sponsorship on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs, or a monopoly in any other medium of information.

We want to emphasize particularly those two points, because the suggestion was made that the Department might lose its head and get into too wide a field and try to cover everything. We want to make it clear that it is the policy of Congress to use private agencies wherever they can be used to serve the purpose.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, let me high-light a few points which I feel are important in connection with this legislation:

First. What do we mean by the Voice of America? From a technical standpoint the Voice of America is the international information program now being conducted on a limited scale by our State Department. It takes in our international short-wave radio programs directed to the countries of the world in some 24 languages. It includes some 59 American libraries, operated in half a

hundred foreign countries. It encompasses our exchange-of-persons program with other countries under which American teachers and specialists in the sciences and arts go to these countries at their invitation to assist them, and under which we encourage students, teachers, and others to come to the United States to study and give us the benefit of their cultures. It includes also the daily informational service to our embassies throughout the world to keep them informed of the news from America, and to enable them to pass it on to any persons in foreign countries who wish to publish it or otherwise disseminate it. In short, the Voice of America is our own instrument for projecting a full and fair picture of the United States to the other nations of the world.

Second. This service, in the judgment of your committee, is of special importance now, because of the increasingly serious situation in Europe. Its importance is further enhanced in light of the efforts we have been making to relieve hunger in the war-ridden countries of Europe and the Far East as well. And it becomes of transcendent importance now that we are about to provide additional billions through the European recovery program—the so-called Marshall plan—in aid to these countries in our efforts to forestall chaos and prevent starvation abroad.

Third. It was our sincere hope that Russia and all the satellite countries would participate in this humanitarian effort. Russia has not only refused to do so, but Moscow has applied pressure on the satellite countries to prevent their participation. Russia has not only declined to join in this effort, but she has organized a consolidated propaganda service, with headquarters in Belgrade, in a concerted movement to destroy our European recovery program. This is all part of her plan to impose communism on Europe, for Russia well knows that communism can only thrive on chaos and human misery; that a happy, well-fed population does not turn to her type of dictatorship. The Moscow plan is to divide and then absorb.

Fourth. Our present Voice of America with its limited budget in the light of these new developments, is wholly inadequate to meet the needs of our country. It must be strengthened far beyond our previous conception of its size and scope. At the moment we are losing this war of words, and in order to make up for the ground that we have lost, we definitely need to take two steps:

(a) Pass the pending bill, which will give this program the needed legislative authority;

(b) Present to the respective appropriation committees of the House and Senate a revised emergency budget for the balance of this fiscal year, and a new over-all budget for enlarged activities for the fiscal year 1948–49.

This legislation and these appropriations must obviously go hand in hand with the European recovery program, in order that the spirit and purpose of America in developing that program may be made clear to the peoples of the world.

Mr. President, before I close, and open the subject to questions, I should like to reflect some personal thoughts which have come to me in trying to reply to the question, "What do we all mean by the Voice of America?" Perhaps if I have criticized the service up to date I would say it was because the Voice had seemed to be too much a current voice. The Voice of America, to me, Mr. President, goes back into history. That is why our cultural-exchange program is so important. I like to think of the Voice of America in terms of the past, of our ancestors—and I am proud to say their blood is in my veins—who came to the tidewater land of Virginia, who came to the shores of New England, who later pioneered to the West and moved across this great country with the spirit of freedom, the spirit of truth, seeking truth, seeking release, people who came from every stock in Europe, in these countries which today are in difficulties. There is not a country in the so-called Marshall plan, I think I am correct in saying, that does not have stock in America. There is not a country to which the Voice of America may not appropriately be directed. America should interpret to these countries the part they played through their own people in making a consolidated whole here in this country where the divisions have been broken down, and where, through devoted effort, we have moved forward to a new and better vision of life as a whole.

Mr. President, I am thinking in terms of voices—not only the voices of today, but the voices of the past. I cannot help thinking of the voices in our colonial days. I cannot help thinking of the voices during the Revolution, those of George Washington, and Thomas Jefferson. The distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] today paid a glowing and splendid tribute to Benjamin Franklin. The voices of those named, and those of others of our distinguished forebears are the voices of America. I want to have those voices heard abroad, because they come from the very stocks we are now trying to help, as some of their forebears came to us in the early days of our history.

Coming to the later stages of our history, we find the name of Abraham Lincoln. We can go further, to the voices of those who are today making America. We can think in terms of the voices of the boys who served in World War I and those who served in World War II, and who gave their lives in those wars. Those were voices of America.

Let me say to my colleagues, whether in the House or the Senate, that all the voices raised on the floor of these two Houses of Congress are voices of America today, and we are challenged to make those voices worthy to represent the America in which we believe.

So it is not a mere mechanical dollars and cents matter, merely the making of an appropriation, in order to have some machinery set up, it might be said, to advertise America. It is something much more profound than that. It is the giving of the spirit of America to the world, which needs it so profoundly today to raise it up from the despair in which it is now; to have the peoples of the world understand why we are interested in relief, why we are interested in a recovery program, and why we are willing to do what we now propose to do. It is because we feel in our hearts that we are the descendants of the ancestors of the very people who are suffering because they have not had the privileges we have had in America, in this great free country.

So I feel, Mr. President, that we should pass the bill before us, to give legislative authority which will make it possible for us to give this true picture to the world—to give the peoples of the world the truth. We should pass the bill so that whatever money is needed will be generously given in order to carry on the program. But we cannot stop there. The spirit of America is the voice of America, and everyone of us has his responsibility to contribute to that voice.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks a number of editorials on this subject which have come to me from various parts of the country.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Star-Eagle of November 14, 1947]

UNITED STATES VOICE NEEDED IN EUROPE TO COMBAT COMMUNIST LIES

The United States is losing a vital battle in Europe, one which is related intimately to the success or failure of the effort to save the Continent from economic collapse and from communism. This country is losing the fight to gain the confidence of the people of Europe, the people whose mood is desperate and whose sentiment is being captured by the adroit propaganda of Moscow.

All who are familiar with conditions in western Europe concede this to be the case. Russia has little to offer the nations in distress except words. Insofar as her own interests are concerned, Russia is making the best possible use of this weapon. They are not necessarily words of promise because Russia can promise virtually nothing that is tangible. Over the air and through the media of newspapers and other publications, Moscow sends a torrent of abuse and ridicule, all designed to impair the prestige of the United States and sow suspicion and distrust.

This technique, like so much that is characteristic of Moscow's methods, is a heritage from Hitler and follows a familiar and fairly sound line of reasoning. If sufficient mud is thrown, some of it is reasonably certain to stick. If a big lie is repeated with tireless insistence, it comes to be accepted eventually by the more credulous as truth.

Returning from two months in Europe, as chairman of a committee which studied the overseas information program, Senator H. ALEXANDER SMITH, of New Jersey declared that if we are going to make the Marshall plan work we must see to it that the people of Europe know what we are trying to do." He adds that the invective that has been turned against the United States in these countries in the effort to force communism on western Europe "is so vicious as to be almost unbelievable to anyone who hasn't actually heard it."

Senator SMITH charges that Russia has organized a consolidated Communist propaganda service with headquarters in Belgrade in an effort to destroy the United States recovery program. There can be no doubt that this is true and that there is an imperative urgency that this conspiracy be defeated.

Former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles has repeatedly emphasized the need of a truth campaign if the people of Europe are to have an honest concept of the American effort and the motives by which it is animated. Representative JOHN J. ROONEY, of Brooklyn, who speaks with the authority of first-hand knowledge, has also raised his voice for the need of a more adequate and eloquent Voice of America.

Senator SMITH has indicated that he will sponsor legislation providing for an expansion of this country's information service abroad. His hand will be strengthened materially by the American Federation of Labor's stand for the creation of a Deminform, or democratic information bureau, to combat the influence of the Cominform. Through one means or another the challenge of destructive Soviet propaganda must be met. Defeat in the war of words involves the danger of defeat in the whole war.

[From the Newark (N. J.) Evening News of November 14, 1947]

THE VOICE OF AMERICA

One of the most foolish economies put through in the first session of the Eightieth Congress was the 50-percent cut in an appropriation for the Voice of America broadcasts. These are the American radio broadcasts to Europe and the rest of the world carried out under the auspices of the Office of Information of the Department of State. The program is now operating on an annual budget of $10,000,000, an amount considered altogether inadequate in the light of the world responsibilities of the United States.

Official radio broadcasting is a new venture for us. Without doubt the programs beamed abroad could be much improved. But in 1946 the Department of State received 150,000 letters from foreigners who heard its broadcasts, and other evidence suggests that the audience is large, continuous, and substantial. The British Broadcasting Corp., which is official, has had much more experience in this field. It is convinced, through various checking devices, such as offering to communicate with relatives of those in eastern Europe, that broadcasting is an important adjunct to the effective conduct of foreign relationships.

That, too, is now the conviction of most Members of the Congress who went abroad during the recess. Senator SMITH of New Jersey, is cochairman of a congressional committee which investigated American broadcasts, as well as Russian propaganda, in Europe. He will ask the regular session of the Congress, meeting in January, to provide $5,000,000 supplemental appropriation for the Voice of America until June, when the present fiscal year ends, and will urge an appropriation of from $40,000,000 to $45,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

But Senator SMITH believed in the Voice of America broadcasts from the first. Other Republicans now are joining him in his effort to get increased support for a program designed to deliver the American message to Europe on the air, both west and east of the iron curtain. The Secretary of State, Mr. Marshall, has stressed the importance of the Voice of America to his long-range project for European relief. The Congress is going to insist that western Europe knows where help is coming from and the reasons for it.

So it looks now as if the Voice of America will be restored to its former strength and even fortified. The task of broadcasting the facts about American aid will, however, be delicate. Mr. Marshall warns that we must not create resentment among the receiving nations. We should not "poison the gift." Russia will attend to that without assistance from us.

[From the New Brunswick (N. J.) Daily Home News of November 17, 1947]

LET VOICE OF AMERICA BE HEARD EVERYWHERE

Recently returned from Europe where he headed the Senate group of the congressional committee investigating the Nation's overseas information program, New Jersey's Senator H. ALEXANDER SMITH is vigorously supporting complete revision to expand the State Department's Voice of America program.

Senator SMITH describes the Voice of America program carefully, dispelling the popular illusion that it is nothing but a radio broadcast to a few countries. The Voice of America includes international short-wave radio programs sent to the whole world in 24 different languages. It includes 59 American libraries operated in some 50 countries. It includes the exchange of persons program, in which American teachers and scientists go to foreign lands to study, while exchange visitors come here to get to know the United States. It includes news service daily to all American embassies to be passed on to people in the lands where the embassies are located. As described by Senator SMITH, the Voice of America is "our own instrument for projecting a full and fair picture of the United States to the other nations of the world."

In his 2 months in Europe this summer, Senator SMITH found the Soviet Union defeating us decisively in a war of words. Too little and too late for us again. Senator SMITH says the United States must expand the Voice of America to disprove Russian propaganda and to let the people of the world know the truth about our own democracy and about our hopes and aspirations for world peace.

We concur with Senator SMITH in this. The success of our aid to Europe will be seriously jeopardized if we do not export the truth with the food, if we permit Russia to misrepresent us and our democracy to European peoples without being answered. Let the Voice of America ring out strong and brave and true to give new hope to freedom-loving peoples everywhere.

[From the Camden (N. J.) Evening Courier of November 18, 1947]

THE VOICE OF AMERICA TO BE TUNED UP AGAIN

Opinions and attitudes change frequently in this changing world.

A few months back there was vigorous opposition in Congress to the Voice of America—our short-wave radio information service to Europe. Its appropriation was cut in half and only by the skin of its teeth did it escape being abolished altogether.

Since that time a Senate-House committee, with Senator SMITH, of New Jersey, as cochairman, visited 22 European countries in a study of economic and political conditions. Much of its attention was devoted to the propaganda and information services of America, England, France, and Russia.

The committee found that not only our radio voice but all our other information services were markedly inferior to Russia's and Britain's, and even below the French in some places. Fortunately, only Russia at present is spreading propaganda hostile to the United States.

At a time when we are about to spend many billions in aid to Europe, it is essential that Europe know from where and why the aid is coming. The committee has drawn up a report to that end, recommending that the activities of the Voice be greatly expanded and other information services extended.

Senator SMITH says he will ask an appropriation of forty to fifty million dollars for the Voice when the regular session of Congress convenes in January. Representative KARL E. MUNDT, of South Dakota, his cochairman, will press for a $50,000,000 bill in the House.

"If we are going to make the Marshall plan work," SMITH says, "we must see to it that the people of Europe know what we are trying to do.

"The invective that has been turned loose against us—by Russia and her satellites—in their effort to force communism on western Europe is so vicious as to be almost unbelievable to anyone who has not actually heard it."

Secretary of State Marshall will be asked to present a detailed program to Congress for use of the Voice, of which he has been a consistent backer. This may include a personnel shake-up and a restriction of broadcasts to factual news and editorial comment from individual newspapers, to silence critics who claimed the Voice sometimes expressed unattributed opinions which were those of its own staff.

Indications are that America's voice soon will be heard again at full force.

Most Members of Congress have come to recognize they were wrong in turning down the volume control at the last session.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Post of November 19, 1947]

STRONGER VOICE

Almost without exception, Members of Congress who toured Europe this summer have come back convinced of the necessity for expanding our international information program. As Senator H. ALEXANDER SMITH, chairman of the Senate group investigating the program in operation, said in a radio broadcast last week: "We found in every country we visited that we are losing this war of words. Our own Voice of America is pitifully weak compared not only with the efforts of Russia and her Communist satellites but also with the efforts in the same field that are being made by friendly countries such as Great Britain and France."

In other words, if we are to overcome the deadly effects which endless repetition of slander and lies by the Moscow propagandists is bound to have, we must strengthen our facilities for making the truth known and strengthen them immediately with all the tools at our command. We hope that in light of these reports, Senator TAFT and others who have opposed a broadened information program will be persuaded to change their minds. Three steps are essential, in our view, to make American efforts more effective. The first is a deficiency appropriation to restore the cuts which limited the program for this fiscal year to $12,000,000. The second is to pass the Mundt bill, which will place our information activities on a permanent, businesslike basis. In this context we need to expand not only our radio broadcasts but also our libraries abroad, our daily overseas press bulletins, and our student exchange program. The third step is for the administration to appoint a man to direct our information program who is both an evangelist and an administrator who can command the confidence of Congress.

There is one danger which we hope Congress will avoid in augmenting the Voice of America. In their zeal to meet the attacks the Communists are making on us, some Members may be tempted to insist that we fight fire with fire. Nothing could do our cause more harm than to have our information program perverted into a mere anti-Communist crusade or a vehicle devoted solely to extolling our virtues as benefactors. Either of these courses would convince the people for whose minds we are contending that we too were merely engaged in propaganda. What our information program needs is facts, not invective or self-adulation. The objective truth can be just as devastating

as Moscow's name calling, and far more effective.

[From Foreign Policy Bulletin of November 28, 1947]

HOW SHOULD UNITED STATES ANSWER SOVIET PROPAGANDA ABROAD?

In his Chicago speech of November 18, on the eve of his departure for the sixth session of the Council of Foreign Ministers which opened in London on November 25, Secretary of State Marshall raised an important question concerning American-Russian relations. This question is whether the United States should attempt to answer the "calculated campaign of vilification and distortion of American motives in foreign affairs" waged with increasing venom by Soviet officials and Communist groups elsewhere; and if so, in what form American answers should be couched. Should American spokesmen seek to match the vituperation of Mr. Vishinsky—or should they disregard words of abuse and limit themselves to pointing out the positive aspects of our way of life? Is it wise or not for this country to embark on a national "operation backtalk" like that launched against the Russians on October 28 by General Clay in the American zone of Germany—a program which, according to first-hand reports, shows signs of petering out?

WHAT IS GOOD UNITED STATES PROPAGANDA?

These questions reveal the need for determining the scope and content of American propaganda abroad. Many of the Congressmen who visited Europe during the past few months have returned convinced that this country must be more generous in its appropriations for the Office of Information in the State Department, now operating on the shoestring budget of $12,800,000 a year. But even should Congress heed the proposal of Representative KARL MUNDT, Republican, of South Dakota, that this sum be raised to $300,000,000 for 6 years (or $50,000,000 a year), administrators of the information program will still face many questions as to what constitutes an effective reply to the propaganda conducted by the Soviet Government and by Communist parties outside Russia. In seeking answers to these questions the following points might be considered:

1. Need to convince non-Russians

The object of American information services is not so much to convince the Soviet leaders, or even the Russian people (although any such byproduct of American propaganda would obviously be welcome), but to convince peoples outside Russia who for one reason or another find some appeal in Soviet arguments. Little is gained, in this respect, by mere denunciation of Soviet ideas and practices—especially since it is doubtful that American spokesmen can match the virulence of Mr. Vishinsky. What can be done is to demonstrate by our actions that the United States, within the limits of its capacity, is determined to help other peoples improve their lot.

2. One world—but many peoples

In addressing itself to peoples outside its borders the United States should bear in mind that, while technological progress in transportation and communications has truly led to the emergence of one world, vast differences persist in the traditions, historical backgrounds, and political, social, and economic development of the various peoples inhabiting this one world. American information services should be sufficiently flexible and differentiated to meet the special needs and interests of the particular nations to which they are addressed—and should not be limited to a few blanket formulas about the advantages of the free-enterprise system. To countries which, to begin with, do not possess the resources of the United States, and have been shattered by two world wars and a great depression, constant American emphasis on this concept sounds unrealistic, or patronizing, or both.

3. United States must not be identified with reaction

The success of Soviet propaganda is due primarily to the existence throughout the world of genuine political, social, and economic maladjustments which Communist propagandists skillfully exploit to denigrate democracy. It is therefore essential that American information services stress the need to correct these maladjustments by whatever methods seem most appropriate in a given country, provided political liberty, basic attribute of democracy, is preserved. An attitude of deprecation toward other systems simply because they are not like ours gives ammunition to Communist propagandists who claim that the United States intends to use its resources to stifle internal reforms in nations receiving American aid. It is of paramount importance that other peoples should have no cause to identify Washington's resistance to Russia and communism with support of reaction and resistance to all change abroad.

4. Facts are our greatest strength

All peoples, especially in Europe, have grown unutterably weary of propaganda and counterpropaganda. Our greatest strength lies in presenting factual information, as both the BBC and the OWI did during the war, when they won the confidence of listeners who defied Nazi terrorism to hear British and American broadcasts. In presenting information, it is wise to mention not only facts favorable to the United States, but also facts that are not so favorable. Other peoples have learned by hard experience that life is a mixture of good and evil, and that one cannot always expect a happy ending. When our propaganda attempts to give the impression that we are mercifully free of all the flaws we find in others, our admonitions are regarded as either naive or hypocritical. It would be much more effective to admit such faults and shortcomings as we may have, while pointing out our unremitting efforts to remedy them—as the President's Committee on Civil Rights has successfully done in its report. Wide circulation abroad of the findings and recommendations of this committee, which epitomizes some of the qualities the rest of the world particularly admires about Americans, would do far more to enhance the prestige of the United States than any amount of back talk at Russia.

Nor should the United States pretend that it alone among nations is above power politics. In one form or another power is always used in politics, whether national or international. Power is not of itself evil; what can be evil is the use one makes of power. What the world criticizes most about the United States is not that it uses its power too much, but that it has not yet developed a constructive foreign policy commensurate with the power at its command.

5. Faith—not fear—must be motive

American propaganda should be motivated not by fear of Russia, which is purely negative, but by positive faith in American ideas, and by concrete measures to carry them out in practice abroad such as the program of farsighted aid urged by Secretary of State Marshall. Every time we reveal fear of Russia we thereby weaken our own position in the eyes of the rest of the world. Nor should we, through fear, force on other peoples a choice between Russia and the United States, which for many of them would be suicidal.

6. Europe must have means for its own propaganda

The most effective propaganda, as the Russians have discovered, is directed not from outside, but from inside. For example, commendation of our aid to Europe sounds more gracious if offered by writers and radio commentators in countries receiving aid than if presented by ourselves. Europe, however, is greatly handicapped by the shortage of newsprint, which has reduced most European newspapers to four, and often only two pages. One of the most useful contributions the United States could make to the dissemination of information would be to make newsprint available to the countries of western Europe. Here, too, we might learn from the Russians, who have helped their neighbors in eastern Europe and the Balkans to obtain newsprint. More good words would be heard about the United States if Europeans who support the Marshall plan had a better opportunity to express their views directly to their own countrymen.

But, no matter how technically efficacious our propaganda may prove to be, we must always remember that words, written or spoken, have become devalued through overuse and overemphasis. Only actions can serve to revalue them. No matter how much money we spend on propaganda, the money will be wasted unless our actions abroad match our words. This means that we must do some hard thinking here about the basic concepts of our foreign policy, and develop greater understanding both of the world outside our borders and of our new role in world affairs.

VERA MICHELES DEAN.

[From the Des Moines Register-Tribune of December 3, 1947]

HOW ABOUT TELLING EUROPE THE PLAIN, UNVARNISHED FACTS?

One of the happy results of European visits by so many of our Representatives and Senators this fall was the almost universal discovery that the story of our kind of democracy and of our foreign policy was not being told adequately, probably not even well.

The first reaction to this has been a fairly common conviction that the Voice of America type of program under the auspices of the State Department needs great expanding. And this in turn raises the natural question what kind of job the international broadcasts have been doing with limited resources, and what kind of job they ought to do with substantially augmented resources.

Whenever some people talk about this part of our role as the world's greatest power, they use such phrases as "countering Communist propaganda" or "replying to Russia" or "defending ourselves against Soviet accusations." There is even an assumption in some quarters that, in order to get a fair hearing before the European world, we must conjure up some marvelously shrewd propaganda scheme. The inference of this is that we must somehow twist our story into an even more Machiavellian design than the Russians and other Communists have succeeded in doing, in putting the case for their philosophy.

The Register, frankly, is pretty doubtful about this approach. It is simply making the job hard. It is taking risks of outsmarting ourselves in the process. It implies the use of politically calculated and perhaps even faintly dishonest techniques.

We think there is a better way.

That way is simply to tell the world the truth—the whole truth, the unadulterated truth.

We have not seen in any detail the content of the Operation Backtalk which General Clay inaugurated in our zone of Germany a month or two ago. But our impression is that it was conceived partly in anger against Russian propaganda, and the latest reports are that it has already begun to fizzle. If it was largely propaganda, that is no wonder. Germans and Europeans generally are pretty well fed up on mere propaganda. They have

been fed so much of it that they can smell it a half mile away.

During the war the British Information Service around the world took a different tack. It provided all the facts it could accumulate about everything imaginable affecting the British war effort—historical facts, political facts, economic facts. Some of these accumulations were not very complimentary to British history; some of them were not even very complimentary to the existing British Governments. But the result was that the British people and the British Governments sounded to observers as if they were human beings rather than incredible brass gods.

If we want the people of Europe to believe in us, to judge us fairly and dispassionately, we first have got to seem human to them. We have got to have our story told in such a way that we appear to be what we are, with many faults and many virtues. And the way to seem what we are is to tell our story straight, to tell it truthfully, but to tell it as completely as possible.

Certainly this takes money. The job needs to be adequately financed. It will be only a drop in the bucket relatively, anyway. We presume that Congress will shortly take care of that part of it.

Once the resources exist, we need to see that the whole project is affirmative and constructive—not defensive and incriminating. We would lose in a war of incrimination against communism; the Communists have far fewer scruples about undignified accusation and distortion than we. Why should we even stoop to this level, when it is not an effective technique anyway?

Why should we not, instead, tell Europe and the world precisely the reasons why our sudden acquisition of enormous economic power worries us? Why should we not confess frankly that we are feeling our way, that we don't have all the answers, and that we are doing our human best to live up to our responsibilities?

Why should we not say candidly that we haven't yet found the perfect economic system for every imaginable society, that unquestionably our system still has some weaknesses, that we are all too aware of them, that we are trying conscientiously to correct them?

Why should we not take the wind out of the Communists' sails by pointing out frankly the ways in which our democracy has not yet achieved the ideal, the ways in which we have improved its functioning so strikingly in the last generation or two, and the ways in which we hope to carry it ahead still further in the years ahead? Need we be ashamed of that?

This, and more, is a story that Europe could believe. It is a story that any reasonable human could have faith in. It is a story that would inspire confidence and hope.

Then, if our actions meanwhile give credence to our words, we will have measured up. If our actions do not, of course, then telling our story at all would be a waste of time.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle of December 13, 1947]

VOICE OF AMERICA'S AUDIENCE

There is an excellent chance that the United States, despite the Marshall plan, will lose its strategic fight in Europe unless it steps into the propaganda duel with enough intelligence and vigor to outwit the Russians at a game they play surpassingly well.

That we are running a poor second has been widely conceded—just how poor is startlingly illustrated in a pair of reports from the Continent.

The New York Herald Tribune, describing a typical American information organization in a European country, cites "a couple of mimeograph machines, a 2,000-volume library, and a few reels of documentary films," plus the beamed broadcasts of the Voice of America. The budget is $40,000 a year. The typical Soviet set-up consists of an elaborate network of personnel operating hundreds of libraries (to our one), and costing millions of rubles. Even the British, impoverished as they are, lay out $240,000 in Czechoslovakia—just over 10 times what the American information budget cost.

The New York Times, in an interview with Senator LODGE, shows the comparative fruits of these ventures.

A wealthy, conservative French physician told LODGE: "Of course, we realize that medical science is way ahead in America of what it is in France, but then we also know that you have all those underprivileged people over there on whom your doctors constantly experiment."

A conservative French deputy told LODGE: "We know that you Americans are trying to build up Germany industrially faster than you want to build up France. The reason you do this is because you intend to have a war with Russia, and you want to get Germany into shape as your ally." Why would we fight the Russians? "Because Russia has taken away so much of your export trade."

So much for the Communist success in swaying some of the most stalwart people of France. So much for our dismal failure.

There is every indication that Congress will multiply by several times last year's pitifully inadequate information budget. But the words of the two conservative Frenchmen make admirably manifest the fact that dollars alone won't get us where we need to go. We can prate "Look how rich we are," a million times and it won't undo what's been done to the French mind, or the Polish mind, or the Italian mind, during these past 10 years. The task calls for a consummate amount of thought, skill, and understanding.

Consider your typical French physician, and what was happening to him between 1940 and 1945. Battered by ponderous forces that drove him to the brink of financial and physical ruin, his intellectual and psychological make-up could hardly survive unscarred. The mass cynicism that resulted from the war finds no parallel in the American experience, except possibly for the psychological ruin that lay strewn through the South at the close of the Civil War.

This is the culture most receptive to communism, and the Russians know it and have capitalized upon it. A measure of their success is the fact that the physician and the deputy, while no friends of Russia and certainly not in Soviet employ, are unconsciously playing the Russian game.

How do we win these people?

Not alone by the Marshall plan, as long as the gifts are accepted with grave suspicions of our motives.

Not by the broadcast of canned descriptions of Thanksgiving dinners in the United States, nor by mail-order catalogs reflecting the extent and variety of our luxuries, nor by querulous demands that the Europeans be more like us.

We have to talk their language, and the language they best understand is the assurance of security—freedom, to a drowning man, is less important than a rope.

The details of the task may well occupy the constant attention of a battery of earnest, intelligent information specalists for years to come, but the important thing now is for Congress to grasp the dimensions and the broad nature of the problem. That understanding must be applied to the terms of the Marshall plan, but further than that, to the creation of an information service that will, by slow degrees, transform a sea of cynicism into a reservoir of friendly understanding. That is the size of the job.

[From the Princeton (N. J.) Herald of December 17, 1947]

THE VOICE OF AMERICA

Americans who are worrying about what Russians are thinking of us for retaining our bases in the North Pacific must have experienced quite a shock if they listened to the recent radio broadcast which Senator SMITH made from Washington. The New Jersey Senator did not mince words in his forceful plea for recognition of the vital importance of the Voice of America in the new war that is going on in Europe.

"Russia has turned loose against us a propaganda machine of incalculable size and effectiveness," he declared. "No one can even estimate the resources that are being poured into it. It employs every kind of device of mass communication to din into the ears of the populations of every country of the world, the lies and distortions by which she hopes to keep the world in chaos and ultimately to control it. The grist for this gigantic propaganda machine comes direct from Moscow with almost every act of her government, and every speech by her representatives at the United Nations designed for propaganda value in the war of the ideologies."

Senator SMITH was cochairman of the Smith-Mundt committee which spent 2 months this past summer in Europe visiting all its countries except Russia, Yugoslavia, Albania, and Ireland, in an exhaustive investigation of the need for the expansion of our international information service. Reporting to the country on the results of that trip the Senator said that the invective "that has been turned loose against us by Russia and her satellite countries in their effort to force communism on western Europe is so vicious as to be almost unbelievable to anyone who hasn't actually heard it. We are accused of virtually every political and moral crime under the sun."

The Voice of America is the international program conducted by the State Department for which $12,000,000 has been appropriated for the current fiscal year. Even Great Britain, as the Senator points out, with governmental expenditures reduced to the barest minimum, spends $40,000,000 on a similar, but expanded program. Our information program consists of short-wave radio programs in approximately 24 languages, about 50 American libraries operated in as many foreign countries and its exchange of persons with other countries under which American teachers and specialists in the sciences and arts go to those countries at their invitation to assist them, while their students and teachers come to the United States. The program at present is wholly inadequate to meet the needs of our country in the face of existing conditions.

"My experiences and my observations on this investigating trip," said the Senator, "impel me to use every means at my disposal to try to let the American people know what is happening to us in Europe."

The Marshall plan which provides for an appropriation by the Congress of billions of dollars for the rehabilitation of European countries will fall tragically short of its objectives unless we organize an information program capable of combating the consolidated Communist propaganda service which aims to destroy our European recovery program.

Senator SMITH gained his information at first hand. Given ample opportunity to learn what is going on in Europe, he took full advantage of it and has reported his observations in language which leaves no room for doubt. It is inconceivable that Congress should fail to appropriate the necessary funds for America with its seeming wealth of resources, to tell her story to the world, that

all nations may know what we are striving to do for the stricken peoples of Europe. It will be impossible to attain our objectives unless we can offset the Communist program of misrepresentation of which Senator SMITH has testified.

[From the Christian Science Monitor of December 19, 1947]

WORD AND DEED

Nothing is to be gained by exchanging cold war for hot words. But that is not the announced purpose of the new State Department policy to meet Russian propaganda with direct replies. If the policy is wisely carried out, it will aim at light, not heat. It will counter lies with facts, not Russian rhetoric with American declamation.

The Voice of America will be only one of the avenues of appeal to the peoples of the world—and especially, we must admit reluctantly, of Germany. But the congressionally snubbed Voice will be of key importance in the new program. Greatly increased appropriations will be necessary to make it a match for the strident blare from Moscow.

Most important of all are the actions with which the United States backs its words. Inflated speech, like an inflated economy, promises more than it delivers. But a people that means business in its support of world democracy can afford to advertise its motives as well as its acts.

[From the Watertown (N. Y.) Times of December 5, 1947]

WHERE OUR VOICE IS HEARD

Fighters for democracy lead a lonely life behind the iron curtain of communism. Yet they are not discouraged, for they know that powerful forces in the west are working with them. They know because of the Voice of America radio broadcasts. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, the Polish peasant leader who recently fled from his country, has testified to this.

Mikolajczyk reports: "Poles hear that the Americans have not forgotten the people behind the iron curtain and still believe in the principle that freedom and democracy cannot be divided into spheres of influence. Freedom and democracy must be shared by all if peace is to reign over the world and mankind is not to be drowned by chaos."

Unfortunately these words, that mean so much to believers in democracy abroad, carry little weight with Congressmen here at home. The cost of the Voice of America broadcasts is a small price to pay for the lives men are risking to fight Communist oppression. Such services toward freedom cannot be bought on the open market. Congress should forget politics and throw full aid behind this Voice, bringing hope to freemen from a friendly people.

[From the Watertown (N. Y.) Times of December 22, 1947]

GETTING THE TRUTH TO EUROPE

Every American who has visited Europe of late has returned convinced that there must be a vast increase in America's information service. The most recent is John G. Cowles, the Minneapolis publisher. "We need a competent, hard-boiled organization in Europe to get the people the facts about the United States and about Russia," he says.

The inflation in Russia and the devaluation of the Russian ruble presented a rare opportunity to show the people of Europe what they could expect under Communist domination. Yet we fell down flat owing to the inadequacy of both our information service and broadcasting facilities.

We did the same thing when the Big Four Conference broke up in London. The Russians broadcast all over Europe that the western democracies opposed the union of Germany into a single nation. Newspapers in the Soviet zone in Russia were filled with extracts from Molotov's speeches. Apparently there was no real effort on the part of our authorities to have the truth presented in newspapers in western Germany.

We are about to embark on the Marshall plan. The Russians have twisted and distorted the purpose of that plan and may now be depended upon to take up the task with renewed zeal. We must counteract this but we cannot do it unless our information service is greatly expanded.

It is one of the most important matters facing the regular session of Congress.

[From Collier's magazine of December 27, 1947]

GIVE AMERICA A REAL VOICE

The United States State Department's propaganda service, first called the Voice of America, then formally christened the Office of Information and Educational Exchange, had tough sledding during the year or so in which it was under the supervision of William Benton, Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, who recently resigned that post.

For all the tough sledding, the Voice of America idea is a good one. The idea is that, since Russia is flooding much of the world with the falsest kind of anti-United States propaganda, we should crack back with fair, factual, and vigorous propaganda of our own. The Voice attempts to do that, but is pretty seriously handicapped at present because Congress last summer granted it only $12,400,000 for a year's work instead of the $31,000,000 the State Department requested.

All of which impels us to urge that the Senate pass H. R. 3342 at its earliest convenience.

H. R. 3342 is a bill, passed by the House last July, to make the Office of Information and Educational Exchange permanent, and to put it in charge of a wide variety of United State propaganda services—radio programs beamed in strategic directions, library and information offices in many countries outside the iron curtain, documentary films on various aspects of American life, and so on.

Representative KARL E. MUNDT, Republican, South Dakota, who led the initial congressional attack on some of the Voice's misplays, is a strong backer of this plan to tune up, tone up, and generally strengthen the Voice. MUNDT urges that we spend some $50,000,000 a year on these efforts to funnel into other people's minds our side of the argument between democracy and communism.

Such an expenditure seems to be a reasonable one, only provided the agency is run by realists and businesslike executives, with dreamers, phonies, and tinhorn tub thumpers ruled out.

We have a mighty story to tell about this country, to a world which knows only fragments of that story. Let's get busy and tell it.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal of January 4, 1948]

ONLY WAY TO OFFSET RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA IS TO ANSWER IT—INDICATIONS ARE NOW THAT PLANS ARE AFOOT TO DEVELOP MACHINERY TO DRILL THE TRUTH INTO EUROPE

(By Leland Stowe)

The answer to Soviet propaganda is simple. The answer is really to answer it. But we can't possibly hope to counteract the most highly developed propaganda organization in today's world merely with occasional statements by Secretary Marshall, the President, and a few others.

Even when Molotov and Vishinsky have spells of silence, the Soviet-Communist propaganda mills grind steadily onward with great effectiveness, day in and day out. Yet the same nation which perfected advertising into a near science and invented the almighty public-relations man has left the world field, politically speaking, almost completely free for the last 2½ years to Moscow's experts.

One cheering item for the new year is that Uncle Sam gives promise of finding his voice at last—and of using it consistently, with some boldness and imagination. Under Secretary of State Robert A. Lovett revealed this when he announced a decision "to meet Russian misstatements and distortions with direct replies." This decision appears to be a constructive byproduct of the otherwise dismal Big Four failure in London. Top American policy makers evidently got tired of watching Molotov and his colleagues run away with the propaganda ball.

BUSINESSES DO IT

So the year 1948 should see the United States begin to act something like a $200,000,000,000 concern.

Can any organization with an annual income of approximately $200,000,000,000 afford to spend less than $50,000,000 to present its case and its goods to hundreds of millions of potential customers? You wouldn't think there could be the slightest question about this. After all, scores of America's biggest corporations spend proportionately far more than this each year—just to get the facts about their products and what they are doing before the public, here and abroad.

To the richest and most powerful nation in the world, $50,000,000 a year, both to make available all pertinent facts about its activities and to prevent the spread of false conceptions about its policies, ought to be an indispensable investment.

CONGRESSMEN "EXPOSED"

But until very recently, a majority in our Congress insisted that the United States of America had no need of a respectable and strong public-relations instrument. Last June, Congress refused to appropriate some $33,000,000 a year (out of a budget of as many billions of dollars) for the United States Information Service and the Voice of America overseas broadcasts. Congress cut the requested funds down to a niggardly $12,800,000 for this fiscal year. On the world's fiercely competing ideological markets, Congress rated the facts and truth about America as being worth no more than a ragged shoestring.

Since then, nearly 200 Congressmen have visited Europe and been personally exposed to the high-pressured anti-American propaganda war being waged by the Soviets and Communist Party machines throughout the Continent. They discovered that the outside world is a lot different from Washington and Kalamazoo. They learned that a lot of things which Congressmen and most Americans take for granted can be made to look alarmingly different when served to foreign publics with a neat Communist twist or with calculated omissions.

Suddenly a good many of these traveling Congressmen became angry and alarmed at the distortions and libels of Uncle Sam which they encountered. Representative KARL MUNDT, of South Dakota, had fought all along for an Uncle Sam-sized information service in and to foreign lands. Today, prospects for his bill are greatly strengthened. In the coming session, he will seek an appropriation of $50,000,000 a year for the next 6 years. Thanks to the tremendous activities and the tactics of Soviet-Communist propaganda, there seems a fair chance that America's voice, both by radio and printed material, will be raised to something more than an adolescent's shrill squeak.

This explains Lovett's announcement about direct replies to Soviet propaganda. It could be made only because a fair number

of American politicians are beginning to catch up with some of the harsh facts of our postwar era. But there can be no adequate, persistent answer to Moscow's vast propaganda offensive unless the bulk of American voters became equally aware of the extremely vigorous competition which confronts us and western democratic principles in Europe and Asia. In the realm of governmental information and international public relations, the American people must grow up fast. In these respects, and as of today, Uncle Sam's team is far behind Uncle Joe's.

A WASTE OF BREATH

If it isn't worth $50,000,000 a year for America's case to be heard accurately and read accurately by hundreds of millions of people overseas, then the United States might as well crawl into its shell like a turtle—and leave the world field to uncontested Soviet propaganda. For Americans to denounce communism, yet refuse to provide the means to repudiate a constant barrage of Communist assertions and misstatements, has been both a waste of breath and lack of elemental common sense. When you are assaulted by mud-splashers the first thing to do is turn on a good garden hose. In these times, the Office of Information in the State Department can and should function as a powerful garden hose; not a trickle, but a pounding, unceasing stream of clear water.

What could a $50,000,000 information hose do? Molotov's London speech, which broke up the Conference, offers an enlightening example. When Lovett spoke of misstatements, distortions, and falsehoods, he undoubtedly had this speech in mind. But although Marshall and Bevin replied to it and spiked many an assertion, they did not begin to answer Molotov as he could be answered. Restudying this speech, you can see what opportunities Washington has missed until now for lack of detailed direct replies. Here are samples:

1. Molotov accused the western Allies of "hidden reparations and economic privileges" in western Germany. To brand the accusation as false in only a half measure. What about the enormous hidden reparations and economic privileges amassed by the Soviets in the eastern European countries? Washington possesses thousands of columns of hard facts on this. An adequate United States Information Service could deluge Europe with such facts.

2. Molotov charged Anglo-Americans with buying up whole concerns in Germany. Marshall and Bevin declared this absolutely false. But why stop there? Every informed person knows that the Soviets have been steadily buying controls of quantities of enterprises in Hungary, Rumania, and other satellite countries for more than 2 years. An alert information service, sufficiently expanded, would present Europeans with a long and confirmed list of such actions.

3. Molotov claimed that western Germany's whole economy was in a state of dependency on other countries, especially the United States of America. What about the economic dependency of every Soviet satellite nation? The facts are all available—but millions of Europeans will never know them unless Washington leads in presenting them, alongside Molotov's charges.

MOLOTOV WIDE OPEN

In his denunciation of the western Allies Molotov left himself wide open to direct replies, well-documented, on most of the sweeping accusations he made. The General Marshall-Bevin retort was "We're not doing that." It would have been far more effective, in public-relations terms, if they had added, "But this is precisely what you are doing."

Foreign ministers can't talk forever. They cannot answer the Niagara of Soviet propaganda with a host of unanswerable facts in a half-hour speech.

The only way to reply crushingly and tellingly to a vast propaganda machine is through a large and well-organized mechanism for information. The Soviets will continue to win the propaganda war until America refuses to let its voice be smothered by the opposition's sheer weight, plus its own indifference and lack of political awareness.

[From World Report of January 6, 1948]

REPORT ON THE VOICE OF MOSCOW—RUSSIA'S WAR OF WORDS AGAINST AMERICA

The "cold war" is entering a new phase.

Soviet propagandists are trying—in some cases successfully—to convince the world that America is expansionist, aggressive, a warmonger, out to dominate the world.

United States officials think the time has come to tell the world that Russia is the guilty party. The Voice of America, if Congress approved, is to reply vigorously to the Voice of Moscow.

In the following survey, World Report analyzes the problem the American Government is up against in combating Russian propaganda.

In the "cold war" between Russia and the United States, Radio Moscow is a major weapon. It assumed the offensive early and has hammered away at America's conduct and intentions early and late.

Until recently, Radio Moscow has had things pretty much its own way. Soviet diplomats, like V. M. Molotov and Andrei Vishinsky, have provided it with scorching ammunition against America. Russian newspapers, under direct control of Soviet officials, daily provide additional ammunition.

Lately, however, Radio Moscow has begun to notice international competition. A smaller, less experienced instrument, the Voice of America, has demanded attention in Moscow. Apparently the Voice of America finally has got under the skin of Soviet propagandists.

The episode began when the Voice of America broadcast reports that Russian consumers were doing some panic buying in Moscow. Stores were closing to avoid having their shelves stripped of goods. There were rumors of changes in prices and in the value of the ruble.

A few days later the Soviet Government announced its drastic devaluation of the currency. Ruble devaluation of 90 percent was an official admission that inflation in Russia had reached critical heights.

What annoyed Moscow was that the press in America and in western Europe generally interpreted the currency devaluation as evidence of economic crisis inside Russia. The Voice of Moscow says it is nothin of the kind. The capitalist press, according to Moscow, is reacting with "fury and lies" to conceal the economic crisis that grips the United States.

Finally, said Radio Moscow, "This anti-Soviet chorus was joined by the New York radio station of the State Department's Voice of America, whose lying broadcasts have on more than one occasion incensed the working people of our country."

To American officials, the significant point in this statement is the admission that the Voice of America reaches Russian workers.

In the past, the Voice of America has had difficulty reaching Russian listeners. First broadcasts, a few months ago, were feeble. They were criticized by the American Embassy in Moscow as inadequate. Attempts by the State Department to improve the programs were handicapped by congressional opposition and a cut in appropriations.

Other efforts to inform Europeans of American aid and of America's side of the argument with Russia did not seem to be getting very far. Congressmen who visited Europe last summer complained that Europeans heard much of an occasional shipment of Russian grain, but heard little or nothing of continuous shipments of American wheat and coal. Some Europeans, usually friendly to America, seemed to be impressed by Moscow's repeated statements that the United States was imperialistic.

There is no evidence that Soviet propaganda has won many in western Europe to Russia's cause. There is evidence, however, that the Voice of Moscow has helped to make Europeans suspicious of America.

Success of the Voice of America in annoying Soviet propagandists is thus significant. Interial difficulties in Russia, combined with Communist set-backs in France, may now handicap Radio Moscow in influencing western Europe.

TO REPLY TO RUSSIA

Exactly how the Voice of America will seize this opportunity remains to be determined. Thus far, the Voice of America has ignored repeated attacks by Moscow on American intentions. Now, however, high officials in the State Department say the time has come to correct misinformation, distortions, and outright lies broadcast by the Voice of Moscow.

Answering Soviet attacks on the United States can be a full-time job. A limited sample of Moscow broadcasts for one recent week gives an idea of what is involved.

To British listeners, the Voice of Moscow attacks the Marshall plan, blames the failure of the London Conference of Foreign Ministers on the western powers, says American prosperity is at an end, explains what is back of anticommunism in the United States and warns the British that the dollar is growing strong at the expense of the pound sterling.

The Marshall plan, according to Moscow, is "an instrument for swelling the profits of United States and European monopolies by still further tightening the screws on the laboring population of western Europe." In other words, if the Labor government in Britain supports the Marshall plan, it does so at the expense of its principal supporters, the British workers.

Western diplomats at London wanted the recent Conference to fail, Radio Moscow explains, because they "wanted to pursue a policy for dismembering Germany to the bitter end, and transform the western zones into colonies for German imperialists." Thus, Moscow ignores Anglo-American statements urging a united Germany, warns British labor to beware of imperialism.

"The color has gone out of United States prosperity," Moscow broadcasts to England. "Indeed, the sinister signs of an approaching crisis have become so evident that they can no longer be concealed." To left-wing members of the Labor Party in Britain, this view may reinforce their earlier fears that the Labor government ought to get closer to Russia, divorce itself from America.

Lovers of liberty in England are advised by Moscow that the United States is engaged in "a police onslaught on the elementary democratic rights of the United States people." Anticommunism in America, it is explained, is a "campaign undertaken to justify a policy of external expansion."

To Britons worried about the stability of the pound sterling, Moscow says that the British-American deal on western Germany puts financial policy in American hands, and "the pound follows the wake of the dollar."

Germans come in for special attention by the Voice of Moscow. They are told that America wishes to dismember Germany permanently. They are also advised that American charges about Russia taking reparations out of Germany are designed to conceal huge American takings. Thus, according to Moscow, "almost the entire German production" of textiles is seized by the United States. Exports of German coal are made "at such low profit for the Germans that they depend on loans which only the United States can make.

Thus, western Germany is coming under United States capitalism."

Soviet propagandists, however, do not say one thing to Russian audiences and the opposite to listeners abroad. The propaganda line is substantially the same both at home and abroad.

RADIO MOSCOW'S LINE

Russians, day after day, learn from the Voice of Moscow that the United States "has embarked on a new, openly expansionist policy directed at establishing world domination," that "United States monopolistic capital * * * is endeavoring under the guise of aid to enslave European countries," that Wall Street looks upon Greece as an appetizer and now wants "to gobble up France," that oil is the only reason for American concern with the Middle East and that America's own economic crisis has now reached the point where "millions of men, including war veterans, are unable to find any occupation."

Many members of the United States Congress now think that Russian statements of this sort ought to be answered. The likelihood is that the current Congress will encourage the Voice of America to speak up.

A major problem, however, is how the United States can offset Russian propaganda without getting the United States Government deep into the propaganda business.

In America, if not in Russia, Government statements are not always accepted by the public at face value. Only the other day, a Voice of America broadcast to China drew criticism because it played down the view of Lt. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer that Washington ought to go to the aid of Nationalist China.

Some Europeans, furthermore, are weary of propaganda. Austrians, for example, say they want neither Russian nor American propaganda.

Methods that a reinforced Voice of America will use in answering Moscow are still to be determined. They probably will be the subject of controversy in and out of Congress.

So long as the cold war between Russia and America continues, however, it is generally agreed that there is a job for the Voice of America to do. Its busiest time may come during the next few months, while the United States Congress debates—and the Voice of Moscow attacks—the $17,000,000,000 program for helping western Europe.

[From the Washington Star of January 9, 1948]

INFORMATION PROGRAM BOOST

The varying fortunes of the State Department's Voice of America radio program have taken a decided turn for the better as a result of two new developments. The first was the unanimous approval by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of a bill to provide basic legal authority for the broadcasts. The second was the appointment of George V. Allen, now Ambassador to Iran, as Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs.

The bill reported by the Senate committee is a substitute for the Mundt bill which passed the House last year. The proposed legislation reflects the views of the joint committee which toured Europe the past summer and found urgent need of a well-considered and well-rounded foreign-information program. It will provide the statutory authority which the existing program lacks and which Representative TABER, of New York, insists on as a prerequisite to further appropriations. The measure would set up two advisory commissions, appointed by the President, to recommend general policies governing broadcasting and exchange of students between this country and other nations. Passage of this authorization would pave the way for consideration of appropriations to effect the program. Opposition to the information plan has dwindled noticeably as a result of first-hand observations by the congressional travelers.

Mr. Allen is a good choice as successor to William Benton, who had a number of congressional critics. The youthful diplomat (he is only 44) is a career man in the State Department with a background of newspaper experience after graduation from Harvard. He proved to be an intelligent and resourceful Foreign Service officer in difficult wartime assignments. There is good reason to believe that his appointment will meet with approval at the Capitol and elsewhere and that the lagging foreign-information program will derive a real lift from his leadership.

[From the New York Times of January 9, 1948]

TO TELL THE AMERICAN STORY

The quick and unanimous action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in reporting out a bill to authorize an information program overseas, and predictions that money will be appropriated for an expanded service, are welcome indications that Congress at last is aware of the necessity of telling abroad the American story.

Words are an important weapon in the cold war into which the United States has been forced. No more short-sighted action was taken in the first session of the Eightieth Congress than that which halved the requested $20,000,000 for an already curtailed program. There are predictions now that $5,000,000 is to be voted immediately to expand the radio service—the Voice of America programs—and that the full program of information and student exchange may be granted as much as $50,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The change of attitude in Congress can be traced directly to the gathering by many of its Members during the summer recess of some first-hand information for themselves. All, or nearly all, of those who went to Europe and saw for themselves how this country's acts and motives were being distorted came back convinced that action must be taken to give people of other lands facts and explanations. It is not enough to hold good intentions. Others must be convinced that the intent is good.

The revitalized program, as envisioned in the Senate bill drawn by the subcommittee headed by Senator SMITH of New Jersey, seems to us to be an improvement not only over the old program but also over the Mundt bill that was passed by the House at the first session. It divorces the information program and the student-exchange program—to free the latter from any propaganda taint—and sets up separate five-member committees to advise the new Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the program. The nomination of George V. Allen, a career diplomat with a newspaper background, for that post gives promise of an able administration. The sooner the expanded program can be put into effect the better. Too much time already has been lost through delay and misunderstanding of the need.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of January 9, 1948]

THE INFORMATION PROGRAM

With the White House announcement that George V. Allen will be appointed Assistant Secretary of State in charge of our information and cultural program, this troubled area of our policy bids fair to take on new force and direction. Mr. Allen, who is not to be confused with George Allen, of Missouri, former jester at the White House court, is a career diplomat, looking back at 44 upon a record which includes early newspaper work, service in the State Department at Washington, and participation in some of the major wartime conferences. His latest position, as Ambassador to Iran, has given him first-hand experience in a region where the conflict of propagandas and the war of ideas is crucial.

Mr. Allen's appointment coincides with a disposition on the part of Congress to face realistically the need for a foreign-information program. The Congressmen who visited Europe last summer returned with a heightened appreciation of how necessary it is to counter the anti-American propaganda of the Soviets, as well as to spread understanding of our own life and ideals. Even John Taber, who in other respects seems to have learned little, may possibly have regretted his earlier lead in reducing appropriations for this purpose to a bare minimum.

At the close of the last regular session, the House approved a bill authorizing the Office of International Information and Educational Exchange, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee gave its sanction Wednesday to a similar bill. Though neither of these carries appropriations, the prospects for a supplemental grant, and an adequate budget for the next fiscal year, have been considered favorable. Mr. Allen's nomination should greatly help the cause.

[From the Camden (N. J.) Courier-Post of January 12, 1948]

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

Expansion of America's information service abroad is indicated by two actions of the past week—unanimous approval by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of Senator SMITH's bill for a revitalized program, and appointment of George V. Allen as Assistant Secretary of State to supervise the service.

Allen, who has been Ambassador to Iran and is thoroughly familiar with a part of the world where our information service is vitally important, is a brilliant young career diplomat and a former newspaperman. His nomination gives promise of an abler administration than the service has had in the past.

Senator SMITH'S measure corrects several flaws in the Mundt bill, which passed the House at the last session, and is supported by numerous former critics of the information service whose views were changed during their summer visits to Europe. The radio Voice of America now appears likely to get an added $5,000,000 appropriation almost immediately, with perhaps as much as $50,000,000 to be granted for the whole information and student-exchange program for the next fiscal year.

Congress is right in realizing how essential our information service is to combat foreign propaganda, and Senator SMITH is to be commended for having been a leader in bringing many of his colleagues around to that realization.

[From the Washington Post of January 12, 1948]

TELLING THE WORLD

One of the most hopeful auguries of the new session of Congress is the manner in which action has been expedited to put the foreign information program on a sound basis for the future. Last week the Senate Republican Policy Committee gave the green light to the Senate version of the Mundt bill as one of three pieces of "must" legislation for January. Later, at the instigation of Senator SMITH, the Foreign Relations Committee reported the bill out with only a minor change over what already had been passed by the House last session. There is every indication that with the support of newly won converts in the Senate the bill shortly will become law.

In addition to providing the basis for expansion of Voice of America broadcasts, libraries and other facets of the information program, the Mundt bill also goes into another significant aspect of our cultural relations—the interchange of students, teachers, and technical materials and the assignment

of specialists to other countries on request. These activities must be considered a complement to the program of advertising America. In a concession to educators, the Senate committee included an amendment establishing two separate advisory committees of private citizens, one for informational and the other for educational activities. Providing that the separation is not carried to the point of handicapping operations at field levels, the establishment of these committees should make for more public understanding and support.

The crucial importance of an immediate effort to broaden the various parts of the information program is illustrated by the noticeable increase in Russian propaganda since the advent of interim aid and the Marshall plan. This propaganda has become more and more vicious. If the world is to have a fair and accurate picture of what we are doing, if our motives are not to be misconstrued and turned against us in the minds of the very people we are trying to help, then we shall have to use every means at our command for propagating the truth. Passage of the Mundt bill itself, of course, does not assure the funds necessary to do the job. But it is the first step in what many Members of Congress have rightly come to regard as an inescapable choice. The second equally essential step will be to vote the money for an adequate program, both in a deficiency appropriation and in next year's budget.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I should like very much to congratulate and commend the Senator from New Jersey upon his very excellent address, and particularly his last remarks, with regard to the real purpose and significance of the legislation.

I should like to ask the Senator from New Jersey if he would be willing to consider an amendment which I believe would carry out specifically what I believe is stated to be the intention of the committee in its comment on page 10 of the report, in which it says:

It is not intended that these two Commissions have authority over the Board of Foreign Scholarships or the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

The reason why it seems to me the amendment may be appropriate is because of the very broad provision in section 1009. Therefore the amendment, I believe, would be appropriate on page 17, line 21, to add, after the word "Act," the words "*Provided, however,* That the Commission created by this section shall have no authority over the Board of Foreign Scholarships or the program created by Public Law 584 of the Seventy-ninth Congress enacted August 1, 1946, or the United States National Commission for UNESCO."

In other words, I believe that amendment simply carries out what the committee states is its intention, and makes it clear. The reason, I believe, arises not from the section on page 17, that is, section 601, but from the very broad terms of section 1009, which states that—

All provisions in this act regulating the administration of international information activities and educational exchanges provided herein, shall apply to all such international activities under jurisdiction of the Department of State.

I think that certainly would leave room for doubt. I may say that in the long run I think it is very likely that all these programs may be merged. But in the short term I think it may be very confusing, because, as the Senator well knows, even when we pass this act, there will still be a major obstacle in procuring the money. I should not like to see the program now started under Public Law 584 held up or interfered with for any reason, because that board has been appointed and has started to function. I am worried about the possible interpretation of section 1009, and I suggest the amendment for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator has reference, I believe, to the so-called surplus property realizations abroad, to be used for educational purposes.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Under the law known as the Fulbright Act.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH. In answer to the Senator, I will say that it is clearly the intention, as stated in our report, not to give any authority over these boards. Unless some of my colleagues see some objection to the amendment suggested by the Senator from Arkansas, I should be glad to accept his amendment interpreting what we mean by this section.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I offer the amendment with that understanding.

Mr. SMITH. I do not know whether it is now in order.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I will offer it at the appropriate time.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator from Arkansas has submitted his amendment, which I take it will lie on the table until the appropriate time arrives for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Arkansas will lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as one member of the subcommittee, I should like to pay my tribute to the work which was done by the chairman, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], who worked so hard and so faithfully on this bill. The other members of the subcommittee, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] all made valuable contributions.

Certainly the bill as it is now is in much better form than it was when it came over from the other branch. It meets the needs of the situation in a more practical and complete way.

However, I think the Senator from New Jersey will agree with me when I say that the bill is only a beginning, insofar as United States public relations abroad are concerned. There has been a good deal of talk to the effect that if Congress would only pass this bill all our troubles would be over. To my mind, Mr. President, there could be no more false doctrine than that. We can pass all the bills we want to, and we can vote hundreds of thousands of dollars in appropriations; but unless there is energetic, intelligent, and imaginative administration we shall not really hold up our end in the great debate which is going on over the world and in which we, whether we like it or not, are one of the two principal participants.

That means, of course, that there must be an intelligent administration of the Office of Public Information. I understand that Mr. Allen, the new appointee, is a very able man, from whom we can expect great things. But as the Senator from New Jersey has said, the Voice of America is not limited to one little bureau in the State Department. The Voice of America is the President of the United States. The Voice of America is the Secretary of State. The Voice of America is the United States ambassador in every country. They are the ones who are going to be listened to and noted by people the world over. It is up to those who administer this act and who carry out the expenditure of funds always to bear in mind that the conduct of public relations is not a little incidental clerical activity. In the days in which we are now living, it is the armor in which strategy and economics are clothed. If the European recovery program known as the Marshall program is not conducted with due and intelligent regard to the matter of public relations, it will not do a great deal of good.

Let me repeat what I said at the outset. I congratulate the Senator from New Jersey for the fine and useful work which he has done in connection with this bill.

Mr. SMITH. I thank the Senator.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with this bill. For a long time I have been in favor of what it provides for. In fact, I had something to do with bringing out previous bills on this subject.

Psychological warfare is very, very old. It is almost as old as war itself. Even in an organized sense, it is almost as old. We know something about the use of the Voice of America in warfare, because it is spectacular, and because it has brought great results. Propaganda has always been an arm of the State, especially in despotic countries, where the one who has the power must always maintain it by keeping himself before the populace, whether it be a mob or whether it be a thoughtful group.

Mr. President, there are many things in this bill. The reaffirmation of the exchange of students is one. The fact that America is not ashamed to talk about herself is another. The fact that we may be made conscious, as we should always be in a democracy, that the voice of that democracy is in reality the voice of all the people, is another factor. I am sure that those who become spokesmen for our people will reflect that voice as time goes on.

Today I wish to do what I think ought to be done in relation to the Voice of America. We have been talking a great deal about the Marshall plan and about relief and aid for Europe. In spite of what anyone says, I am still a believer in the fact of one world. I have been such a believer for a long time. It makes no difference whether the world is divided in two politically. The economic entity, the geographical entity, and the fact of unity is always there, and we

come back to it. I therefore wish today, if I can, to attempt to bring a spirit of universality into what we are talking about, and especially in regard to these plans.

I believe that in presenting the voice of America we shall have to present it to the whole world, because there has been a realinement of the world. World conditions and the relationships between nations make it impossible to spend all our time in our discussions on any one country or any one group of countries, or any one part of the world when we discuss world policies.

First of all, few have noticed that the Truman doctrine and the Marshall plan, in reality, have their origin in what we have done in the Far East. China was told to put her own house in order before she could depend upon future aid, and Japan is now looked upon as the very center of American activity and policy of that phase of the Truman doctrine, which stands for the support of peoples attempting to remain free of economic controls and political dominations.

With Congress having before it resolutions which call for the admission of Hawaii and Alaska as States, Japan becomes more of a neighbor than ever. Our administration, as trustee of the former Japanese islands of the Pacific, makes us an actual administrator of territory which was formerly controlled by Japan and a close neighbor to nations and peoples who, until the immediate present, have been considered far off.

Our first treaty with Korea, which was completely forgotten when the Japanese annexed that land, seems now, as far as our responsibility there is concerned, to have again come to life, and Korea looms large and we stand today as we always have, in theory, for the independence and territorial integrity of China.

Our tasks will not be easy. They will be many times harder than they have ever been unless we properly orient ourselves to the basic values of our various friendships and responsibilities in Asia, and without prejudice and without hate, evaluate honestly who are and who must be our friends if even a semblance of peace is maintained in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Our new relations with the Philippines, the recasting of controls in Indonesia, in Indochina, and Siam; the continued development, in their individual national responsibility, of the commonwealth states in the Pacific, are all contributing factors in our policy and our plans. In a way, Australia and New Zealand are now as close to us as is Canada.

I call to the attention of the Senate today the fact that we talk about the "iron curtain," and the fact that the eastern part of Europe is far from us, and we speak of the need of uniting western Europe against what might be trouble from the east. Those who point out and emphasize the two-worlds idea have completely forgotten that if Alaska should be made a State, or even with Alaska a Territory, we are separated from Russia on the west by merely a few miles. The way to the heart of the United States, from a strategic standpoint, by many enemies situated in the middle of Europe or in Asia, is, of course, by way of the Pacific. Geography has made it that way, and by reason of travel by air we are so close to Russia that she is one of our very nearest neighbors.

The new India, whether united or divided into parts, has given us an entirely new relationship, one which will test the ability of our diplomatists to evaluate new conditions and work in accordance with them, and test executive understanding and leadership in carrying on our new responsibilities in that part of the world. To the thoughtless, they seem to be few, but they seem great in number to those who know the strivings of the people of all Asia to meet the challenge given them by a mere reading of the political concepts of the west and the free intercourse with our missionaries.

A reminder of a single event will make my point. When William J. Bryan was in India he left this thought, and it never died. No matter, he said in effect, how much you may dislike Britain, never forget that you should be forever grateful to her, for she gave you the English language, in which the concepts of liberty have been expressed.

Mr. President, I wonder if those few words Bryan said back in 1907 or 1908, are not in complete harmony with the words of the Senator from New Jersey in closing his statement on the pending bill. If the words of liberty were essential to the Indian people, and if what has taken place in India since that time does not prove that the words of liberty are essential to a people, then, of course, we may lose sight entirely of all that the Senator from New Jersey has said, and that which we have stood for as a nation may become merely a doctrine having no effect around the world. We know it has an effect, and we have such implicit faith in the democratic processes, coupled with the educational processes, that once these ideas gain root in the hearts and minds of men they never come out, because they are related to the eternal strivings of man himself and of man's soul for lasting and eternal liberty.

Great as these factors are, however, the responsibility for seventy-odd-million Japanese, functioning under a new constitution sponsored by us, and, when the time for peace actually comes, introduced to the world as an American-directed product, our biggest and greatest task is, of course, Japan herself.

Almost a century has passed since Commodore Matthew Perry anchored his tiny squadron of small vessels in Tokyo Bay. Faced with this impressive display of power the Japanese were forced to accept their first modern treaty. This treaty served to "open" Japan to the west and exposed her to western idealism, western realism, European and American ways. In almost a decade from the time of the first treaty students from Japan had arrived in America and the teacher-student relationship was begun. In the late summer of 1945, again an American, this time a soldier, led the spearhead of the greatest concentration of armed strength the world has ever know into Tokyo Bay. From a turret of the flagship *Missouri* flew an American flag of 31 stars—Commodore Perry's flag of an earlier day. On the deck below, Gen. Douglas MacArthur received the imperial surrender. Japan had been "opened" for a second time and exposed again to western idealism, realism, and practices. It is hoped that this second opening will renew an even firmer student-teacher relationship.

We now know only too well what dire consequences sprang from the earlier contact between our country and Japan. Japan followed with zeal all she thought represented best the strength of the West, our military and naval habits. Two or three centuries of Shogunate and military single-willism, plus the fact that her constitution was set up by a revolutionary government, proved to be factors so strong that even the new constitution and the new leadership could not overcome the habits and the thought of the past. Perry's visit was conceived in a mixture of American self-interest and American good will, but it was the first link in a chain of events that led to the acme of the world's use of force to combat force at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

I emphasize that point of self-interest, because it has come back into the vocabulary of those who are constantly talking and asking questions about the Marshall plan.

Having emerged from the long slumber of centuries of hermit-like seclusion, the Japanese grasped eagerly at the new material techniques of the west. It is inevitable that the learner should attempt to imitate his teacher and, like so many students, the imitation was accepted and indulged in without, of course, attempting to interpret completely that which was imitated. The Japanese learned the west's techniques, learned them well and applied them ruthlessly, testing their new-found strength in a series of wars spaced almost regularly at 10-year intervals—the Chinese-Japanese War of 1895, the Russian-Japanese War of 1905, the World War of 1915, the Manchurian incident of 1931, and finally in 1941 the Second World War. The peoples of the west followed this strange spectacle of growing power in the Orient, first with amusement, then with surprise, then awe, and finally, after the rape of Nanking, with either indignation or terror and horror. It was a hideously fascinating spectacle. From an island base, rich in natural beauty, but wretchedly poor in the substance of power and scarcely larger than New Mexico, the Japanese reddened the map of Asia in ever-widening arcs until at the pinnacle of their military success their empire encompassed an area equal to that of continental United States.

This, then, was the end result of a seemingly insignificant naval visit more than 90 years ago. What can we expect from the "second" opening of Japan, carried out under such strikingly different circumstances? As you know, it required almost 4 years of devastating war, appalling sacrifices of American lives, and an immense united effort to pry loose the Japanese from their conquests, and to force them once again back into the confines of their homeland. But now the arrogant alien boot no longer echoes

in war-torn China. The Japanese Fleet is at the bottom of the sea. Flattened beyond recognition are many of the great cities of Japan where the abundance of Asia and what she could secure from the west had been fashioned into deadly instruments of aggression.

We have won at tremendous cost this second opportunity to "open" Japan. We had to pool our courage, our skill, our intelligence, and our imagination in a common undertaking of unbelievable magnitude. Our responsibility is not merely to make the victory that finally came a vindication of our technology, but even more a triumph of a way of life based upon decent ideals, a fulfillment of American democracy, and its dream of human freedom.

But are we equal to this new task? Can we meet the challenge of the second opening of Japan, and in a larger sense the challenge of the peace, with a trust in the strength of the atomic bomb? No; we need something more. Will we retain the war-forged spiritual unity and the determined will to achieve, now that the objective is to construct, rather than to destroy? Can we supply the needed leadership to the world, when the basic requirement is no longer guns but mechanisms of peace and ideals?

Mr. President, I cannot help but pause for a moment to point out that the problems of peace are so much more difficult than the problems of war, and to point out that, throughout the ages, man had been perfectly happy to unite at all times for war, but has refused to unite for peace. Way back in the days of the Greek dramatists and poets, Sophocles, I believe it was, had one of his heroines wail the lines:

> When, oh when, will men cease to unite for destruction and unite for the building and the bringing of peace?

That question is still unanswered, Mr. President. That question may be answered by the Voice of America moving out into the whole world, because we will not, we dare not, we cannot move into the world's sphere and talk about America and not also talk about peace, good will, educational relationships with one another and, above all things, governments built upon understanding.

Our capacities to wage the war were admittedly unsurpassed. Our capacities to lead the peace are presently undergoing careful scrutiny in many parts of the world. Japan must have no cause for losing faith in her teacher.

Although we share the control of Japan with our Allies, the circumstances of the war have projected America into a position of primary responsibility. Our task bids fair to challenge all of our capabilities, which can become successful only on a cooperative basis, and cooperation never succeeds unless there is a fusion of common ideals and common characteristics. Have I thereby set the stage for an impossible contingency? Is there anything in the way of ideals common between us and our former enemy? If our answer is to be generated by hate, it will be definitely "No." However, through a study of history and what has actually taken place, without our being against Japan just because we are for some other country, we can discover many common ideals and aspirations. If it had not been for these common ideals and aspirations, the peace, as it did come in Japan, would never have occurred. The atomic bomb, despite the Emperor's reference to it, and again admitting that it was a contributing factor, was not the basic factor which brought about the surrender and, with it, the complete trust on the part of our former enemy that America would honor every promise she made.

How did it happen that a country and a people who have been credited with being individually and collectively self-sacrificing, and still having an army of 4,000,000 men trained and equipped, who had never shot a bullet at an enemy, surrendered unconditionally, and still realized that what they were doing could be done with honor? It could not have been from a fear of a call for more sacrifice. It must have been from trust. And how was it, despite the fact that many leaders of our Government justified the use of the bomb on the score of military necessity, and knew little about what had gone on since the very days of Pearl Harbor in attempting to bring about a complete surrender where guerrilla warfare could be avoided, that armies scattered over almost half a globe could be returned without piecemeal fighting and disorder? Something must have been going on, because a people of over 70,000,000 could not be converted overnight by the destruction of a comparatively small city, after larger cities had been destroyed without affecting their spirit.

It is because I believe that a future successful building of Japan depends upon an appreciation of the ideals which will go into that building that I am going to attempt to point out what can be accomplished by reference to what has already been accomplished. If the same spirit can control the future in the same way that it got control of the hearts and minds of the Japanese people in the past, we can build hopefully, and under our tutelage Japan can become a leader of Asia in developing national solidarities and peaceful international activities to such an extent that the rebirth of the new Japan will affect the lives of the millions and millions of other peoples in Asia.

When I say that, I do not in any sense condone a single act of the Japanese Government in bringing about war with America. Time and time again in talking to the Japanese I have repeated one theme, namely, that the government led by Matsuoka and Tojo had actually become apostate, that these leaders turned their backs upon the fundamentals of their greatest leaders, and that the acceptance of their theories would lead to Japan's utter destruction.

We remember that after Pearl Harbor the Japanese Government instituted a monthly celebration in honor of the Pearl Harbor victory. The idea of apostate leadership struck me so forcibly that I wrote one or two magazine articles and developed the first of what became my messages to the Japanese people. I pointed out in December 1941 that never in the world's history had a nation of 70,000,000 people deliberately moved to its own destruction to the extent that I called it national suicide. I was, of course, an American; and Pearl Harbor outraged me even more, I think, than anyone else, because it seemed proof positive that wicked forces in Japan had completely gotten control of the finer thinking of the great men I used to know. I was so convinced that the destruction of Japan was certain that I started my appeals directly to the Japanese people. The OWI institutionalized my messages, and they were sent regularly up until January 1, 1946. All the time I stressed one theme, namely, an appeal to the Japanese people to overthrow their false leaders and to return to the teachings of Meiji Tenno and his associates.

I make that point at this time, Mr. President, because I do not know of any other case in history when people have given up in the way that the Japanese people gave up; and I make this point particularly in view of their constitution and the controls which existed among them and the fact that a Japanese general in the field was completely autonomous and completely independent from the government at home, and could do whatever he wished to do. Mr. President, do you think that a Japanese general in charge of troops, who had learned year after year to live on the land in China, could have been made to surrender unless he had been convinced that surrender was the proper thing for his people? Of course, he could not.

People do not understand, they do not realize, how the Japanese mind worked and how the Japanese institutions worked. Let me give one incident. I was appointed chairman of a Senate committee to try to do something for our own men who had been captured in foreign countries. We had an extremely interesting little request that came to us. The Japanese had allowed their prisoners to send home to their parents postal cards saying, for the most part, that the prisoners were well. But those postal cards were undated. Some of the parents said they had received word of the death of one of their boys, and then later on had received one of the postal cards from the boy himself saying that he was well and happy. The parents wanted to know if we could not bring it about so that the boys could date the postal cards they sent. I made that request on the part of our people through generals.

It is realized that the request had to go through Spain and through Russia at that time, in order to reach Japan. The Japanese people replied immediately saying they had no objection to the boys dating their postal cards, but that we should know they could not control the generals in the field, and if the generals who were responsible for the prisoners said that no dates should be allowed on the postal cards, the Japanese Government could do nothing about it. I mention that to emphasize the fact that the universal surrender came even among armed forces that knew they were completely autonomous and could

act for themselves. I mention it also to show the type of thinking that goes on in another great country. Japan replied to our request immediately, but it took months for us to get the answer. Why? The answer was held up in one of the countries through which we had to communicate. Why was it held up? It was held up because it was deemed unimportant. "Why should any parent be interested in his son after he has once entered the Army?" There are nations in the world who still do not have what we call a dog tag, that is, an identification tag, for their soldiers. They do not keep track of the soldiers. They bid the boys good-by when they leave, and if they come back they welcome them, but there is no communication, for the most part, especially in time of war. The boys are expendable, to use an expression which we developed, and they remain expendable all the time. Therefore, it should be emphasized over and over and over again that the surrender came as a result of a reasoned appeal; it came as the result of a conviction.

In war, therefore, we have an illustration of the strength of the very thing we are trying to do now in peace. As time moved on we were thus in a strong position to be able to explain what was meant by unconditional surrender, and ultimately we were able to unite the Japanese people in the thought that it was not necessarily the aim of America to destroy their basic institutions. We repeated that surrender with honor was obtainable, if it were lived up to in honor, and thus came the unheard of surrender, with almost universal respect for what the Emperor had done.

The convincing of our own people of the necessity of avoiding anarchy in Japan was not an easy task. I call to mind now one radio program I was on, in which the great man with whom I carried on a discussion maintained that anarchy in Japan would be welcomed. Think of it, Mr. President. But in the midst of the war we were so full of hate that we were going to exterminate peoples. That is what was said. In war, if you want to take enemies, you had better tell the enemies you are going to treat them right when you take them, or you will not take them; because if any soldier boy knows he is going to be exterminated when he surrenders, of course he will fight to the last ditch, regardless of anything.

It seems to me that when we realize what we did by psychological warfare in World War I, in bringing about a continued reasoned appeal to the people of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, and broke it up, not by guns or bullets or bombs but by reasoned appeal, we should never have lost sight of our chance. Incidentally, we did not lose sight of it, for never once did the psychological warfare of our Army and Navy cease throughout the war, and it brought tremendously great results.

Calculate if you can the loss of life to our boys, and the millions of dollars of destruction that we would have had to fight through, if we had not secured the type of surrender we did. Get out the map of China. It is unnecessary to go to the South Sea islands, but just get out the map of China and figure out how far the Japanese troops were scattered over that country. Consider that they were turned into guerrillas, and think how many American boys would have lost their lives chasing down those guerrillas, if we had not brought about the type of surrender we did. My point is that the surrender had to be organized, and was not an impulsive thing resulting from the destruction of Hiroshima and part of Nagasaki.

I go back to Germany, and I go back now to our discussions in the State Department. The Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and I, with five or six others, took part every Saturday morning in those discussions. Time after time it was pointed out, and I could not help pointing it out, because I knew, that when Hitler fell there would then be nothing to pin to. As early as 1934 Hitler destroyed both the German Constitution and the German Government by breaking the first rule of politics and government, by taking unto himself not only the Constitution but also the Government; so that when Hitler came to an end there was nothing at all with which one could negotiate. We had a little chance, because an admiral claimed to be a successor of Hitler, but we did not embrace that opportunity of giving unity to the German people. We let the opportunity go; probably we had to. But the answer of the experts was always the same, "We will have the German people, and we can deal with them."

Mr. President, it is impossible to deal with a people, utterly impossible. We may be able through the Voice of America to appeal to the people, to appeal to individuals, teaching them better habits, a better outlook, a better history, but there is no technique that has ever been devised in the history of government or in the history of politics which makes it possible for forty or fifty or sixty million people to carry on negotiations with anybody. It just cannot be done. We knew that. We knew that was going to happen in Germany, and now we know the result of letting it happen the way it did because we are spending, as every one who thought about it knew that we would spend. The minute an enemy is defeated, then his conqueror must feed him. That is not a rule of life, that is not a rule of war, that is not a rule of law; it is a fact that has followed. The victor must either kill or starve his vanquished foes, or feed them; and to kill or starve them is not the American way.

We are paying now for the fact that Hitler did not know his political science in 1934, or he would never have done what he did. At that time, when Hitler assumed complete control and autonomy, I was at the University of Berlin. I was talking with the various professors there about what he might do. No one who was trained in government could conceive that Hitler would possibly do what he did; but he did it, and much of our trouble comes from the fact that there was no continuity in authority, no way for those people to speak for themselves. Had there been, we probably could have brought about the type of surrender that was brought about in Japan.

The American people should be grateful beyond words not only because of the number of boys whose lives were saved, not only because of the property that was saved, but because we have a chance to make a real beginning in building constructively upon a foundation that is already established. The Japanese Nation has been a unit for generations, so much of a unit that probably that made our task tough. Literacy in Japan is very high. When the war started, there were more electric-light bulbs per capita in Japan than there were in the United States. She has not been a backward country. I am frequently asked whether my messages got to the Japanese people. "How could they?" I have been asked. Radio sets are very cheap; the Japanese people had as many as we had, and they knew how to work them.

One thing about a newly awakened people getting new devices, and one thing which is extremely interesting, is that they work such devices to death once they begin to understand them. I have gone into Japanese hut after Japanese hut and have seen two, three, and four clocks, not one of them going. Those who live in the huts found what the time was in other ways. But it was the style for everyone to have one or more clocks, so the people obtained as many as they could.

With respect to radio messages which we sent to the Japanese, those messages were heard. We received replies sometimes so quickly as to startle us. We received one reply from the Japanese Government to the messages we sent near the end of hostilities, in the form of an action which took place within a week after the first message from us went out. The replies were picked up as far west as Portugal in Europe. We can get to the people of the world by radio, and I am glad we are headed toward an attempt to do so now.

If the Japanese leaders had succeeded in convincing their people that Japan should fight as the last machine gunner fought at Iwo Jima or Okinawa to utter destruction, who can figure how long it would have taken our soldier boys to have burned and blasted out of China and other places of Asia all of the Japanese who were there.

All during the war, both in our own country and in Japan, not much was publicly said and not much was quoted that went out in our psychological warfare. But if what was said had not been very effective, why was so much attention paid in replying? If the Japanese people did not hear what the OWI sent out under the name of Senator THOMAS, why did the Japanese radio go to the trouble to try to belittle and abuse all that Senator THOMAS stood for? At any rate, the results did come out as I maintained from the very beginning were possible. My and the OWI's 5 years' work may be completely marked off as having been useless, but the results remain. I have stressed this point because I believe that the future success of American and Japanese cooperation in bringing stability to Asia depends entirely upon our being able to appreciate common viewpoints from which we can operate and through which there will be joint agreement. The surrender is proof that it can be done.

In the messages to Japan I took the stand that modern Japan was at her very

best in thought and in action during the days of the Meiji era, when such men as Admiral Togo and General Nogi were the instructors of the present Emperor. I knew both Togo and Nogi. I knew their lives and I knew their ideals, and I knew what the present Emperor had been taught as a boy. I knew also Admiral Nomura. He, too, had become an instructor of the princes in the peers school. I knew his philosophy about the world and what the result would be if Japan and America should fight. I knew that the present Emperor and his little brother, Prince Chichibu, had both been taught that friendship with America was of prime importance for the success of Japan, and that if Japan went to war it would end with the destruction of the Japanese prestige in the world. It was because of this knowledge that I had such faith in the effectiveness of the two messages which some of us urged President Roosevelt to send directly to the Emperor before Pearl Harbor. I knew these boys could never forget these teachings. To an extent, therefore, I knew that my appeal to the Japanese people would also bear fruit if any of my words got to the Emperor. I know now that they did. Have we not in the basic teachings of the necessity of friendship with America, which was drilled into the mind of the present Emperor as a child, a key to the position of the future Japan in the world? Is there throughout all of Asia another nation with the educational system which, when properly cleansed of propaganda, can unite a people as Japan was united for evil? Can this not be turned to good purposes with lasting effect if the good purposes are based upon truth?

That Japan can achieve national solidarity we all know and admit. That she has been a good and constructive member of the community of nations in the past we also know. To anyone who wishes to understand the schemes of national planning which Russia, Germany and Italy later followed, he should study the antecedents of those schemes tried in the development of Japanese nationalism from 1868 down to 1900. Thus we have a people who have been schooled and who can be united to deal with; a people, too, who have been united at times for good quite as much as they have been for ill. When one realizes the whole history of the development of nationalism all over the world, one is not surprised that a people such as the Japanese, who consciously were imitating others, did at times take more seriously the written word and what was being done in the world than a people who were not conscious of imitating. Give the Japanese people and Japanese nationalism an honest psychoanalysis and that which has occurred in their land can be explained on the basis of what had occurred in other lands. Japan's acceptance of the Axis theory of Mussolini and Hitler makes the strutting of Matsuoka today seem the comic-opera stuff it was. But Japan's leaders, like Matsuoka, were not the only people in the world, although they acted the part more ridiculously, who fell for the strutting.

Look at the Japanese soldiers' record in the Boxer War. Note the respect which Nogi and Togo both had for noncombatants in the Russo-Japanese war, where General Nogi, during the battle of Port Arthur, sacrificed brigade after brigade rather than let his fire reach defenseless persons, women and children and noncombatants. Then read an Italian writer's thesis written after the First World War in defense of horrible warfare and translate that into Japanese and have it accepted literally by a people who were admittedly following, what we know today, were false leaders and you have an explanation of the Japanese change of character and what took place at Nanking and other atrocity centers. The philosophy of warfare took a terrific change after the last war. Writers began putting forth the ideas of horrible warfare and the more horrible the more quickly it was to be over. The sad part about that attitude is that when people get an idea from someone else and not from their own experience and translate that idea into their own langage and into their own way of behaving, horrible warfare becomes beastly warfare, and there is much of the last war that has to be characterized as low-down, beastly warfare. Thus we see that the seeds which matured in the destruction of Pearl Harbor had their beginnings in the Western Hemisphere.

Japan is a nation that definitely wants to be led in world affairs. She needs the association of an honest mind and teacher. The Japanese people have never once lost the student attitude. I do not mean by that that the nation and culture of Japan is devoid of much that is their own, because they are not. But I do want to leave with the Senate the thought that every act of Japan since the arrival of Admiral Perry and the decision of the Japanese leaders to take upon themselves western ways has been an act of following and not of leadership. As long as Japan had the leadership of Great Britain under the Anglo-Japanese alliance, she had a constructive leadership. I am not advocating an American-Japanese alliance, but the war has put us in a position of either being good neighbors, of assuming the teacher-student attitude, or of completely withdrawing and allowing friendships to be sought in less helpful centers, as they were when Japan looked to Italy and Germany as friends and broke with their former allies, the British, and her association with us.

Now if there is to be the student-teacher position plus good neighborliness, because the good-neighbor policy must work east and west as well as north and south, we have an obligation to perform. If we will do our part there is no doubt in my mind but that Japan will do hers.

It is important that we have clearly in mind what it is that the United States proposes to accomplish in Japan. Our objectives are not secret. They have been stated clearly and firmly many times. They are objectives that are entirely in harmony with the purposes of the United Nations. They were endorsed by all the major allies at Potsdam. What we desire is the full demilitarization of Japan and the removal of obstacles which thwart democratic activities in Japanese society. At the same time we will allow the Japanese people every opportunity to resume a peaceful and respectable place in the world.

I said before that the primary responsibility for the success or failure of the Allied objectives rested with the United States—that the future of Japan would be determined largely by our actions. There is, however, also a clear limitation on our responsibility. We cannot create democracy in Japan, for democracy, as General MacArthur has said, and as we all know, "is a thing largely of the spirit." General Marshall, echoing the ideals of Lee, which he undoubtedly planted in his heart as a youth at the Virginia Military Academy, has defined it in a way that Jefferson would applaud, and at the same time realize that his teachings were as much a part of American leadership today as he hoped they would be when he wrote that he and Adams would yet look down from heaven with joy at the fulfillment of this great dream. Marshall's words should be taught to every school boy and girl in America, should be translated and made part of the education of each youth in Japan. These are his words:

> I realize that the word "democracy" is given many interpretations. To the American Government and citizens it has a basic meaning. We believe that human beings have certain inalienable rights—that is, rights which may not be given or taken away.
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> They include the right of every individual to develop his mind and his soul in the ways of his own choice, free of fear and coercion—provided only that he does not interfere with the rights of others. To us a society is not democratic if men who respect the rights of their fellow men are not free to express their own beliefs and convictions without fear that they may be snatched away from their home and family. To us a society is not free if law-abiding citizens live in fear of being denied the right to work or deprived of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Surely I will be excused for a moment's diversion to say what I have said so many times, that the outstanding characteristic in our world leadership in the world war is that our great generals and admirals are statesmen first and military geniuses second. If this is not a complete proof of the American ideal of citizen soldiery, I do not know what else it may be. An almost day-to-day association with our Secretaries of War and the Navy during the war period gave me a renewed appreciation of the basic idealism which underlay their acts.

Democracy is a way of life a long time in the building. Our legitimate objective, and the most we can hope to accomplish, is to establish and permit to grow in Japan those conditions under which democracy can flourish. At the same time, we must remain on guard against a revival of forces which, just a short time ago, were calling for a hundred years war against us and crashing planes in mad suicidal dives on our naval vessels. Let us make no mistake; militarism in Japan is not a mere surface phenomenon involving a few generals and admirals. It is more a manifestation of imitation of evils found in the West and the tragedy which befalls a people who cast off decent ideals to follow apostate leadership.

The work of the occupation has fallen into three main categories: Demilitarization, political and social reorientation, and economic reconstruction. In considering each of these it is important to remember that the actual task of administering the policies has rested largely with the Japanese Government, operating under the authority and supervision of the supreme commander for the Allied Powers.

The most tangible result is seen in the demobilization of Japanese military power. Within a very short time after the surrender, forces in the homeland were completely disbanded and armaments production was brought to a halt. When the Japanese had completed these assignments, they were ordered to dissolve their war and naval ministries. Then came the return of the pioneers of Japanese expansion—the 6,000,000 civilians and soldiers scattered in outposts throughout the Pacific and in Asia. This tremendous job of repatriation was completed by the end of 1946 except for large numbers of Japanese prisoners still held by the Russians. Still another phase of demilitarization has been the war-crimes trials. These have been conducted with justice. In addition to the major criminals still undergoing trial in Tokyo, scores of other Japanese have been made to answer for the flagrant atrocities they committed against the helpless during the war. These trials received full publicity in Japan so that the ordinary people may know to what depths of wickedness their military descended.

Of course, the complete destruction of Japan's current ability to wage war is not in itself perpetual insurance against a revival of military power. In the long run the prevention of militarism must depend upon the further growth of the democratic idea among the Japanese people. It is at this point in allied policy that the problem of demilitarization merges with the larger questions of political and social reorientation and economic reconstruction.

What we should attempt in these fields is the establishment of an environment in Japan which will predispose the people of that country to a peaceful revolution of tremendous consequence. We should introduce in a few years the nonmaterial aspects of hundreds of years of western culture—the fruits of the renaissance, political liberalism, Christian humanism—in short, all those ideals and spiritual values which have tempered the material advance of the west. But in addition to that, the oldest of all Chinese learned culture, based as it was upon a deep and appreciative study of the Chinese classics, should be revitalized and brought to life under the auspices of teachers who have accepted the theory of the dignity of the individual and the notion of the processes of government which spring from an acceptance of the principle of inherent right in the individual and above all the great principle that governments are instituted not for their own perpetuation nor their own good, but for the people they represent.

Mr. President, time after time in the hearings on the European relief bill questions were asked by various Senators, as to why we cannot bring this about, or bring that about. The answer is easy. No other government on earth fully accepts the notion that a government is merely the agent of the people. Political parties in every government I know of where the democratic processes have been working incidentally, are professional affairs, and those political parties succeed, and the men in them derive their livelihood, only when they control government. One could not convince an Italian, a Frenchman, or a citizen of any other country that when government speaks it speaks for the benefit of the people. They know that it speaks for the benefit of the party in power, and the self-perpetuating will of those people. In America, where political parties are sentimental, and where we continually have accidents in politics in every State in the Union, it is difficult for us to see that there is a difference. It was extremely interesting to attend the Oxford debate the other night and find one of the young debaters, a boy who was probably only a sophomore in college, being introduced as a man who will be put forth by his party as a candidate for a seat in Parliament. Already he had adhered to a given party in Great Britain, and that is where he will stay as long as he lives. His success in his political life will not depend upon that which he does for the Government of Great Britain, but it will depend upon that which he can do for the party which he joins. If he becomes a great leader he will be moved from one constituency to another in order to preserve himself in his party position. If that practice were followed in America, being alined with the Democratic Party, if the Democratic Party could persist I could have a life job. But it does not work that way in America. All the alinement in the world will not keep the independent voter from jumping fences and sidewalks and voting as he pleases.

That is the fundamental difference. Even when we make comparisons with the mother of parliaments, the country which gave us most of our institutions, we find that the difference is so great that it is exceedingly difficult even for United States Senators to understand. They ask an ambassador on the stand the question, "Why can you not bring it about so that in France, Italy, Holland, or Denmark, the people will react in a certain way?"

It will take a long time, Mr. President. The Voice of America may bring about such changes. That is one of the tasks which we have to do if our type of life is to persist in the world.

To bring about the desired reorientation of Japanese society, every phase of Japanese life must be affected. The initial targets already aimed at are the feudal components of the social structure and elements in public life which had championed totalitarianism. These impediments to freedom had to be uprooted and swept into obscurity before any constructive measures could be undertaken. Therefore, thousands of persons in government, business, education, and public information were screened. Scores of Japanese with militaristic leaning have already been excluded from public life. Furthermore, the thought-control police—the dreaded Kempeitai—have been abolished and the fanatic patriotic societies, such as the Black Dragon, have been dissolved.

State Shintoism, chief perpetrator of the imperial divinity concept, has been abolished. This is not the great revolution which many writers have stressed. The Shinto religion, even in my day, was a religion without a theology, without a hierarchy, and even without a system of morals, excepting for the influence which those priests who did read and who understood the Chinese classics might have accepted. Ancestor worship alone had little state significance until it was pointed out to the Japanese by westerners that it was not necessary for the whole nation to become Christian, as was the plan, in order that nationalism might properly be accepted, since thoughtlessly, it had been pointed out that nationalism, as a state ideal, had developed only in Christian countries. The scheme was for the crown-prince to become a Christian and that when he succeeded to the emperorship the transition would be easy. At this time it was pointed out that, if Shinto were made to stand for the concept of the divine right of kings, as evolved in the west, Shintoism could become a state religion and be made into a political concept to develop the theory of national patriotism. The Mikado cult has ceased to operate in the realm of mysticism. The emperor, Hirohito, has been humanized and placed both constitutionally and in practice on a level comparable with that of King George of England. In my day the Mikado cult, as a political necessity, had not become so universally accepted that those few teachers, who talked about the development of the Japanese Constitution and compared the Emperor's political position with that of the King of England, were interfered with. I remember one debate in Parliament where this was openly done and, while the member of Parliament was chided because he was reminded of the fact that the constitution carried the provision of the inviolability of the Emperor, it did not seem then archtreason to discuss the point.

While the effect of these preliminaries were spreading through Japan the Japanese Government was pushed into a series of actions designed to establish a basis for genuine democracy. Restrictions on political, civil, and religious liberty came to an end and thousands of political prisoners—potential leaders of a new Japan—were released. The notoriously brutal Japanese police received a reschooling in practices of common decency and courtesy. New textbooks in geography, history, and morals cast Japan in an entirely different light for the pupils of the elementary and secondary schools.

The press, the radio, and the screen all experienced a new freedom. They ceased to be the mouthpiece of officialdom and their liberty was limited only for the interest of Allied objectives.

One of the most far-reaching changes concerned the women of Japan whose position in society had long been backward. They were granted legal equality.

This change cannot be marked off as a purely theoretical one as some critics have sought to do. That the women will exercise their new rights is indicated by the first election after the establishment of the occupation. They constituted 67 percent of all voters. They elected 38 of their sex to the House of Representatives. One of my own students, who wrote his master's thesis in the middle twenties on the subject, The Introduction of Women's Suffrage in Japan, became one of the leaders in this movement. My point in mentioning this is to show that there are thousands in great movements in Japan who are prepared to assume leadership in many fields in bringing about Japan's great social and political changes. The universities of our country are all represented in these fields.

The trends toward political, economic, and social democracy set in motion by General MacArthur's directives culminated in the new constitution promulgated on November 3, 1946. Much ill-informed criticism has been directed at this constitution. There are those who say that the document is alien to the Japanese character, that in allowing it to be promulgated General MacArthur has provided the shell of democracy without the substance. The fact remains, however, that the document is one of the most democratic fundamental laws ever devised. It conforms in every respect to the most advanced concepts of the political, economic, and social responsibilities of government. That it is un-Japanese does not destroy its basic purpose. Almost everything that we attempt in Japan at this time might be labeled un-Japanese, since we are attempting to reform and redirect Japanism, not to preserve it intact. MacArthur himself has clearly stated that the constitution, however liberal, does not of itself create democracy. However, what it does do is to provide the legal structure within which democracy can develop. That is all that any constitution could do. That is all that we intend to do. The process of giving substance to a fundamental social concept is something which can be undertaken only by the people who live under it. The task is a timeless one, and we shall not know soon with what degree of success the Japanese will discharge it. Knowing the Japanese and knowing that the seeds of democratic thought are already there, I am convinced that democracy has taken genuine root in Japan and that it will endure. All are impressed by the recent Japanese elections. A preponderance of moderate candidates was elected, and the national Government is now headed by a Socialist, who is a Christian, Tetsu Katayama, whose views follow those of the British Labor Party. His cabinet is of a coalition type and it contains a considerable conservative element.

The political and social progress of Japan during the 2 years of the occupation has been very impressive. In the long run, however, it is likely that the final test of our policies will take place in the economic field. If we fail there, democracy will not stand in Japan. Let us not forget that the advance of totalitarianism in Europe was built largely on the promise to end the economic chaos into which the various nations had fallen.

The great family trusts—the so-called Zaibatsu—have been dissolved and large land holdings have been divided. Responsible trade-unions have been encouraged. The motive behind these measures is to break up excessive concentration of wealth in impoverished Japan and to diversify economic power and responsibility.

There are some problems of the Japanese economy that are beyond the control of the Japanese themselves. Consider for a moment that the arable land in Japan now available to feed a population of between seventy and eighty million people is equal to slightly more than one-half the farm acreage of the State of Illinois. We must face the fact that Japan does not and cannot produce sufficient food. The prospects for any significant increase in agricultural production in the foreseeable future are exceedingly remote. As a matter of fact, in the absence of large imports of fertilizers there is more likely to be a drop in output. Then remember that Japan's major cities were destroyed. Familiar as the Japanese are with overnight destruction, such as the Tokyo earthquake and the fire of '23, the Osaka and Aomori fires, and the volcanic eruptions, yet the destruction of her cities on a scale greater and more extensive than the destruction in any country in Europe makes it too much for us to expect them not to have greater economic consequences.

It is clear that Japan's sole hope of maintaining even a tolerable standard of living depends upon the redevelopment of peaceful foreign trade. Until this can be done, the United States must advance essential food supplies. It is hardly necessary to stress that if widespread starvation takes place in Japan, not only would our democratic objectives be defeated, but the security of the occupation itself would be placed in costly jeopardy. The Japanese authorities have been prodded into developing the most equitable distribution of food supplies. Beyond this the responsibility rests with the people of the United States and with their Congress to make available basic assistance until economic recovery reaches the point where Japan is once again self-sustaining.

At present three factors hamper Japan's recovery: The economic breakdown and exhaustion within Japan; the failure of the Allies to settle finally the reparations problem; and the barriers to free Japanese trade in the world markets. In each of these instances only initial corrective measures have been taken.

Regardless of what the Japanese themselves do, however, we must recognize that ultimately the tempo of Japanese recovery is intricately related to allied policy on the questions of reparations and foreign trade. The principle of compensating the victims of Japanese aggression with a part of Japan's productive capacity is recognized by all the Allied Powers. But it is imperative that the Japanese be advised as quickly as possible on the precise terms of the reparations settlement. Until this is done they cannot go forward with their recovery plans. In the case of foreign trade, the Japanese have been permitted some private trading. But this is only a partial solution. Japan must be able to purchase essential nonstrategic raw materials freely abroad and to sell finished products in the world markets. This may run counter to the views of some selfish interest in the Allied Nations, but the alternatives are a continuous drain upon the taxpayers of the United States or mass starvation in Japan. These are the inescapable realities of the situation.

But, regardless of the distress caused by bad economic conditions, Japan must be guided from that most fatal of all premises, that feeding the people must come first, social, and political reforms after. That is the fallacy to which Italy has sunk with such fatal results to the good and well-being of that great people. My plea is that political, social, and economic upbuilding go hand in hand, for they are related.

The destruction of Japan was so complete, her defeat so colossal, and her governmental changes so revolutionary, that there is no other way out for Japan, except to attempt to be a good student and a good neighbor. Common sense, therefore, is the only guide Japan need follow. But pure common sense will not see us through in our end of what must be a bargain. We must appreciate our student. No teacher is successful if he has no sympathy for or appreciation and comprehension of his student. To know Japan, therefore, to understand her basic ideals, to appreciate both the good and the bad of her characteristics, becomes our prime essential. We must cease to be satisfied with following the policy of rather ill-trained unsympathetic experts either in Asia or Europe.

Economically, Japan has always been dependent upon our trade. In the future that will be the case more than ever. The invention of nylon and its universal acceptance by the ladies of the world may bring upon the Japanese silk industry an economic repercussion from which it cannot recover. Both nylon and war must be overcome. But Japan's success economically is more certain than it has ever been if she can remain free from the destructive burdens of a terrible taxation which was necessary to maintain her unnatural armaments. Thus Japan economically faces the new world with skill, abundance of labor, organizational ability, a knowledge of knowing how to work together, and a craftsmanship unexcelled. Given these factors, plus a halfway decent market, she will succeed. Whether she will have that market depends upon us. We shall have to do some adjusting there. Japan's skill in meeting the demands of consumers in almost any line was, we remember, so much a factor before the war that those who judged war entirely on the basis of economic competition felt that she and her selling abilities must be destroyed. Thus, if we become her sponsor and her economic ally in raising her own standard of living and helping her to get her goods into the markets of the world, she will become a profitable ally, not only to us but to the whole world.

Socially, Japan must of necessity work for the raising of standards in the rest of Asia, or else she will be overcome by lower standards, if the thesis that poverty anywhere affects the living standards everywhere is true. If we have really learned that war anywhere is the concern of all everywhere, then Japan can join enthusiastically with us in attempting to arrange her economy so that her standards will contribute to the betterment of the standards throughout the world.

The Japanese money system is, of course, completely destroyed. But the Japanese people have been used to a stable currency, and that can be assured them again by association with us. Her yen should be pinned to our dollar.

Politically, we need not fear a return to any philosophy at all which is distasteful to our American democratic ideals, if we will but give the Japanese people a chance again to read and study about Washington and Lincoln and the other American leaders that every Japanese schoolboy studied during the development of the Japanese school system. The war was carried on by Japanese leaders who were utterly false to world thought and to the Japanese traditions that were accepted by the majority of the Japanese people a generation and a half ago.

So Japan can again be brought into the sisterhood of nations, with the Rising Sun as a token of a restoration of an old aspiring, an old striving, which was crushed by the rise in the world of a false doctrine based on the notion of a single will in a state under the leadership of dishonest, ill-trained, overambitious Hitlers, Mussolinis, Matsuokas, and Tojos.

Under the old theory, the Emperor of Japan owned all the land and all the people, and was father of all. Those concepts were taken from the theories put into the Chinese characters. The people in a paternal sense were never forgotten. They had no rights, but they needed no rights because the Emperor was all-benevolent. That was theory. Today Japan has a constitution based upon our own American notion that governments exist for the benefit of the people; that governments themselves have no rights, but that the rights belong to the people; that the property is the property of the people; and that the governments use the property only for the people's benefit and for public use. In this picture the Emperor is a guardian, therefore, of the people's property and the people's well-being. That, too, is theory. It is the key to American-Japanese cooperation. Leadership in Japan will, no doubt, come from the people inspired by these ideals, and the Emperor will be an interpreter of the people's aspirations. We should think that through as we consider the whole of Asia, and we should consider whether it is an exaggeration to say that the making of the new Asia will undoubtedly occur under Japanese leadership. The culmination of the American revolution is not yet complete, but it is surely on the way.

This is what I said in 1943:

The after-war world will be a world with the center of interest shifted away from the Western Hemisphere to the East. Asia, like Europe, is allied with distant powers and is divided within. Yet the preponderance of Asiatic populations will throw the center of gravity to the Eastern Hemisphere. Since the beginning of time, Asia has been a world problem. Now it is the world problem. The conflicts in which the four major allies—Russia, China, the United States, and Great Britain—are fighting are Asiatic conflicts. But long after Asia will have ceased to be a theater of military operations it will be predominant; for the three greatest social, political, and economic revolutions—the Chinese, the Indian, and the Russian—are essentially Asiatic.

Our fundamental concept of democracy and our religious and political recognition of the dignity of the individual and his inherent rights are necessary to the solving not only of Europe's problems but also of Asia's. Our belief in the rights of revolution gives us confidence in the face of change. With faith, then, in our idealism, the world will go forward as it follows American leadership.

If my prediction is true, the place for Japan in the fulfillment of that prophecy is plainly seen when we catch the spirit of her new constitution. Our whole success depends upon our being able to keep the thought of the leadership in Japan in harmony with what we said in our psychological warfare, and to build the future Japan upon what we told the Japanese were their own ideals, as taught to them during the best part of the Meiji era, their greatest period.

Mr. President, I have felt justified in doing the two things I have done in my rather long consideration of this bill. First of all, the theories behind the bill are as essential to our success and as much in keeping with our own self-interest in the expansion of American ideals in the rest of the world as is any other thing we may suggest. In the second place, no matter what we think, no matter what we do, no matter how we act, we have with us all the time the problems of Asia, which to a certain extent we have forgotten because Asia has not been in the headlines lately. That is a very good sign, Mr. President, because things are moving fairly well so far as concerns Japan and the part of Korea for which we are presently responsible. Comparatively speaking, things in those parts of the world are moving along fairly well. But never can any American fail to realize, Mr. President, that a peaceful Europe will bring to us no peace at all unless we have a peaceful Pacific and a peaceful Asia. Our real neighbors, our real responsibilities, are to be found in the lands to the west of us, across the Pacific rather than in the lands across the Atlantic. The answer to the question of to what extent our Army and Navy must be expanded is to be found in the lands lying to the west of us, across the Pacfic. However, the average person in the United States does not realize that that is the case.

Therefore, Mr. President, I add this final thought to the fine sentiment presented by the Senator from New Jersey at the close of his speech, when he stated that American stock had its roots in and stemmed from practically every one of the 16 countries for which we are trying to do something under the Marshall plan. Of course, more of our American stock has come from Europe than from Asia; nevertheless, a considerable part of it has come from Asia. It is obvious that we are responsible for the new birth, the new life, and many of the revolutions which have occurred in that part of the world, because those developments have occurred under the leadership of our thought. So it is that we must see to it that those great revolutions succeed properly, if we are to have peace and contentment for ourselves and for the world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment, which is, in section 1, on page 2, line 5, to strike out "1947" and insert "1948."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to commend the distinguished Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] for the great leadership he has given to the course of the measure pending before the Senate of the United States, and, because I understand a record vote will not be taken on the bill, I desire to make myself of record in support of it.

I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that in the Seventy-ninth Congress we had a similar controversy before the Senate over similar legislation, except the way was much more difficult then than the Senator from New Jersey has found it to be in this instance. But it is rather interesting, Mr. President, to go back to that debate in the Seventy-ninth Congress, when it was my task to lead on this side of the aisle the fight for the retention of what was then the foreign branch of our OWI, then being conducted under the very able leadership of Elmer Davis, and note the course of the argument, and the pleas which were made at that time in support of the proposition that if we were really going to accomplish the great objectives which we have in Europe as far as winning the peace is concerned, the then Voice of America, known as the Foreign Branch of OWI, should not be hamstrung by the Congress of the United States. By a very close vote, it will be recalled, we won that battle in the Seventy-ninth Congress.

It is interesting to note, however, the great change that has come over the thinking of the Congress since that year, with the result that now we have this very sound piece of legislation, so well handled by the Senator from New Jersey, bearing out, I think, some of the very points that were made in the debate in the Seventy-ninth Congress, when we pleaded with the Congress not to make the mistake of closing off or shutting down the appropriations for a public relations program in Europe, because, as we predicted, if we do not maintain that program, then movements in Europe contrary to the best interest of America are bound to take root.

In closing these remarks, I again wish to thank the Senator from New Jersey, and point out in the RECORD that what we are doing today seems to me to be taking a step that ought to have been taken with much greater vigor and greater spirit back in the Seventy-ninth Congress.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, the kind words of the Senator from Oregon are very much appreciated by the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Jersey yield to me?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I rise to say a few words in connection with the remarks made by the Senator from Massachusetts, who paid a high and well-deserved tribute to the chairman of our subcommittee, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. It happens that originally there were just two members of that subcommittee, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] and myself. Later there were added to the subcommittee the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. Our work was not all performed at home, but it took us into nearly all the European countries and then back home again. I want to say, Mr. President, that, under the leadership of the Senator from New Jersey, I never saw any group of men work with greater singleness of purpose or with a stronger desire to bring out the best bill possible in the light of everything we had to consider. I am glad to pay this tribute to the Senator from New Jersey.

I may say, Mr. President, I was tremendously impressed by the remarks of the Senator from New Jersey as he concluded his eloquent address by referring to the voice of America as a voice of all the great Americans of the past and of all the great Americans of the future, and saying that the voice of America must include all that has been said of our ideals and purposes and way of life, by those who are dead and gone, and by those who live today. Mr. President, I know that he agrees with me that to that voice of America should also be added not only the voices of the present and the voices of the past, but also the voice of the future; for the voice of America as she looks down the years in the future is the hope of all the downtrodden and oppressed peoples of the world. The voice of the future in America must remain the voice of the past and the voice of the present, a strong voice declaring the rights of freemen, the freedom of the individual, the rule of law and order, things for which the countries of the Old World are so desperately praying and yearning. So we must project to that part of the world our best hopes for the future, that the other countries of the world may remain strong, free, and independent nations. All the rights, freedoms, and high principles combined, of the past, the present, and the future, constitute the strong and mighty voice of America.

In working on the pending bill we have tried to lay the foundation upon which adequate appropriations may be made, so that the voice of America hereafter, as it speaks to the world, shall be as strong and as mighty as is America herself.

I shall not take further time except to say that in the light of all the things we had to consider, including the probable attitude of the House of Representatives, we have brought forth the best bill we were able to present, and with the amendments which will be agreed upon today, I think for the present at least the bill will answer its purposes.

Mr. President, I wish to say that I was very much interested in noting yesterday an editorial in the Washington Post on the subject of a suggestion made by our colleague the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY]. The suggestion had to do with the air-mailing of copies of American newspapers overseas as a vital part of our foreign-information program. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

READING MATTER

Senator WILEY expressed a commendable thought in calling for greater numbers of American newspapers and magazines to be flown abroad, and we hope that the Nation's publishers, not the State Department, will act upon it. Our foreign-information program, and, indeed, the Marshall plan itself, can have no more important adjunct than the spread of American reading matter. The situation now is that, aside from the limited American publishing operations in foreign cities and the relatively few copies sent by air from this country, American periodicals are a month or 6 weeks old when they reach libraries and reading rooms abroad. Our disadvantage in the ideological struggle is thus obvious; Moscow papers can be had in almost any European capital the next morning.

The ideal solution for this problem would be for American newspapers and magazines either to set up editions published in Europe and Asia or to band together and promote a commentary service for distribution abroad. Perhaps, also, the idea might be considered of encouraging the kind of overseas editions which were put out during the war by several of our newspapers and magazines. Under this arrangement all copy would be written, edited, and set in type in this country, but the actual printing would be carried on abroad by means of lightweight printing plates flown from the United States.

But one or the other of these ideas would take time, and Senator WILEY's suggestion could be carried out immediately. There is a place in his picture, moreover, for book publishers, for American books are desired almost universally. Universities in Germany and Japan, for example, have received practically no American textbooks and technical material since before the war. To place such material in their hands now could be to acquire an inestimable asset in cementing friendship and spreading American ideas.

Every man in these perilous days must be his own Marshall plan according to his ability, as Mr. Drew Pearson has demonstrated so well and so admirably with his Friendship Train project. In the battle we are waging, food for men's minds is no less imperative than food for their stomachs. What must be guarded against, however, is the suggestion of Government subsidization; this would be a double-edged weapon, for it would give the Kremlin a weapon in their ideological war on America by demonstrating the same tie-in between press and state that Russia has.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I should like to express my deep appreciation of the kind words of the Senator from New Mexico, and to thank him for having added the voice of the future to the voices of the past and of the present. I should like further to pay tribute to him for the wonderful assistance he has given us all in the consideration of the bill, and the special point that he emphasized, not only every time we met together, but which he also emphasized the other day when, to my regret, I was not present on the floor of the Senate, that in dealing with foreign relations, politics is forgotten. The reason why our committee was successful this summer, in my judgment, was because we never even thought of politics. We were Americans working together, trying to find an American policy to accomplish an American purpose, and I thank God I have been able to be associated with men who had that view in approaching this subject.

Mr. President, I shall be glad to continue with the consideration of the committee amendments to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 7, to strike out section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this act are to enable the Government of the United States to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and of other countries, which is one of the essential foundations of peace, and to correct misunderstandings about the United States in other countries. The means to be used in achieving these objectives are—

(1) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;

(2) the rendering of technical and other services to other countries on the basis of mutual cooperation;

(3) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United States, its people, and the principles and objectives of its Government; and

(4) the dissemination abroad of public information about the United Nations, its organization and functions, and the participation of the United States as a member thereof.

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this act are to enable the Government of the United States to promote a better understanding of the United States in other countries, and to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. Among the means to be used in achieving these objectives are—

(1) an information service to disseminate abroad information about the United States, its people, and policies promulgated by the Congress, the President, the Secretary of State and other responsible officials of Government having to do with matters affecting foreign affairs;

(2) an educational exchange service to cooperate with other nations in—

(a) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;

(b) the rendering of technical and other services;

(c) the interchange of developments in the field of education, the arts, and sciences.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 20, to insert a new section, as follows:

UNITED NATIONS

SEC. 3. In carrying out the objectives of this act, information concerning the participation of the United States in the United Nations, its organizations and functions, shall be emphasized.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 2, to change the section number from 3 to 4, and in line 6, after the word "agency", to strike out "in the executive branch."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, in section 201, line 18, after the word "skill" to insert "and shall wherever possible provide these interchanges by using the services of existing reputable agencies which are successfully engaged in such activity", and on page 5, line 4, after the name "United States" to strike out "If the Secretary finds that any person from another country, while in the United States pursuant to this section, is engaged in activities of a political nature or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, the Secretary shall promptly report such finding to the Attorney General, and such person shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody, and promptly deported." and insert "The persons specified in this section shall be admitted as nonimmigrant visitors for business under clause 2 of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 154; 8 U. S. C. 203), for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. A person admitted under this section who fails to maintain the status under which he was admitted or who fails to depart from the United States at the expiration of the time for which he was admitted, or who engages in activities of a political nature detrimental to the interests of the United States, or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported pursuant to section 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 162, 8 U. S. C. 214). Deportation proceedings under this section shall be summary and the findings of the Attorney General as to matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall not be eligible for suspension of deportation under clause 2 of subdivision (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (54 Stat. 671, 56 Stat. 1044; 8 U. S. C. 155)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, in section 301, line 8, after the word "any", to strike out "person" and insert "citizen of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, in section 302, line 18, after the word "Any", to strike out "person" and insert "citizen of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, in section 303, line 9, after the word "Any", to strike out "person" and insert "citizen of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, in section 401, line 6, after the word "with", to strike out "their" and insert "the"; in the same line, after the word "approval", to insert "of the President."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 7, after the word "agencies", to strike out "whenever the Secretary shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any government agency for activities under authority of this act, the Secretary shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Secretary under this act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or direct transfer. In utilizing the Government agencies, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the best available and qualified Government services, facilities, and personnel shall be sought, in order to insure professional competence and avoid duplication; and (2) that the Secretary shall consult the appropriate technical agencies of the Government concerning any activity authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this act which comes within the competence of such agencies."

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. My amendment is in lieu of the committee amendment on page 9, line 7.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 9, in lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by the committee amendment in lines 7 to 20, inclusive, it is proposed to insert the following:

Whenever the Secretary shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government agency for activities under authority of this act, the Secretary shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Secretary under this act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or direct transfer. The Secretary shall include in each report submitted to the Congress under section 1008 a statement of the services, facilities, and personnel of other Government agencies utilized in carrying on activities under the authority of this act, showing the names and salaries of the personnel utilized, or performing services utilized, during the period covered by such report, and the amounts paid to such other agencies under this section as payment for such performance.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the amendment is self-explanatory. I ask that my amendment be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska to the committee amendment on page 9, line 7.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, may I ask whether the amendment suggested by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] has been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; it has not been agreed to.

Mr. SMITH. I will say to the Senator from Utah that the amendment has not yet been reached.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 10, in section 403, line 14, after the word "through", to strike out "the" and insert "any appropriate"; in the same line, after the word "agency", to strike out "with appropriate legislative authority"; in line 17, after the word "agencies", to insert a comma and "and shall not enter into the performance of such services to any foreign government where such services may be performed adequately by qualified private American individuals and agencies and such qualified individuals and agencies are available for the performance of such services"; and on page 11, line 12, after the word "assignments", to strike out the semicolon and "(4) that such services shall not be undertaken for a foreign government if, in the opinion of the head of the Government agency, such services will impair the fulfillment of domestic responsibilities of that agency; and (5) that the Department shall invite outstanding leaders in the United States, both within and outside the Federal Government, in the various fields of activity covered by this title, to review and extend advice on the Secretary's policies in rendering technical and other services to another government pursuant to this title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 21, to strike out:

TRAINING

SEC. 404. Any Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to provide to citizens of other countries, and to citizens of the United States going to other countries in connection with the carrying out of this act, technical and other training within the fields in which such agency has competence, or to provide for such training through State and local governmental agencies or private institutions and organizations.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 5, to strike out:

INTERCHANGE OF SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

SEC. 405. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, is authorized to promote the interchange with other countries of scientific and specialized knowledge and skills, within the fields in which such agency has competence, through publications and other scientific and educational materials.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 12, to strike out:

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION

SEC. 406. In order that the activities of Government agencies authorized by titles II, III, and IV of this act may be effectively coordinated and interdepartmental relationships as authorized by this act may be clearly defined, the Secretary may establish upon direction of the President an interdepartmental committee to advise the Secretary on the development and administration of these activities.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, in section 501, line 4, after the word

"abroad", to strike out "all such press releases and radio scripts shall, in the English language, be made available to press associations, newspapermen, radio systems and stations in the United States, and to Members of the Congress of the United States, upon request, within 15 days after release as information abroad." and insert "On request, representative samples or specific individual press releases and radio scripts shall be made available in the English language for examination at the Department of State by representatives of press associations, newspapers, magazines, radio systems and stations, and be made available to Members of Congress, within 15 days after release as information abroad."

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment to the committee amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 13, in the committee amendment, beginning with the word "on" in line 9, it is proposed to strike out through and including line 16, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Any such press release or radio script, on request, shall be available in the English language, at the Department of State, at all reasonable times following its release as information abroad, for examination by representatives of United States press associations, newspapers, magazines, radio systems and stations, and, on request, shall be made available to Members of Congress.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I have discussed the amendment with the Senator in charge of the bill, and I think it is agreeable to him.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I accept the amendment.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, what is the limitation proposed in the Senator's amendment?

Mr. BALL. We simply say, "at all reasonable times." I could not figure out what the 15-day limitation meant.

Mr. HATCH. I did not understand the Senator's amendment. As I now understand, the amendment provides that such releases shall be made available at all reasonable times.

Mr. BALL. Yes.

Mr. HATCH. That is satisfactory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] to the committee amendment on page 13, beginning in line 9.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, in section 502, line 20, after the word "Secretary", to strike out "shall encourage and facilitate by appropriate means the dissemination abroad of information about the United States by private American individuals and agencies, shall supplement such private information dissemination where necessary, and," and on page 14, line 5, after the word "information", to strike out the semicolon and "(3) that the Department shall invite outstanding private leaders of the United States in cultural and informational fields to review and extend advice on the Government's international information activities; and (4) that all printed matter, films, broadcasts, and other materials in the fields of mass media shall, when disseminated by the Government, be identified as to Government or private source."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 12, to strike out:

TITLE VI. ADVISORY COMMISSION TO FORMULATE POLICIES

FORMULATION OF POLICIES

SEC. 601. There is hereby created a United States Information and Educational Exchange Advisory Commission (hereinafter in this title referred to as the "Commission") to be constituted as provided in section 602. The Commission shall formulate and present to the Secretary of State the policies to be followed and adhered to in connection with the interchange of persons, knowledge and skills, the assignment of specialists, the preparation and dissemination of information about the United States, its people and its policies, and the carrying out of the other provisions of this act.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION, GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 602. (a) The Commission shall consist of 11 members, not more than 6 of whom shall be from any one political party, as follows: (1) Nine members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and (2) the Secretary of State or such officer in the State Department as may be designated by such Secretary.

(b) The members of the Commission shall represent the public interest, but of the persons appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section, one shall be selected from among educators, one from among individuals formerly in active service in the armed forces of the United States, one from representatives of labor, one farmer, one from the newspaper business, one from the motion-picture industry, one from the radio industry, and three from persons having general business experience. All persons so appointed shall be persons of national reputations in their respective fields. No person holding any compensated Federal or State office shall be eligible for appointment under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section.

(c) The term of each member appointed under clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall be 3 years except that the terms of office of such members first taking office on the Commission shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, three at the end of 1 year, three at the end of 2 years, and three at the end of 3 years from the date of the enactment of this act. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor is appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his term of office any member may continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

(d) The President shall designate a chairman and a vice chairman from among members of the Commission.

(e) The members of the Commission shall receive no compensation for their services as such members but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence in connection with attendance of meetings of the Commission away from their places of residences.

(f) The Commission is authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to carry out the authority conferred upon it by this title.

(g) The Commission is authorized, without regard to the civil-service laws and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to appoint and fix the compensation of such clerical assistants as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this title.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 603. The Commission shall meet not less frequently than once each month and shall from time to time prepare and transmit to the Secretary and to the Congress its recommendations for carrying out the various activities authorized by this act, and shall submit to the Congress a quarterly report of all programs and activities recommended by it under this act and the action taken to carry out such recommendations.

And to insert:

TITLE VI—ADVISORY COMMISSIONS TO FORMULATE POLICIES

SEC. 601. There are hereby created two advisory commissions, (1) United States Advisory Commission on Information (hereinafter in this title referred to as the Commission on Information) and (2) United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange (hereinafter in this title referred to as the Commission on Educational Exchange) to be constituted as provided in section 602. The Commissions shall formulate and recommend to the Secretary policies and programs for the carrying out of this act.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSIONS; GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 602. (a) Each Commission shall consist of five members, not more than three of whom shall be from any one political party. Members shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. No person holding any compensated Federal or State office shall be eligible for appointment.

(b) The members of the Commission on Information shall represent the public interest, and shall be selected from a cross section of professional, business, and public service backgrounds.

(c) The members of the Commission on Educational Exchange shall represent the public interest and shall be selected from a cross section of educational, cultural, scientific, technical, and public-service backgrounds.

(d) The term of each member appointed under subsection (a) of this section shall be 3 years, except that the terms of office of such members first taking office on each Commission shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, two at the end of 1 year, two at the end of 2 years, and one at the end of 3 years from the date of the enactment of this act. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor is appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his term of office any member may continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

(e) The President shall designate a chairman for each Commission from among members of the Commission.

(f) The members of the Commissions shall receive no compensation for their services as such members but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence in connection with attendance of meetings of the Commissions away from their places of residence, as provided in subsection (6) of section 801 of this act.

(g) The Commissions are authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary to carry out the authority conferred upon them by this title.

(h) The Department is authorized to provide the necessary secretarial and clerical assistance for the Commissions.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 603. The Commissions shall meet not less frequently than once each month during the first 6 months after their establishment, and thereafter at such intervals as the Commissions find advisable, and shall transmit to the Secretary a quarterly report, and to the Congress a semiannual report of all programs and activities carried on under the authority of this act, including appraisals, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs, and such recommendations as shall have been made by the Commissions to the Secretary for effectuating the purposes and objectives of this act and the action taken to carry out such recommendations.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment in section 601.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the committee amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 17, at the end of line 21, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to insert the following proviso:

Provided, however, That the commissions created by this section shall have no authority over the Board of Foreign Scholarships or the program created by Public Law 584 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, enacted August 1, 1946, or the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I have discussed this amendment with the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I have discussed the amendment with the Senator from Arkansas. We feel that it is appropriate, because it is distinctly the purpose of the bill to exclude the other activities to which the Senator has referred. There is no objection to the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas to the committee amendment on page 17, line 21.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to section 702, on page 20, beginning in line 8. After the word "Secretary", I move to strike out the word "may" and insert in lieu thereof "shall", to comply with the amendment adopted earlier on page 9.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 19, to insert the following subhead:

THE SECRETARY

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 5, after the word "create", to insert "with the approval of the Commission on Information and the Commission on Educational Exchange."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, in section 901, after line 6, to insert:

ADVANCE OF FUNDS

SEC. 902. If any other government shall express the desire to provide funds, property, or services to be used by this Government, in whole or in part, for the expenses of any specific part of the program undertaken pursuant to this act, the Secretary is authorized, when he finds it in the public interest, to accept such funds, property, or services. Funds so received may be established as a special deposit account in the Treasury of the United States, to be available for the specified purpose, and to be used for reimbursement of appropriations or direct expenditure, subject to the provisions of this act. Any unexpended balance of the special deposit account and other property received under this section and no longer required for the purposes for which provided shall be returned to the government providing the funds or property.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 3, after "Sec. 1001", to strike out "No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties under this act unless the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, after such investigation as he deems necessary, certifies that in his opinion such individual is loyal to the United States and that such employment or assignment to duties is consistent with the security of the United States: *Provided, however,* That any present employee of the Government, unless an unfavorable report as to such employee is rendered sooner by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may, without such certification, be employed or assigned to duties under this act for the period of 6 months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." and in lieu thereof to insert "No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties by the Government under this act until such individual has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a report thereon has been made to the Secretary of State: *Provided, however,* That any present employee of the Government, pending the report as to such employee by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may be employed or assigned to duties under this act for the period of 6 months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 7, to strike out:

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 1002. If any provision of this act or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 15, to change the section number from 1003 to 1002.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 23, to change the section number from 1004 to 1003.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 4, to change the section number from 1005 to 1004.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 20, to change the section number from 1006 to 1005, and in line 23, after he word "agencies", to insert "including existing American private publications."

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment to the committee amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 27, line 21, after the word "utilize", it is proposed to strike out down to and including the word "publications" in line 23, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "to the maximum extent practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, including existing American press, publishing, radio, motion picture, and other agencies."

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to make it very clear that in conducting these activities, particularly the informational activities, the State Department is to utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, by contract or otherwise, the facilities and services of private agencies in the field. One reason why I am offering the amendment is that since this bill was scheduled for consideration in the Senate I have received word that the State Department is considering going back to its old practice of itself programing all its short-wave broadcasts. During our hearings on the State Department appropriation bill last year it was brought out very clearly that such a plan costs several times what it would cost if the services were contracted for. Somehow when the Government attempts to do that kind of news writing and broadcasting, it means three or four employees for every one employed by private agencies in the field. I know that the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which handles the State Department appropriation would not want to go back to the old system, under which the State Department had a huge staff of people in New York doing all the programing, or nearly all the programing, for short-wave broadcasts. I wish to make very clear in this bill the intention of Congress, namely, that the Department shall utilize to the maximum extent practicable the facilities of private agencies. I realize that there are some broadcasts to critical

areas which the State Department itself may have to program. However, to the maximum extent practicable, it should utilize the facilities of private agencies in this field.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I have a memorandum given to me by the junior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] who, I am satisfied, has seen the amendment of the Senator. He wished to have me ask the Senator whether, in carrying out the provisions of the act under the terms of the Senator's amendment, the Secretary will give consideration to using the facilities and services of all regularly licensed international short-wave stations on an equal basis.

Mr. BALL. I will say to the Senator that I believe that in that field we must leave discretion with the State Department to contract with whatever private agencies in the field it feels can do the best job for the program. I would not attempt to say, either in the legislation or here on the floor, that the Department should contract in one way or another, or should or should not contract with a certain agency.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator's amendment provides that such use of private facilities shall be made to the greatest extent practicable. In reality that probably covers what the Senator from Wyoming had in mind.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I find myself in complete agreement with the Senator's amendment. However, for purposes of clarification, am I correct in my understanding that in making use of private facilities—and I think they should be used—the State Department will retain necessary discretion to protect public funds in case any private agency should seek to make a charge for its facilities which the State Department might find to be unreasonable in comparison with what the State Department itself could do in sending the program across the air waves?

Mr. BALL. Of course the State Department always has such authority. However, I may say that all the testimony we took last year indicated that if the Department can find a private agency to do the job, it is always much cheaper than to have the Department itself do the job.

Mr. MORSE. I think that is true. I simply did not want to leave in the RECORD the impression that the congressional intent was that no matter how much the private agency sought to charge the Government, the Government would have to use such agency rather than the State Department.

Mr. BALL. I am very glad that the Senator has made that point, because there is certainly no such intention. The price will be subject to negotiation. The State Department does not have to sign a contract with anyone.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BALL. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. As I understand the Senator's amendment, I believe that what it does is to make it perfectly clear that the Secretary shall use private agencies to the maximum extent practicable. Is that the language?

Mr. BALL. That is the language.

Mr. HATCH. I think the Senator from New Jersey will agree that that is the purpose of the bill itself, and that there is no particular objection to that language.

Mr. SMITH. That is correct. I talked it over last night with the Senator from Minnesota, and he has just spelled out in the amendment what we had in mind in the amendment to this section we had previously recommended. I have no objection to the amendment. I hope it will pass.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] to the committee amendment on page 27, line 21.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that the amendment which I offered as a substitute for the committee amendment was agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 4, to strike out:

OFFICE OF INFORMATION AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

SEC. 1007. Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the establishment of any new Government agency; except that for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the Secretary is hereby authorized to establish in the Department of State an office to be known as the Office of Information and Educational Exchange.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 14, to change the section number from 1008 to 1006, and in the same line, after the word "Act," to strike out the comma and "or under any provision thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 17, to insert a new subhead as follows:

VETERANS' PREFERENCE ACT

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 19, to change the section number from 1009 to 1007.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 23, to change the section number from 1010 to 1008.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 6, to change the section number from 1011 to 1009.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 10, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 1010. If any provision of this act or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, that completes the committee amendments, does it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. BALL. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 18, to strike out the word "or" and insert in lieu thereof the word "and."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, on page 7, line 12, after the word "serving" and the period, to insert "No person shall be assigned for service to or in cooperation with the government of any country, unless (1) the Secretary finds that such assignment is necessary in the national interest of the United States, or (2) such government agrees to reimburse the United States in an amount equal to the compensation, travel expenses, and allowances payable to such person during the period of such assignment in accordance with the provisions of section 302, or (3) such government shall have made an advance of funds, property, or service as provided in section 902."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wonder if we might have an explanation of the amendment.

Mr. BALL. I should like to explain both this amendment and the one just agreed to substituting the word "and" for the word "or" in line 18 on page 6. That is an amendment to section 203, which authorizes the Secretary "to assist schools, libraries, and community centers abroad, founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States." Then it goes on to say "or serving as demonstration centers for methods and practices employed in the United States."

There is no restriction whatever on who founds them or sponsors them. I think the word "and" should have been used instead of the word "or" in the original draft of the bill. I think the Senator from New Jersey agrees with me.

The whole title, as it now stands, would permit the Secretary to assign technical experts from our Government to foreign governments to an almost unlimited extent, with our Government bearing the whole cost. It seemed to me that in the great majority of cases—and I think the Senator from New Jersey, after consulting the State Department, found that was true—the foreign

government does reimburse our Government. I wanted some restriction on the Secretary's right to assign personnel to other governments and to have us bear the total cost only when he finds it is in the national interest to do so. It will give the Appropriations Subcommittee some check on this particular section of the bill.

Mr. SMITH. I am glad to accept that amendment, and the other amendments offered by the Senator from Minnesota, and I wish to thank him for what I think is a great contribution to the improvement of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, before the bill is passed, I should like to make one or two remarks.

We went through quite a controversy on the floor last year and in our committee when we authorized continuance of this activity in the State Department, even though it was not authorized by law. In reading Time magazine for January 12, 1948, I was struck by an article on page 13, which reads as follows:

> Though no one said so openly, the sponsors of "journals-for-export"—

They were referring to proposals that American publications be exported directly to some of these countries as part of the national program—

> were moved by the American's abiding distrust of Government-controlled news. If they needed grounds for their distrust, they now had a good example.
>
> Three weeks ago the United States press headlined the testimony of Lt. Gen. Albert Wedemeyer before the Senate Appropriations Committee. Wedemeyer, whose report on China had been suppressed by Secretary George Marshall, roundly endorsed immediate economic and military aid to the Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai-shek.
>
> But the United States Information Service's bulletins to China (framed by the State Department) sounded quite different. In its account of the China hearings, USIS gave a niggling 17 lines to Wedemeyer, a fat 68 to Willard Thorp and William Walton Butterworth, Jr., State Department apologists for the United States indecisive China policy. USIS painstakingly reported that Wedemeyer had called Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek "a benevolent despot"; it did not and that Wedemeyer also declared that Chiang was "a fine character" and "the logical leader of China today," who needed United States help and should get it. Nothing was said to China, either, about Wedemeyer's recommendation of military aid.
>
> Few United States correspondents in China were surprised at USIS's slanting of the news. USIS headquarters in Shanghai, run by big, beefy Bradley Connors, had consistently trimmed its sails to the State Department's anti-Chiang clique. From Nanking, Time correspondent Fred Gruin reported:
>
> "Since July there have appeared in the United States press many powerful opinions favoring aid, including speeches by Thomas E. Dewey, statements by Representative WALTER JUDD, former Secretary of State James Byrnes, and former Ambassador to France William C. Bullitt.
>
> "So far as USIS is concerned, these do not make news fit to print. Of 66 United States editorials on China which were distributed by USIS, 59 were anti-Chiang and anti-United States aid. The hostile New York Herald Tribune was quoted 11 times, the New York Times, guardedly sympathetic, only 3 times."

Mr. President, I will admit that I have not had time to check with the State Department as to the authenticity of that story, but since there has been no denial from the State Department I assume it is reasonably accurate. I think that kind of deliberate slanting of the news to reflect, not the voice and policy of America, or even the Government of the United States, but the voice of a little clique in the Information Service in the State Department, is a danger which has disturbed a great many members of this service in connection with the whole information program. It was taken over, as we all know, from the OWI. There were far too many Communists and fellow-travelers in that agency from the beginning. I am afraid that some are still there, and that probably the gentlemen responsible for this kind of vicious slanting of news of the developments in the United States regarding China are some holdovers from that fellow-traveler group in OWI, or else some other fellow-travelers who have been brought in by that group.

I say to the Senator from New Jersey that when the Committee on Foreign Relations considers the nomination of the Assistant Secretary to head up this program he will be asked about it and what his policy will be. In my opinion, the supervisors who are responsible for this kind of distortion and complete slanting of news in contradiction to the policy adopted by the Congress and by the Government of this country should be dismissed from this activity. They have no place in it.

I do not believe, Mr. President, that a democratic country can possibly compete in lies with a dictatorship. We have freedom of speech, and the lies always catch up with us. We cannot control what our people or any other people in the world believe in the way of information. The only kind of propaganda with which a democratic country can possibly get anywhere is the truth. The policy of the State Department, in my opinion, should be constantly to put the emphasis on telling peoples all over the world the truth, even when it may hurt the feelings of some persons in the State Department who do not seem to agree with what the people of America think.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, in connection with what the distinguished Senator from Minnesota has just said, as far as I am concerned, as chairman of the subcommittee, it will be my purpose to request the Committee on Foreign Relations to ask the appointee who is to have charge of this work to confer with us regarding the policies to be carried on in conducting this important office.

So many things have been brought to our attention that it would not be fair to a new incumbent not to confer with him regarding the information service, the educational exchange service, and many other matters which have been brought to the attention of the committee and which should be considered in connection with the policy in conducting those offices in the future. So far as I am concerned, it will be my recommendation that we confer personally with the appointee before his appointment is confirmed.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, since the Senator has raised the question with reference to consulting with the new head of the agency, I should also like to recommend to the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations that they consider and perhaps advise with him on the question of how to make more efficient the organization he will head, because a bill designed to achieve a purpose similar to that of the part of this bill relating to the exchange of persons, was passed in the Congress over a year and a half ago, but the Department has been exceedingly slow in implementing it. I have particular reference to the Office of Financial Policy and Development, which seems to be bogged down and quite unable to take action.

So, with the passage of this bill, with which, as the Senator knows, I am thoroughly in accord, I hope the committee will try to do something to improve the administration of these matters within the State Department. Of course, I do not need tell the Senator that the State Department has been one of the most difficult departments of the Government to reorganize. The present Secretary of State is the third Secretary of State who has promised to reorganize it and streamline it, but nothing of that sort has been done thus far.

In view of the magnificent effort which I consider this bill to represent, I hope the Senator from New Jersey will now give some attention to seeing to it that after the bill is passed, something will happen in the State Department.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Arkansas for his comments. Personally, I feel that they are very much in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not wish to delay a vote on the bill, and I shall not do so; but I do not care to have the vote come without my saying just a word or two in its support.

I happen to be one of the Members of the Senate who were appointed as a subcommittee and who traveled all over Europe in an effort to learn what our information service was doing there, what it had been doing, what it needed, and what was the result of the reduction made necessary by the reduction of the appropriation. I concur in the statement which has been made by the Senator from New Jersey, namely, that not only in the consideration of the proposed legislation but in all the investigations which occurred abroad, never a shadow of politics entered the picture in any form. I was, as were all of us, impressed by the pitiful inadequacy of our present service in some of the countries. It is an anomally that any country has to engage in propaganda or in the dissemination of information in order to counteract misinformation constantly fed to people by any other country supposed to be friendly. That is a new development in international relationships, and it is a very disturbing development.

Nevertheless it is a fact—and we have to deal with facts—that in various parts of Europe and other parts of the world

an organized, concentrated effort is indulged in on the part of government, at great expense and great display, to misrepresent the motives of the United States Government as a government, to distort everything that is said in and by the United States Government, to utilize every episode which occurs in this country, as an evidence of our alleged depravity, of our alleged selfishness, of our alleged imperialistic desires, and also to misrepresent the kind of life the American people lead.

In those countries we found a yearning for the truth. Their people hunger for information about the way the people of the United States live—about our school system, about our agricultural system, about our social system, about our cities, about our country generally, and all the things that make up what we have come to call the American way of life. They are anxious for it; and notwithstanding the inadequacy of our service in many of those countries especially, which I need not mention by name, it has been difficult to persuade the people there that the things said about us are true; and whenever there has been an opportunity for the people themselves to learn at first-hand and on the ground, by any sort of demonstration, that they are not true, they have leaped at the opportunity to obtain that information.

So it would be most unfortunate if we did not accept the responsibility of educating them and informing them about our Nation, about our people, about the way we do things, and about our democracy and our political and social institutions. This bill authorizes the appropriations necessary to do that. I hope that when the appropriations come along, after the bill is passed, after the authority has been granted, they will be adequate to do the job which is so essential at this period of our great world leadership, which we have not sought so much as it has been thrust upon us.

So, Mr. President, I am happy to join in the passage of the bill, and to have added my feeble efforts in its construction and in the obtaining of the information upon which it is based.

I wish to compliment the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] for his untiring and diligent and intelligent efforts directed toward bringing about the enactment of a bill which would be workable and at the same time would not trespass too much upon any theories we have heretofore entertained in regard to the functioning of a government in the matter of giving the world information about ourselves and our people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KNOWLAND in the chair). The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H. R. 3342) was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to promote the better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations."

JUSTICE DOUGLAS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senate and the country to an article in the column headed "Matter of Fact", which appeared today in the Washington Post, the article being written by Joseph and Stewart Alsop, and entitled "From Cloister to Convention." I am going to read excerpts from the article, and make some comments about the conditions existing in this country, and in particular in the Southern States. The article states:

The peculiar, intermittent courtship between American politics and Justice William O. Douglas has entered a new and more decisive phase. The leaders of the northern Democratic organizations have sent word to Justice Douglas that the party's 1948 vice presidential nomination is his for the taking.

The message was carried, sometime ago, straight from a leaders' meeting in New York to Douglas' chambers in the gloomy cloisters of the Supreme Court. The executive director of the Democratic National Committee, Gael Sullivan, was the messenger. Douglas did not welcome this political annunciation, and has given no subsequent sign of his intentions. But the Democratic leaders feel that if President Truman eventually asks Douglas point blank to be his running mate, the Justice will be forced to accept.

There is, of course, no sort of guaranty that the leaders' message to Douglas will thus be followed up by any request from the White House. As far as President Truman personally is concerned, the choice of his companion on the ticket is still officially open. This will no doubt be asserted by the President himself. Yet, whatever the President may say will not detract from the singular interest of the episode described above.

There are, first of all, the circumstances of the leaders' decision. The New York get-together was held under the informal chairmanship of Edward J. Flynn. It is reported to have been attended by delegates from the satrapies of Ed Kelly and Jake Arvey in Illinois, David Lawrence in Pennsylvania, Frank Hague in New Jersey, and one or two more. In short, the same principalities and powers were assembled that took the lead in 1944 in rejecting both James F. Byrnes and Henry A. Wallace and in conferring the Vice Presidency on Harry S. Truman.

The debates of the satraps were, rather naturally, not formally recorded. Yet it is known that two major points were generally agreed upon.

Point 1 was that Truman would need a running mate linked to the New Deal, rather than a conservative, in order to win this year.

Point 2 is the important one.

Point 2 was that the nomination of such a running mate would arouse bitter opposition in the southern wing of the Democratic Party, but that the North possessed the votes to impose a northern choice on the convention. In both these points the practiced political eye will read much that is significant.

Mr. President, it is true that the North will have the votes at the national convention to impose upon that convention the candidate for Vice President they desire, but it is not true that, because Mr. Kelly and Mr. Avery and Mr. Hague get together they can elect their Vice Presidential candidate. In fact, the Democratic electors of the southern wing of the party will not follow Mr. Hague's direction, and will not vote for any candidate for Vice President who we think is inimical to the welfare of our people and whose philosophy of government would be to destroy our social institutions.

Mr. President, I serve notice now, and I think I can speak for the people of one sovereign Southern State when I say it, that we are not going to support any candidate for Vice President who is forced upon us by the convention, if we do not choose to support him, that that is a question which will be determined by our Presidential electors according to the Constitution of the United States. Because a candidate is strong on the East Side and pleases Boss Flynn is not persuasive with us. The Democratic electors of the South will not sacrifice our people upon the cross of political expediency. And this goes for Mr. Justice Douglas, as well as any other candidate who is nominated by the northern Democrats against our will and over our protests.

Mr. President, I think it is a shameful thing that politicians like those named would attempt to put the Supreme Court of the United States in politics. The episode referred to, if it happened—and my information is that it did—will cause the people to think that every decision of Mr. Justice Douglas is swayed by political considerations. It destroys the judicial atmosphere so necessary for confidence in a court. Our people are tired of politicians who plan and plot and politicalize the highest court of this country, and I think the people, not only of the South but of the Nation as a whole, will resent it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the whole article may be placed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MATTER OF FACT

(By Joseph and Stewart Alsop)

FROM CLOISTER TO CONVENTION

The peculiar, intermittent courtship between American politics and Justice William O. Douglas has entered a new and more decisive phase. The leaders of the northern Democratic organizations have sent word to Justice Douglas that the party's 1948 Vice-Presidential nomination is his for the taking.

The message was carried, some time ago, straight from a leaders' meeting in New York to Douglas' chambers in the gloomy cloisters of the Supreme Court. The executive director of the Democratic National Committee, Gael Sullivan, was the messenger. Douglas did not welcome this political annunciation, and has given no subsequent sign of his intentions. But the Democratic leaders feel that if President Truman eventually asks Douglas point blank to be his running mate, the Justice will be forced to accept.

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open. This will no doubt be asserted by the President himself. Yet, whatever the President may say will not detract from the singular interest of the episode described above.

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The debates of the satraps were, rather naturally, not formally recorded. Yet it is known that two major points were generally agreed upon.

Point 1 was that Truman would need a running mate linked to the New Deal, rather than a conservative, in order to win this year. Point 2 was that the nomination of such a running mate would arouse bitter opposition in the southern wing of the Democratic Party, but that the North possessed the votes to impose a northern choice on the convention. In both these points the practiced political eye will read much that is significant.

The northern leaders' insistence upon a New Dealer again underlines the fundamental change that has come over these great political organizations in the last 16 years. In the days before Roosevelt, these organizations were the conservative element in the Democratic Party. They relied on petty favors to hold the mass of their voters in the precincts, and in Washington were glad enough to take a right-wing line.

Now, however, the mass vote of the big cities can only be attracted by progressive personalities and programs. The leaders of the Democratic organizations privately cherish the wholly conservative opinions which they have always held. But they must give the voters the programs and personalities they want because their power depends upon it.

Their attitude was admirably summed up by one of the hard-boiled henchmen of the Kelly-Arvey organization, at the conclave which chose the able Paul Douglas as the Democratic senatorial nominee in Illinois. Douglas was rejected for the governorship nomination, which went to Adlai Stevenson, because he had fought the organization too hard in the past. The organization men could not bear the thought of Douglas passing out the jobs in Springfield, but could just bring themselves to support him for the Senate. The hard-boiled henchman in question put the general view very simply:

"I hate the — — guts of the — — —, but I'm for him because maybe he can win."

As the foregoing remark suggests, the progressivism of the northern satraps is in fact strictly confined to major candidates and party platforms. It is strikingly absent from their approach to the real business of government.

Hence result such oddities as Edwin J. Flynn's support of Commissioner Edmond Hanrahan for the chairmanship of the Securities and Exchange Commission. There is here a certain amusing irony. Justice Douglas, whom Flynn wants for the Vice Presidency, was once the fighting leader of the SEC, while Hanrahan is favored for the SEC chairmanship by precisely the business interests whom Douglas once fought. This kind of thing is the source of the curious split personality of the Truman administration.

Yet even progressivism in word and conservatism in deed is enough to inflame the feelings of the southern Democrats. The southerners will shortly be aroused into a fury of indignation by a strong Truman message on antidiscrimination legislation. They are sore as bears already. Although Justice Douglas is personally popular with many of them, the southerners will like no choice imposed by the North.

In this matter, as in so many others, President Truman's position recalls the plight of the Light Brigade. Wallace to the left of him, O'Daniel to the right of him, volley and thunder.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have published in the body of the RECORD at this point a great speech delivered by a great American in Chicago recently at the dinner given in honor of a great liberal in American political history, John Peter Altgeld, of Illinois. The speech was delivered by a great Justice of the United States—Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

John Peter Altgeld is probably unknown to most Americans. He seldom figures in our history textbooks. Few adults or school children identify him with the great human causes which have shaped the American character. His name has not yet become, as it should, a symbol of the clean, powerful force which we call American idealism.

He has, indeed, been an "eagle forgotten." But as Vachel Lindsay nobly said of him, "To live in mankind is far more than to live in a name." Altgeld does, I believe, "live in mankind." It was the cause of mankind which he pleaded. Though his name may no longer be identified with the issues which he espoused, their vitality in the years which followed him reflect the courage and faith with which he embraced them. Moreover, those who would not have seen eye to eye with him on many of the contentious issues of his era nevertheless gain inspiration from the character of his advocacy.

He feared no man. As a lawyer, his clients did not cause him to stand mute when his conscience urged him to speak out. As a politician, he did not follow the safe course of indecision or of ambiguous pronouncement when his instinct for justice told him to meet an evil head-on. As a private individual, he did not turn his back and withdraw to the ease and comfort of his wealth when the victims of an industrial system cried out against its inhumanities.

The powerful social forces of his age moved him to action. He was blunt, outspoken, and at times indiscreet. Edgar Lee Masters once said that perhaps "his weakness was that he hated the bad so much that it obscured his love of the good." He certainly made up in daring what he may have lacked in discretion. His was the frontal attack—he stormed the walls of the enemy at high noon; he did not delay in order to infiltrate their fortress at midnight. He was, indeed, an expendable. The heat of his zeal, the tremendous demands of his nervous energy consumed him in a brief and hectic 55 years.

He lost almost every major cause he pleaded. But those were the skirmishes and the battles which were mere episodes in a larger and more far-flung campaign. His failures caused new recruitments. A full generation later men who never knew his name were summoned by the ideas which he had generated or espoused. They marched to great victories of which he perhaps had never even dreamed.

His activities were, in the main, restricted to Illinois. But the ideas which he represented spread throughout the land as seed travels on the great airways of the world. His platform power was potent, though his spoken word was carried by the tongues of men, not by the magic of radio. The issues of which he spoke later became national issues. Millions became advocates of his lost causes. A generation unborn at his death witnessed victory in the war of which his lost battles were a part.

One who follows a trail through the wilderness may not know who first laid it out, who blazed the trees that mark its course. The pioneer who went ahead and marked the trail may, like Altgeld, be unsung. Those who later come to know its rigors—the crags which it mounts and the treacherous lowlands which it skirts—will want to pay tribute to him who first dared walk it. As Irving Dilliard said, the State of Illinois paid such a tribute in a literally inspired way in 1941 when it chose Altgeld Hall as the name of the building to house its distinguished college of law. Such monuments to his name do more than honor him. They help insure that his ideas continue as potent forces in our national life.

Altgeld came to maturity during the days of our robber barons. The great industrial and financial strength of the East had won a war and had grown stronger in the process. A large productive capacity, a huge reservoir of capital awaited new ventures. Men of vision saw untold opportunities in the exploitation of the western two-thirds of the continent. Parrington has described the beginning of this gilded age in pungent terms:

"A passionate will to power was issuing from unexpected sources, undisciplined, confused in ethical values, but endowed with immense vitality. Individualism was being simplified to the acquisitive instinct. These new Americans were primitive souls, ruthless, predatory, capable; single-minded men; rogues and rascals often, but never feeble, never hindered by petty scruple, never given to puling or whining—the raw materials of a race of capitalistic buccaneers. * * * The romantic age of Captain Kidd was come again, and the black flag and the gospel banner were both in lockers to be flown as the needs of the cruise determined. With all coercive restrictions put away the democratic genius of America was setting out on the road of manifest destiny. * * * It was an anarchistic world of strong, capable men, selfish, unenlightened, amoral—an excellent example of what human nature will do with undisciplined freedom. In the gilded age freedom was the freedom of buccaneers preying on the argosies of Spain."

Banker, industrialist, builder, and speculator were the driving forces in that tremendous undertaking. Some maintain that, at least in days of peace, the job never could have been done so fast any other way. However that may be, it is clear that it was extravagant in its cost, inhuman in its methods, corrupt in its influence.

The agrarian groups were exploited by the mercantile and industrial interests. A scourge of poverty and want—10 percent interest and 10-cent corn—swept the farms. Out of such stuff grew the Granger movement and later the Populists and other groups bent on reform.

Jungle warfare was the technique that fashioned the trusts. Big business rose out of the ruins which it had made of little business.

The newly acquired wealth became, in part, a slush fund to corrupt legislatures, to purchase favors from public officers. The Credit Mobilier scandal and the whisky tax frauds were typical.

The Nation had just rid itself of chattel slavery, renouncing for all time the idea that men could be bought and sold and exploited like cattle. But it seemed to many that the Nation was on the verge of embracing a form of industrial slavery, which in its consequences was almost as vicious as the slavery which had just been abolished.

The great industrial projects of that age required men as well as capital for their execution. But, in the eyes of the promoters,

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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For actions of January 19, 1948
80th-2nd, No. 10

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Voice of America bill. House passed bill authorizing USDA to make drainage surveys. Reps. Walter and Rees spoke against use of grain for liquor. Rep. Murray criticized meat-rationing proposals. House passed over measure to provide for RACC loans to fur farmers. Senate committee reported bill to extend authority for allocating grain to distillers until Feb. 29. Sen. Flanders and Rep. Javits introduced and discussed meat-rationing bills. Rep. Kefauver urged extension of authority to allocate grain to distilleries.

HOUSE

1. VOICE OF AMERICA. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 3342, the Mundt foreign information and educational exchange bill (pp. 329-31). This bill will now be sent to the President.

2. REORGANIZATION. Both Houses received the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1948 (H. Doc. 499) providing for the transfer of the U. S. Employment Service and the Bureau of Employment Security to the Labor Department (pp. 314, 317-8).

3. DRAINAGE. Passed as reported H. R. 3538, to authorize the Agriculture Department to investigate and report to the President and Congress on projects for reclaiming land by drainage, provided that this authorization shall not apply to drainage projects adjacent or incidental to Interior's irrigation projects (p. 333).

4. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 4236, to modify the requirements which must be met in connection with appointment of physically-handicapped persons by the Government (p. 337).

5. FORESTS. Passed as reported H. R. 1809, to broaden and make more practical the authority for the Secretary to grant long-term occupancy permits in National forests for summer homes, hotels, etc., by authorizing permits for a wider variety of purposes and extending the limit on acreage from 5 to 80 acres (p. 340).

On objections of various members, H. R. 1330, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument, was stricken from the consent calendar (p. 333).

6. FUR LOANS. H. J. Res. 275, to provide for RACC loans to fur farmers, was passed over on objection of Rep. Kean, N. J., who said "this bill is too large for the Consent Calendar" (p. 339).

7. GRAIN CONSERVATION. Reps. Walter, Pa., and Rees, Kans., spoke in favor of limiting use of grain for liquor (pp. 325-6, 328).

8. MEAT RATIONING. Rep. Murray, Wis., criticized proposals for meat rationing (p. 323).

9. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Poulson, Calif., commended Gov. Warren and others for sending a ship load of milk to Europe for undernourished children (p. 323).

10. BUILDINGS. Rep. Heselton, Mass., criticized the President for not ordering fuel conservation in Federal buildings sooner (pp. 316-7).

11. PERSONNEL. H. R. 3239, relating to U. S. employees' compensation for loss of fingers, was transferred from the Judiciary Committee to the Education and Labor Committee (p. 318).

12. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 3218, to authorize an emergency fund for the Bureau of Reclamation to assure continuous operation of its projects (p. 332).

The Rules Committee reported a rule for consideration of H. R. 2873, to amend the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 in such a way as to include among the purposes to which the estimated costs of proposed Federal reclamation projects may be allocated certain additional purposes, including silt control, recreation, etc. (p. 318). The bill is to be debated today (p. D35).

13. REPORT was received from the Treasury Department on the state of the finances, fiscal year 1947 (H. Doc. 447)(p. 345).

SENATE

14. GRAIN ALLOCATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. 1842, to extend authority for the allocation of grain to distillers from Jan. 31 to Feb. 29, 1948 (S.Rept. 826) (pp. 300, D33).

15. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., announced, "It is our hope that on Wednesday we shall take up for consideration the civil-service retirement bill," and further that the St. Lawrence Seaway bill would probably be taken up next Mon., Jan. 26(pp. 304-5).

16. FOREIGN AFFAIRS; INFORMATION. Sen. Wiley, Wis., urged that U.S. citizens help in the dissemination of U.S. information by writing to relatives abroad (p.300).

17. REPORTS. Received reports of the Treasury Department on the state of finances and the thirty-third annual report of the Federal Trade Commission (p. 300).

18. FOREIGN AID; FARM MARKETS. Sen. Young, N.Dak., announced that in making remarks about the need for agricultural markets in Europe on Friday (see Digest 9), he inadvertently inserted in the Record the wrong letter to the Secretary of State. The correct letter was made part of the permanent Record (p. 299).

19. ADJOURNED until Wed., Jan. 21 (p. 314).

BILLS INTRODUCED

20. MEAT RATIONING. S. 2024, by Sen. Flanders, Vt., to provide for the allocation of meat. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 301.) Sen. Flanders made an explanation of his bill and discussed with several Senators the need for controls on meat (pp. 306-11).

H.R. 5003, by Rep. Javits, N.Y., to provide for the allocation of meat. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 346.) Remarks of author (pp. 322-3).

21. EMERGENCY CONTROLS. S. 2023, by Sen. Tobey, N.H., to provide for the national defense, to protect the national security, and to promote the general welfare of the U.S. by providing for the effective distribution of materials and facilities To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 301.) Sen. Tobey announced that the draft of this bill had been submitted by Sec. Harriman, and inserted Sec. Harriman's letter of explanation and the text of the bill in the Record (pp. 302-3).

22. FOREIGN AID. S. 2035, by Sen. Gurney, S.Dak., to provide for government, relief, economic rehabilitation, recrientation, and reeducation in occupied areas in foreign countries. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 301.)

23. PERSONNEL. S. 2017, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., granting a permanent civil-service status to certain persons whose names were passed over in making appointments from civil-service registers prior to World War II. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 301.)

H.R. 5002, by Rep. Herter, Mass., to provide compensation for excess hours of work by certain employees of the U.S. Employment Service. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 346.)

24. RUBBER. H.R. 5007, by Rep. Shafer, Mich., to strengthen national security and the common defense by providing for the maintenance of an adequate American-made rubber-producing industry. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 346.)

25. DOMESTIC RELIEF; RECLAMATION. H.R. 5020, by Rep. Poulson, Calif., for the relief of certain persons occupying lands of the U.S. within the drainage of the Arroyo Seco, Angeles National Forest, Calif. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 346.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. GRAINS; ALCOHOL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., urging early committee action on bills to extend Secretary Anderson's authority to allocate grains for distilling purposes (pp. A275-6).

Rep. Youngblood, Mich., inserted a Washington Post editorial criticizing the "shut down" of distilleries for the purpose of conserving grain (pp. A284-5).

27. FARM INCOME. Extension of remarks of Rep. Curtis, Nebr., urging the maintenance of a high farm income as a means of maintaining a high national income and including tables on the subject (p. A261).

28. RATIONING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Miller, Nebr., on the effects of price control and rationing, including a farmer-constituent's letter on the subject (p. A277).

Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted an Assoc. Industries of Kansas letter opposing price controls and rationing, especially meat rationing (p. A254).

29. INFLATION. Rep. MacKinnon, Minn., inserted a Minneapolis Star editorial on the causes of inflation (p. A282).

30. HOUSING. Sen. Brewster, Maine, inserted a Washington Post article, "In Millinocket, Maine, Cooperative Housing Venture Pays Off" (pp. A259-60).

31. BUDGETING. Rep. Woodruff, Mich., inserted a Bay City (Mich.) Times article criticizing the President's budget (p. A262).

32. GRAIN SPECULATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Keating, N.Y., stating that "speculation in grain is one of the causes" of the high prices of commodities, and inserting a N.Y. World-Telegram editorial criticizing Secretary Anderson's "distaste for the great grain snoop" (pp. A265-6).

33. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Keating, N.Y., favoring the Mundt foreign information and education bill, and inserting a N.Y. Times editorial on the subject (p. A270).

Extension of remarks of Rep. Mundt, S.Dak., commending favorable action on his foreign information and education bill, and inserting a newspaper article on the subject (pp. A278-80).

34. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Johnson, Calif., inserted a Vallejo (Calif.) News-Chronicle article explaining the mission of the ship carrying dried and evaporated milk to Europe (pp. A254-5).

Various newspaper articles and insertions on foreign aid (pp. A260-1, A264, A274-5, A278, A280-2, A282-3).

35. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Various newspaper articles on this subject were inserted (pp. A255-6, A256, A256-7, A260, A277-8).

Rep. Kilburn, N.Y., inserted a letter from former Congressman Pittenger favoring this project (pp. A286-7).

COMMITTEE HEARING Released by G.P.O.

36. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Eradication of foot-and-mouth disease. House Agriculture Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for Jan. 20: S. Agriculture, CCC charter (farm organizations to testify); H. Foreign Affairs, foreign aid (Douglas, Royall to testify) (Anderson to testify Jan. 22); S. Foreign Relations, foreign aid (Dulles to testify); H. Agriculture, long-range farm program (Clorety, of AVC, and Goss, of Grange, to testify); H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments, surplus propert (ex.); S. Banking and Currency, price controls; H. Appropriations, independent offices, Labor-Federal Security, State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary, Treasury-Post Office, and War Department civil functions appropriations (ex.); H. Education and Labor, compensation for Federal employees' injuries; H. Public Works, pollution bills (ex.).

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dent, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. No person holding any compensated Federal or State office shall be eligible for appointment.

"(b) The members of the Commission on Information shall represent the public interest, and shall be selected from a cross section of professional, business, and public service backgrounds.

"(c) The members of the Commission on Educational Exchange shall represent the public interest and shall be selected from a cross section of educational, cultural, scientific, technical, and public service backgrounds.

"(d) The term of each member appointed under subsection (a) of this section shall be 3 years, except that the terms of office of such members first taking office on each Commission shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, two at the end of 1 year, two at the end of 2 years, and one at the end of 3 years from the date of the enactment of this act. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor is appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his term of office any member may continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

"(e) The President shall designate a chairman for each Commission from among members of the Commission.

"(f) The members of the Commissions shall receive no compensation for their services as such members but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence in connection with attendance of meetings of the Commissions away from their places of residences, as provided in subsection (6) of section 801 of this act.

"(g) The Commissions are authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary to carry out the authority conferred upon them by this title.

"(h) The Department is authorized to provide the necessary secretarial and clerical assistance for the Commissions.

"RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

"SEC. 603. The Commissions shall meet not less frequently than once each month during the first 6 months after their establishment, and thereafter at such intervals as the Commissions find advisable, and shall transmit to the Secretary a quarterly report, and to the Congress a semiannual report of all programs and activities carried on under the authority of this act, including appraisals, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs, and such recommendations as shall have been made by the Commissions to the Secretary for effectuating the purposes and objectives of this act and the action taken to carry out such recommendations."

Page 14, line 20, strike out "may" and insert "shall."

Page 16, line 17, after "create", insert "with the approval of the Commission on Information and the Commission on Educational Exchange."

Page 18, after line 17, insert:

"ADVANCE OF FUNDS

"SEC. 902. If any other government shall express the desire to provide funds, property, or services to be used by this Government, in whole or in part, for the expenses of any specific part of the program undertaken pursuant to this act, the Secretary is authorized, when he finds it in the public interest, to accept such funds, property, or services. Funds so received may be established as a special deposit account in the Treasury of the United States, to be available for the specified purpose, and to be used for reimbursement of appropriations or direct expenditure, subject to the provisions of this act. Any unexpended balance of the special deposit account and other property received under this section and no longer required for the purposes for which provided shall be returned to the government providing the funds or property."

Page 18, line 20, strike out all after "1001." over to and including line 10 on page 19, and insert "No citizen or resident of the United States, whether or not now in the employ of the Government, may be employed or assigned to duties by the Government under this act until such individual has been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and a report thereon has been made to the Secretary of State: *Provided, however,* That any present employee of the Government, pending the report as to such employee by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, may be employed or assigned to duties under this act for the period of 6 months from the date of its enactment. This section shall not apply in the case of any officer appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Page 19, strike out lines 11 to 16, inclusive.

Page 19, line 18, strike out "1003" and insert "1002."

Page 20, line 2, strike out "1004" and insert "1003."

Page 20, line 8, strike out "1005" and insert "1004."

Page 20, line 24, strike out "1006" and insert "1005."

Page 21, line 1, strike out all after "utilize", down to and including "agencies," in line 2 and insert "to the maximum extent practicable, the services and facilities of private agencies, including existing American press, publishing, radio, motion picture, and other agencies."

Page 21, strike out lines 9 to 15, inclusive.

Page 21, line 18, strike out "1008" and insert "1006."

Page 21, lines 18 and 19, strike out ", or under any provision thereof."

Page 21, after line 21, insert:

"VETERANS' PREFERENCE ACT"

Page 21, line 22, strike out "1009" and insert "1007."

Page 22, line 2, strike out "1010" and insert "1008."

Page 22, line 10, strike out "1011" and insert "1009."

Page 22, after line 14, insert:

"SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

"SEC. 1010. If any provision of this act or the application of any such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby."

Amend the title so as to read: "An act to promote the better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I certainly am not going to object, but I think it would be proper for the gentleman to explain what this is that he is proposing to do.

Mr. MUNDT. I will be very happy to do that, Mr. Speaker. This is the bill to create an American Information Service abroad that was debated so long in the House last summer and which passed the other body unanimously on Friday of last week. The Members of the House will be interested to know that there are no basic changes whatsoever in the legislation as it passed the House with the exception that the other body added some minor amendments which have further encouraged the use of private agencies, wherever they could, in the implementation of this program. The only other material change in our House bill made in the other body was the change in the so-called Dirksen amendment, which was made in consultation with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and in consultation with me as chairman of the subcommittee in charge of this bill. It was made also on the basis of investigation and study which both the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and our subcommittee made in Europe this summer. Otherwise there are no major changes in the bill from the form in which it passed the House last June 24, and so I recommend we concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, who selects these voices? Some voices, I had assumed, did not go to Europe.

Mr. MUNDT. These voices, as you call them, will be selected by the Department of State under the Secretary of State, Mr. Marshall, and the program will be administered by personnel cleared and checked by the FBI before it is utilized. The so-called Mundt loyalty amendment which we have put in all of our foreign-aid and assistance bills, since our unfortunate experiences with UNRRA, is made an inherent part of H. R. 3342. I made sure of that before I ever introduced the legislation.

Mr. MACKINNON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, has any division been made in the bill between the propaganda activities and the educational activities?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes. That was made in the revised Advisory Commission by the amendment to the Dirksen amendment, to which I earlier referred.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, by our final passage of H. R. 3342 just now with the amendments added by the Senate, the Eightieth Congress has in my opinion written an important new chapter in American history. For the first time in our peacetime history, this Republic will now have a permanent, comprehensive, and coherent program for disseminating information abroad about the American concept, the American program, and the American people. For the first time, we will be equipped and prepared to tell people in foreign lands the truth about America and the free institutions which have made us strong. And for the first time, too, when and where we need to use it we shall have an arm of our Government able and adequate to answer

There is more oil produced in Mississippi than is produced in the States of Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio all put together. Those four States produce 106,300 barrels a day, while Mississippi produces 107,300 barrels a day. That oil cannot be transported profitably up the swift current of the Mississippi River, but by the development of this inland waterway it gives us a slack-water route all the way up to the Tennessee River and a downstream route, 262 miles from there to Cairo, Ill., which will offset the 180 miles upstream from Cairo to St. Louis and the 38 miles distance where we enter the Illinois River, which provides a slack-water route into Chicago.

I am appealing to you now to help get construction started on this great project at once.

I will show where it will benefit the people in every State between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains, and even beyond the Allegheny Mountains, because it will provide a slack-water route into the Great Lakes which will enable your people to transport, not only oil, but all other materials, and to take their return on barges that cannot now navigate against the swift current of the Mississippi River because of the enormous expense.

At the same time, as General Robbins pointed out, it saves the swift current of the Mississippi for downstream traffic.

He said it would mean more than would extending an arm of the Gulf of Mexico all the way up to St. Louis; for the reason that it would furnish a slack-water route for upstream traffic and at the same time save the swift current of the Mississippi for downstream traffic.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article entitled "Public Records of the District of Columbia."

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include a radio address.

DISSEMINATION ABROAD OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3342) to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and by means of public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "1947" and insert "1948."

Page 2, strike out lines 2 to 19, inclusive, and insert:

"SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this act are to enable the Government of the United States to promote a better understanding of the United States in other countries, and to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. Among the means to be used in achieving these objectives are—

"(1) an information service to disseminate abroad information about the United States, its people, and policies promulgated by the Congress, the President, the Secretary of State, and other responsible officials of Government having to do with matters affecting foreign affairs;

"(2) an educational exchange service to cooperate with other nations in—

"(a) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;

"(b) the rendering of technical and other services;

"(c) the interchange of developments in the field of education, the arts, and sciences."

Page 2, after line 19, insert:

"UNITED NATIONS

"SEC. 3. In carrying out the objectives of this act information concerning the participation of the United States in the United Nations, its organizations and functions, shall be emphasized."

Page 2, line 21, strike out "3" and insert "4."

Page 2, line 25, strike ou all after "agency" over to and including "branch" in line 1 on page 3.

Page 3, line 12, after "skill" insert "and shall wherever possible provide these interchanges by using the services of existing reputable agencies which are successfully engaged in such activity."

Page 3, line 20, strike out all after "States." over to and including "deported." in line 2, page 4, and insert "The persons specified in this section shall be admitted as nonimmigrant visitors for business under clause 2 of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 154; 8 U. S. C. 203), for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. A person admitted under this section who fails to maintain the status under which he was admitted or who fails to depart from the United States at the expiration of the time for which he was admitted, or who engages in activities of a political nature detrimental to the interests of the United States, or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported pursuant to section 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 162, 8 U. S. C. 214). Deportation proceedings under this section shall be summary and the findings of the Attorney General as to matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall not be eligible for suspension of deportation under clause 2 of subdivision (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (54 Stat. 671, 56 Stat. 1044; 8 U. S. C. 155)."

Page 4, line 13, strike out "or" and insert "and."

Page 5, line 2, strike out "person" and insert "citizen of the United States."

Page 5, line 5, after "serving." insert "No person shall be assigned for service to or in cooperation with the government of any country unless (1) the Secretary finds that such assignment is necessary in the national interest of the United States, or (2) such government agrees to reimburse the United States in an amount equal to the compensation, travel expenses, and allowances payable to such person during the period of such assignment in accordance with the provisions of section 302, or (3) such government shall have made an advance of funds, property, or services as provided in section 902."

Page 5, line 11, strike out "person" and insert "citizen of the United States."

Page 6, line 2, strike out "person" and insert "citizen of the United States."

Page 6, line 23, strike out "their" and insert "the."

Page 6, line 23, after "approval", insert "of the President."

Page 6, line 24, strike out all after "agencies." over to and including "agencies." in line 12, page 7, and insert "Whenever the Secretary shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government agency for activities under authority of this act, the Secretary shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Secretary under this act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or direct transfer. The Secretary shall include in each report submitted to the Congress under section 1008 a statement of the services, facilities, and personnel of other Government agencies utilized in carrying on activities under the authority of this act, showing the names and salaries of the personnel utilized, performing services utilized, during the period covered by such report, and the amounts paid to such other agencies under this section as payment for such performance."

Page 8, line 5, strike out "the" and insert "any appropriate."

Page 8, lines 5 and 6, strike out "with appropriate legislative authority."

Page 8, line 8, after "agencies", insert ", and shall not enter into the performance of such services to any foreign government where such services may be performed adequately by qualified private American individuals and agencies and such qualified individuals and agencies are available for the performance of such services."

Page 8, line 23, strike out all after "assignments" over to and including "title" in line 8, page 9.

Page 9, strike out lines 9 to 17, inclusive.

Page 9, strike out lines 18 to 24, inclusive.

Page 10, strike out lines 1 to 8, inclusive.

Page 10, line 17, strike out all after "abroad." down to and including "abroad." in line 22 and insert "Any such press release or radio script, on request, shall be available in the English language at the Department of State, at all reasonable times following its release as information abroad, for examination by representatives of United States press associations, newspapers, magazines, radio systems and stations, and, on request, shall be made available to Members of Congress."

Page 11, line 1, strike out all after "Secretary" down to and including "and" in line 5.

Page 11, line 11, strike out all after "information" down to and including "source" in line 18.

Page 11, strike out all after line 18 over to and including line 14 on page 14 and insert:

"TITLE VI—ADVISORY COMMISSIONS TO FORMULATE POLICIES

"SEC. 601. There are hereby created two advisory commissions, (1) United States Advisory Commission on Information (hereinafter in this title referred to as the Commission on Information) and (2) United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange (hereinafter in this title referred to as the Commission on Educational Exchange) to be constituted as provided in section 602. The Commissions shall formulate and recommend to the Secretary policies and programs for the carrying out of this act: *Provided, however,* That the commissions created by this section shall have no authority over the Board of Foreign Scholarships or the program created by Public Law 584 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, enacted August 1, 1946, or the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

"MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSIONS; GENERAL PROVISIONS

"SEC. 602. (a) Each Commission shall consist of five members, not more than three of whom shall be from any one political party. Members shall be appointed by the Presi-

and refute slanderous falsehoods about us and to expose the fallacies and motives of vicious propaganda directed against us and our way of life. We will now be prepared to wage a peace just as we must be prepared to wage a war should necessity arise.

Mr. Speaker, today's action concludes a long and arduous campaign to establish such an information service as H. R. 3342 provides. Like all new ventures, it has had persistent opposition but it has also had the loyal and consistent support of many advocates. I wish to extend my personal appreciation to the many individuals and organizations who have cooperated so energetically and tirelessly in the promotion of this legislation. The educational campaign which they have conducted has aided mightily in bringing about the final passage of this legislation, which, in my opinion, in the final analysis may well do as much or more than the Marshall plan itself to promote permanent peace and to prepare the minds and hearts of people in foreign countries to follow the pursuits and practices which make war both unnecessary and impossible.

Now that H. R. 3342 has become permanent legislation, Mr. Speaker, we who believe in letting the voice of America be heard abroad in strong and strident terms must not cease our efforts. I hope that within the next few weeks we can pass a supplemental appropriations bill making available without further delay five or six million dollars to do the immediate make-ready work necessary to the full development of an adequate and effective foreign information program. I also trust our State Department will request not less than $50,000,000 for the next fiscal year to conduct an information program abroad which will be a real credit to the United States and an effective element in waging the peace which we must win if we are to avert the necessity of again having to wage war. I predict that this Congress will wholeheartedly support an adequate appropriation for this work if the State Department, the Budget Bureau, and the Appropriations Committee will cooperate to bring before us an appropriations item which is large enough to do this man-sized job in a businesslike, effective, and determined manner.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous material in each.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

FILLING VACANCY IN OFFICE OF DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1436) to repeal the prohibition against the filling of a vacancy in the office of district judge in the southern district of New York.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

ESTABLISHING A FISH HATCHERY AT ROGERS CITY, MICH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 210) to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near Rogers City, Mich.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

ESTABLISHING A FISH HATCHERY AT ST. IGNACE, MICH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 214) to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near St. Ignace, Mich.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

ESTABLISHING A FISH HATCHERY AT CHARLEVOIX, MICH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 215) to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery at or near Charlevoix, Mich.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

ESTABLISHING A FISH HATCHERY ON THE ANNA RIVER, MICH.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 216) to establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN, Mr. PLUMLEY, and Mr. DEANE objected.

AMENDING ORGANIC ACT OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3106) to reenact and amend the Organic Act of the United States Geological Survey by incorporating therein substantive provisions confirming the exercise of long-continued duties and functions and by redefining their geographic scope.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1821) to provide for the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN, Mr. DEANE, and Mr. PLUMLEY objected.

SYNTHETIC LIQUID FUELS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2161) to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and other substances, in order to aid the prosecution of the war, to conserve and increase the oil resources of the Nation, and for other purposes.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to the fact that this bill is one that proposes to do something about the fuel-oil situation. It is proposed to extend the time in which the demonstration plant which is being operated by the Department of the Interior can function. I understand it does violate the policy announced by the objectors on the Consent Calendar in that the amount involved is more than $1,000,000, consequently I am asking the Committee on Rules for consideration. However, I think the Members should know that the Department of the Interior, Oil and Gas Division, now regards the synthetic liquid fuel program as offering the answer to our dwindling petroleum reserves in this country. The reserves in coal shales are estimated to be five times that of our petroleum. The reserves in sub-bituminous coal are estimated to be 25 times that of petroleum. The research already carried on demonstrates that gasoline can be produced with presently known processes at less than 9 cents a gallon. It demonstrates that fuel oil can be produced at about $1.92 a barrel, making a synthetic fuel oil competitive with fuel oil produced from petroleum. The demonstrations that are now going on should be carried to completion. These pilot plants should be permitted to operate so that we can get experience and encourage private industry to put some money into plants and produce fuel oil that the country needs. Therefore if the Committee on Rules grants us a favorable rule, I hope that we can get favorable consideration of the bill at an early date.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. Is it not true that there is a great program under way at this time under present legislation?

Mr CASE of South Dakota. That is true. There is a program under way, but the Secretary of the Interior says he needs additional time and additional funds to carry it on. This bill was urgently recommended by him and reported by the Committee on Public Lands unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

BRAINERD WAR DEAD NATIONAL MEMORIAL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3614) to provide for the establishment of the Brainerd War Dead National Memorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I object.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1005) to amend the act of June 28, 1935, entitled an act to authorize participation by the United States in the Interparliamentary Union.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

FISH RESTORATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1693) to provide that the United States shall aid the States in fish restoration and management projects and for other purposes.

Mr. KEAN, Mr. COLE of New York, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM objected.

PANAMA CANAL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2273) to amend the act of May 29, 1944, providing for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill has considerable merit from the standpoint of equity and justice, but in view of the fact that it involves some $3,000,000, it seems to me that it is not a proper bill for consideration on the Consent Calendar. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

COMMUNIST PARTY AND VETERANS' BENEFITS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3623) to provide that members of the Communist Party shall be ineligible for veterans' benefits, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MARCANTONIO, Mr. HUBER, and Mr. KEAN objected.

NATIONAL FOREST LANDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1809) to facilitate the use and occupancy of national-forest lands, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HUBER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3218) to authorize an emergency fund for the Bureau of Reclamation to assure the continuous operation of its irrigation and power systems.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in order to assure continuous operation of irrigation or power systems operated and maintained by the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated from the reclamation fund an emergency fund which shall be available for defraying expenses which the the Commissioner of Reclamation determines are required to be incurred because of unusual or emergency conditions.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1710) to authorize a survey of a proposed Mississippi River parkway for the purpose of determining the feasibility of such a national parkway, and for other purposes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

RECLAMATION PROJECT ACT OF 1939

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2873) to amend certain provisions of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the author of this bill explain what part of the Reclamation Act is proposed to be amended?

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, I may say that the Rules Committee has granted a rule on this bill and, as I understand, the bill is scheduled to come up for consideration tomorrow or the next day in the House. Consequently, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

PARKER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4108) to reduce in area the Parker River National Wildlife Refuge in Essex County, Mass., and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN, Mr. McDOWELL, and Mr. PLUMLEY objected, and the bill was stricken from the calendar.

NATIONAL CEMETERY IN EVERY STATE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1109) to provide for one national cemetery in every State and Territory and such other national cemeteries in the States and Territories as may be needed for the burial of war veterans and certain other persons as provided for in section 281, title 24, United States Code, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN, Mr. COLE of New York, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. PLUMLEY objected, and the bill was stricken from the calendar.

KLAMATH INDIANS OF OREGON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2502) to provide for the general welfare and advancement of the Klamath Indians in Oregon.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act shall be known as the "Klamath Welfare Act."

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, from the capital reserve fund deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians (hereinafter referred to as the "Klamath Tribes"), said fund being established pursuant to the act of August 28, 1937 (ch. 874, 50 Stat. 872), as augmented by the proceeds of the judgment fund of the Klamath Indians as provided in the act of August 7, 1939 (ch. 552, 53 Stat. 1252), to credit the sum of $1,000 upon the books of the Office of Indian Affairs, to each person determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be entitled to enrollment upon the annuity roll of said tribes of the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., living upon the date of the enactment of this act. Notwithstanding the provisions of any prior act or acts relating to the enrollment of members of the Klamath Tribes, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized, by and with the consent and recommendation of the general council of the Klamath Tribes, or its duly authorized representative, to eliminate from the roll any member or class of members for such cause as, to the Secretary and the said general council or its representative, shall be found just and reasonable upon such investigation or hearing as the Secretary may determine. The share of each adult member of the credit so established shall be available for expenditure, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, for the following purposes;

Purchase of land or interests in land; improvement of lands acquired or already held by the Indian; erection and improvement of suitable homes, including household equipment and furnishings; repayment of any loans received from the United States or from the Klamath tribal funds; purchase of building material, feed, seed, and grain; purchase or rehabilitation and repair of farming equipment, tools, trucks, tractors, machinery, and implements; and purchase of any other equipment or supplies necessary to enable the Indians to fit themselves for or to engage in farming, livestock, industry, or such other pursuits or vocations, including education and adult education, as will enable them to become self-supporting; and health, including dental work: *Provided, however,* That the funds of the aged, infirm, decrepit, and incapacitated members may be used for their proper maintenance and support: *Provided further,* That during minority, the share of each minor Indian shall be available for expenditure only for his education and for health purposes, including dental work, except that in an emergency expenditure of a minor Indian's share may be made for any of the purposes specified in this act. As herein used, the term "minor" shall include all members of the tribe who have not attained the age of 21 years, except that minors 18 years of age or over and who are married or have families of their own to support, shall be regarded as adults. On the death of any enrolled member, adult or minor, the sum on deposit to his credit shall be distributed as personal property, and shall be available for expenditure by the distributees only for the purposes herein authorized: *And provided further,* That each member of the Klamath Tribes honorably discharged from service to the United States in its armed forces shall, upon application to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, be paid $200 in cash, free from the aforesaid restrictions and in addition to the $1,000 to be credited to such member as provided in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 3. That in no event shall any portion of the funds hereby directed to be credited and paid become liable, payable, or subject to any debt or debts contracted prior to the passage of this act by any Indian of the Klamath Tribe, except debts to the United States or to the tribe.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 3, strike out "$1,000" and insert "$500."

On page 4, line 5, strike out "$1,000" and insert "$500."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The State will render financial assistance to institutions of higher education maintained by a school district as a university, college, or junior college to assist in cost of education of veterans of World War II. The school receives $250 from the State board of education for each veteran in attendance. Five hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1947.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN OF VETERANS

Aid has been extended to children of veterans, disabled or killed in action, including those killed in action or who died while serving in the armed forces of the United States between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, or have died since or become totally disabled. Free tuition is granted in State institutions of secondary or college grade.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES, PRIVILEGES, ETC.

Leaves of absence have been granted to municipal court judges in the armed services. Legislative request was made that Congress endorse a proposal that veterans of World Wars I and II be represented at the World Peace Conference.

Preference has been granted to veterans in county civil service. Preference is granted to veterans in employment in public departments and on public works of State and local units, with right to hearings on removal.

Preference has been granted to veterans in State civil service.

Preservation of benefit rights has been granted under the Unemployment Compensation Act.

Teachers must be reinstated within 90 days after termination of military service with preservation of status or seniority rights and benefits under established regulations of the school district.

The commandant and subordinate officers of the Michigan Soldiers' Home are required to be veterans.

War service credit has been allowed State employees for retirement purposes.

EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION, GARNISHMENT, ETC.

State bonus claims are not assignable or subject to garnishment, attachment, or levy of execution.

GUARDIANSHIP

Provision has been made for the appointment of the commandant of the Michigan Soldiers' Home as guardian of a member of the home in certain cases.

A Uniform Veterans' Guardianship Act has been enacted with modification which provides for the appointment of a guardian of an incompetent veteran or the minor child of the veteran, to receive certain benefits on behalf of such ward.

HOMES

Provision has been made for admission of veterans to the State Veterans Facility, formerly known as the Soldiers' Home. In 1931, a commission was created to transfer the Soldiers' Home to the Federal Government. Widows, wives, and mothers of soldiers, sailors, and marines may also be admitted to the home.

Aid has been extended to the American Legion children's billet at Otter Lake.

Provision has been made for care of widows, wives, and mothers of veterans of certain wars at the Soldiers' Home.

HOSPITAL BENEFITS

An inmate of the Soldiers' Home, if adjudged insane, may be committed to a State hospital for the insane. Commitment of an incompetcnt veteran may also be made to a Federal hospital.

Hospitalization has been provided for persons afflicted with tuberculosis. Use of certain wartime emergency funds for hospital and medical care and other purposes has been granted for the benefit of World War veterans.

MEDALS, CERTIFICATES, ETC.

Medals have been awarded for service in the Spanish American War or the Campaign in the Philippines.

MEMORIALS

Highway, United States Route 23, has been designated as United Spanish War Veterans' Memorial Highway.

PATRIOTIC HOLIDAYS

Towns and cities may appropriate money for proper observance of Memorial Day, Independence Day, and Armistice Day.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Aid has been extended to Spanish-American War veterans. Banks and building and loan associations may make loans to qualified veterans under the GI bill of rights.

County relief may be extended to veterans, their wives, widows, children, and mothers. A postwar reserve fund of $50,000,000, has been created to liquidate the State's obligation to returning servicemen, their widows, or dependents.

State allowance has been made for care of dependents of enlisted and drafted men.

TAX EXEMPTIONS, EXEMPTION FROM LICENSE FEES, RENEWALS, ETC.

Members of the armed services when furnished with a driver's permit, and when operating an official motor vehicle in such vehicle, are exempt from State license requirements. This feature is not applicable to civilian personnel.

Operators' or chauffeurs' licenses of persons in the armed services are extended until 30 days after discharge from such service. This is not applicable to civilian personnel.

Veterans are exempt from license fees for peddlers' licenses.

Licensed embalmers and funeral directors in active military service may be relieved of the payment of renewal and revival fees.

No license of a person who was licensed to engage in a profession or occupation by the State shall expire while such licensee is in the armed forces.

Disabled veterans of the Philippine Insurrection, the China Relief Expedition, the Spanish-American, Indian, Civil, Mexican Wars, and World Wars I and II are entitled to $2,000 homestead exemption from taxes. Exemption is not available to owners of taxable property of greater value than $7,500. Memorial homes of World War veterans have been granted exemption.

Personal property of certain veterans' organizations is exempt.

Intangible property of posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Union Veterans are exempt from taxation.

Pensions received from the United States Government are exempt from personal-property tax.

TRANSPORTATION PRIVILEGES

Common carriers may provide free transportation to inmates of soldiers' homes.

UNIFORMS

Rights have been extended to inmates of veterans' or soldiers' homes with respect to wearing the uniform of the United States Army or Navy.

VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations (1942–43) to provide funds for conventions for certain veterans' organizations were made. Counties were authorized to appropriate $1,000 toward the expenses of veterans' conventions. Counties of 50,000 population or over may appropriate $5,000. Counties of 500,000 population or over may appropriate $25,000. Annual reports of the Grand Army of the Republic to the Governor shall include names and military record of deceased members. They shall be printed and distributed to posts.

United Spanish War Veterans' annual report to the Governor shall be printed and distributed to camps and auxiliaries.

Incorporation has been granted to certain veterans' organizations and auxiliaries.

Unauthorized wearing or use of the registered name or insignia of certain veterans' organizations is a misdemeanor.

Any county, city, town, village, or school district may lease public buildings to veterans' organizations for 5 years at a nominal rent.

Armory privileges have been extended.

Certain veterans' organizations have been granted quarters at the State capitol.

State appropriation has been made for securing war devices and trophies from the United States Government and distributing same to veterans' organizations.

American Legion has been authorized to administer the Michigan patriotic fund to be used for welfare hospitalization, care, and assistance to disabled veterans.

Tax exemption has been granted to personal property of certain veterans' organizations. Intangible property of posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Union Veterans is exempt from taxation.

Memorial homes of World War veterans are exempt from property tax.

Mr. Speaker, most of the above-mentioned laws have been enacted by the Michigan Legislature during the last 27 years, through the sponsorship and cooperation of the DAV and other veteran organizations.

The people of the State of Michigan have evidenced their confidence in the service work of these veteran organizations by making annual appropriations to the several major veteran organizations.

Most of the 93 DAV chapters in the State, whose membership dues average about $5 annually, maintain volunteer or part-time service and employment officers.

In addition to such State-wide service, the DAV maintains nine full-time national service officers, under the direction of Sydney J. Allen, at 1201 Guardian Building, Detroit 26, Mich., to extend all types of assistance to veterans and their dependents, more particularly in the preparation, presentation, and prosecution of claims before the Veterans' Administration.

The DAV is primarily concerned in seeing that all war-disabled veterans and their dependents receive their just entitlement to rights and benefits provided under many complicated laws, Federal and State.

To provide gainful employment for all such disabled veterans, the DAV has developed a Nation-wide man-job-matching method program.

During its more than 27 years of service activities, the Disabled American Veterans has sponsored and supported much liberalizing legislation, nationally and in each State.

Formed in 1920 and chartered by the Congress in 1932, the DAV is composed solely of men and women who were wounded or disabled as a result of their service to the United States in time of war.

Having specialized in the protection and formation of the justifiable needs and welfare of America's disabled defenders, the DAV feels that it has been thereby rendering a great service to these veterans and to our country.

The service-giving activities of the DAV have made me proud to be one of the life members of this association.

Voice of America

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. KENNETH B. KEATING
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 19, 1948

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, no funds could possibly be more wisely spent in these critical times than in counteracting the false and misleading propaganda which is being disseminated abroad regarding this country. This was recognized in the House last June when we passed by an overwhelming vote the so-called Voice of America bill.

The other body has now, by unanimous action, enacted legislation, differing in details, but similar in purpose.

The conferees from both Houses, I understand, have ironed out their points of difference and agreed on a measure which, I feel sure, will go a long way toward combatting in many quarters overseas the savage and vicious attacks which are daily being made on this country and our motives and objectives. Even so, the program envisaged in this bill will involve an expenditure less than one-quarter of that laid out by the Soviet Union in its "information program" to thwart our attempts at world reconstruction and recovery, to dominate the minds, souls, and destinies of increasing millions throughout the world and to impose upon them a godless, totalitarian despotism.

The hour is late but, let us pray, not too late. The ammunition afforded by this bill, wisely administered, may prove the turning point in the current war of words. I urge early action on, and approval of, the conference report.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include an editorial on this timely subject from the New York Times:

VICTORY FOR THE "VOICE"

The Senate's unanimous approval last Friday of the State Department's cultural and informational program is as good an evidence as could be had of the changing climate of opinion in this country. Six months ago there was so much opposition to this measure and so much indifference to it that the Senate did not even bring it to a vote. In the House the similar measure introduced by Representative MUNDT of South Dakota passed, after a parliamentary rumpus, on June 24, by a vote of 272 to 97. Strangely enough, the program was allowed to continue without formal and separate legislative approval. Funds for it, reduced from the requested $31,381,220 to $12,400,000, were included in the regular State Department appropriations, sanctioned by vote of both Houses on July 3.

Now the withheld approval seems about to be granted. The Senate bill, introduced by Senator SMITH, of New Jersey, differs from the Mundt bill in some respects, notably in separating the radio broadcasting program ("The Voice of America") from the provisions for exchanging students, teachers, specialists, books, and periodicals. These changes do not seem damaging and it is thought the House will accept them. No specific expenditures are mentioned in either bill, but Senator SMITH suggests an immediate increase of $5,000,000 in this year's allowances and a total of from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 for the next fiscal year. An economy-minded Congress, all things considered, might regard these increases as a true economy.

As long ago as last May, Secretary Marshall emphasized the necessity for making known to the world "what our motives are, what our actions have been, what we have done to assist people outside our borders." There is a greater necessity now, for, since May, the European recovery program has been announced, its principles generally accepted in this country and by democratic forces abroad, and a vicious attack launched upon it by the Cominform and other Russian mouthpieces. The storm of lies and misrepresentations about the United States has drifted across Europe and around the world like this winter's snows.

The old word "propaganda" has lost much of its stately meaning. We do not wish to reply in kind to the attacks upon us. But the truth about the United States will bear frank telling, and it is the truth, we believe, that now goes out in twenty-odd languages to thirty-odd countries, including European Russia and the Maritime Provinces of Siberia. If errors are made, they are certainly no part of a planned policy; nor should we forget that the "voice" is directly supplemented by the program for better acquaintanceship between our own students and scholars and those of other lands. We try to throw our beams of light across the earth and we raise our own curtains to let light in. The months have proved—and they have evidently convinced the skeptics in Congress—that in this bloodless war of words and ideas we must bring up our heaviest battalions.

The Louisiana Gubernatorial Election

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OTTO E. PASSMAN
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 19, 1948

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was amazed and shocked when I read the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday noting that my colleague from Louisiana, Mr. DOMENGEAUX, had again abused his privilege as a Representative in Congress by inserting in the RECORD a statement charging the Honorable Earl K. Long, a candidate for Governor of Louisiana with income-tax fraud. The people of the great State of Louisiana are well aware of the fact that my colleague's eleventh-hour accusation is to try to stop the tide of Mr. Long's candidacy. I am of the opinion that my colleague, Mr. DOMENGEAUX, has resorted to these unusual tactics in a desperate effort to save the $20,000 wager that he has up that Mr. Jones will get more votes in the first primary than Mr. Long. Certainly, I am interested in the Louisiana gubernatorial campaign but I have not at any time inserted a single statement in the RECORD dealing with Louisiana politics, because I do not believe that the taxpayers' money should be wasted in such a manner. But on account of the many slanderous remarks inserted in the RECORD against the Honorable Earl K. Long, I must now vouch for his integrity. He is a fine, conscientious gentleman; able, honest, sincere, and a man with great ability.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that a resolution should be adopted by the House prohibiting any Member of the Louisiana delegation from again using the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to air Louisiana politics. I believe that it is obvious that my colleague, Mr. DOMENGEAUX, flew to Washington for a few hours to insert his remarks in the RECORD so as to have congressional immunity, because certainly he would not dare make such a statement without congressional immunity.

Air Policy Report

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WAT ARNOLD
OF MISSOURI
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 19, 1948

Mr. ARNOLD. Mr. Speaker, the subject of national defense is of the utmost importance to every loyal American. We should, however, be alert to any and all propaganda favoring universal military training as a necessary means to national security. An editorial in the Washington Post of January 16 by Marquis Childs, contains some interesting information with regard to economy in our armed forces, supposed to result from the consolidation of the services; and the need for more up-to-date efficiency. Under leave to extend my remarks I include this editorial which follows:

WASHINGTON CALLING
(By Marquis Childs)
AIR POLICY REPORT

In their searching and highly significant report the President's Air Policy Commission did not pass judgment on how the total defense budget is divided between Army, Navy, and Air Forces. But anyone who reads that report carefully can tell that the Commission felt a lot of money now being spent on defense is being wasted because it is going for "yesterday's war."

Neither the Army nor the Navy have faced up to present-day realities. Millions and millions of dollars are being spent in ways than can never serve the security of the United States. This is true in spite of the merger of the armed services 6 months ago which was meant to stop such wastes.

The facts are known, in part at least, to men in high position, some of them in uniform. Waste on yesterday's war—or even day before yesterday's war—is particularly obvious in the Navy. For example, shore installations are being maintained on the Pacific coast which can have no possible relation to any future war.

In the old days when America was relatively isolated by the two oceans this kind of waste did not matter too much. The Military Establishment was hardly more than a museum piece. At the outbreak of a war we would brush it aside and build a new modern war machine. Behind the barrier of the oceans there was always time.

But as the Air Commission's report—called Survival in the Air Age—makes dramatically clear, we shall never again have that much time. In the age of jet bombers and guided missiles there is no second chance. An atomic Pearl Harbor means final and utter defeat and disaster.

The commission's report is the first overall, impartial examination of the postwar Military Establishment and over-all strategy, if any. The commission was not authorized

techniques which have enabled the Russian Communists to veto constructive proposals, and exercise absenteeism or deliberately dilatory tactics to disrupt collective security and block progress toward permanent peace. Once this is done, our economic aid abroad will strengthen Nations willing and eager to work and cooperate for peace—until this is done, our aid abroad may be a noble undertaking, but the needs of the world are too great and too permanent to permit even the great United States to correct or cure them by unilateral action alone.

Point 3. We must develop and utilize an adequate and effective program of American information abroad to tell the truth about the United States, our plans, our purposes, and our ideals. Today, at long last, the House adopted in final passage my bill, H. R. 3342, setting up such an information service and what is now required is adequate financing and appropriate administration to put this information service into action as a great factor in our campaign to wage and win an effective and a lasting peace.

Point 4. The United States must face up to its expensive error in approving the so-called Morgenthau plan for Germany, and we should abandon all vestiges of that program without further delay. Instead, we must develop a program for utilizing the economic and manpower resources of Germany and Austria to strengthen the economic tone of non-Communist Europe while carefully safeguarding against any form of remilitarization which might permit these occupied and defeated enemy countries again to precipitate aggressive warfare. We should bring Germany and Austria back into the western world and encourage them in the development of successful democratic governments.

Point 5. We must develop and apply a set of relationships with Soviet Russia and her kept Communist satellite countries which will be based on policies which are strictly realistic and reciprocal. This means, Mr. Speaker, we must stop sending freight cars, farm machinery, petroleum products, tractors, trucks, and such other war potentials to Russia until such time as the Soviets demonstrate a willingness to cooperate for peace. It means, too, we must put our other relationships with Russia on a "tit for tat" basis, whereby we do not continue granting visitors' visas to Communists seeking entry to the United States as we are now doing, until and unless the Communist countries extend similar privileges and opportunities to American citizens desiring to visit within their boundaries. One-way concessions to the Communists must cease; they must cease now, sir, and they must cease on all matters, whether they be diplomatic, military, or economic considerations. There must be no further appeasement of the Russian Communists if we are to help strengthen the world to resist their aggression. Our present policy of aiding those who resist communism while appeasing the Communists themselves is too much like bailing water out of the boat with one hand while bailing it back in from the Red Sea with the other.

Point 6. We must maintain a strong, modern, and alert defense establishment in the United States capable of supporting our program for peace and second to none in the world. The United States has become the ripest, plumpest, prettiest apple on the tree and it is the envy and the target of the Communist world which aims its efforts at plucking it for its own rapacious appetite. The surest way to lose the peace and to fumble or blunder our way into another war is to manifest weakness to the world or to permit ourselves to become what appears to be an easy victim for a tough aggressor. An ounce of prevention in preparedness today may well produce far more than a pound of cure against the ruinous epidemic of devastating war.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion if we move forward on these six points today with prompt and positive action we can win the peace and we can protect the world and ourselves against the menace of aggressive communism. Only the first and last of these points will cost us heavily in money or material. And if we pursue the last five of these programs actively we can materially and subsantially reduce the costs of the first point—the so-called Marshall plan. Let us keep in mind that dollars alone cannot win the peace.

Let us do what we must and what we can under point one of this six-point program but by supporting and supplementing action by concurrent activities on the other five points we can greatly reduce the total costs of economic aid abroad and with the billions saved thereby we can built permanently for peace and strengthen our economic foundations at home so as to provide prosperity for all our people and peace for all the world. This is a challenge which this country must accept and I hope enlightened members of both major American political parties will unite in developing and promoting a comprehensive, multiple-point program for peace which does not rely alone upon sending our money and materials abroad but which while holding that policy to the essential minimum will supplement it with constructive action which can maintain permanent peace. We can have enduring peace this time if we deserve it. Let us unite our efforts in exercising the type of leadership which will make it possible.

Rationing and Price Controls

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. A. L. MILLER
OF NEBRASKA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 19, 1948

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include a letter I have received from Mr. Glen Wenke, a farmer living in my district, which explains just what will happen if rationing and price controls are put into effect. What he says is based on just what happened during our previous experience with controls.

In addition to what Mr. Wenke says let me point out that our exports still amount to a billion dollars more a month than our imports, which fact greatly aggravates the very condition that causes shortages and high prices—a greater demand for goods than goods to supply it. The only condition that will bring down prices is for the supply of goods to equal or exceed the demand. Mr. Wenke's letter follows:

SPENCER, NEBR., *January 12, 1948.*

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: I see by the papers they intend to ration meat. Well, if they do there will be less meat, for the farmer has had all he wants of rationing. During the war, when our hogs got 1 pound overweight we could not get the ceiling price and had to take a loss on them. Now, if they ration meat again my sows that are bred will go to market, and lots of others will do the same. In a year there will be less meat. Only about one out of a thousand cattle and hogs are now bringing top prices. The others are not bringing enough to more than pay for their feed. We farmers might as well sell our sows and sell the grain and let them holler for meat. We know what OPA was. Then we had black markets. You could buy anything you wanted if you had the money to pay black-market prices.

Yours truly,

GLEN WENKE.

St. Lawrence River Seaway

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS J. LANE
OF MASSACHUSETTS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, January 14, 1948

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include herein an editorial which appeared in the Evening Tribune, Thursday, January 15, 1948, concerning the St. Lawrence River seaway and power project:

BAD FOR NEW ENGLAND

Ever since the St. Lawrence River seaway and power project was proposed initially a number of years ago, New England for the most part has been opposed to its realization as something that would be harmful to the best interests of this part of the country and now that the long deferred matter is scheduled to come up again in the United States Senate next week the case against the idea from this viewpoint seems stronger than ever.

Originally, the proposal was simply to make the river navigable in its upper reaches to provide direct connection by water from American and Canadian ports on the Great Lakes with Europe, and that constituted New England's main objection. That opposition was based on the contention that grave injury would be done to the port of Boston, to which Middle Western States send a considerable part of their goods to be shipped overseas by boat. The power phase of the project was added later and received the support of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and other prominent proponents of public power. Definite action was postponed during World War II, but now the plan is being pressed again.

Last year United States Army engineers testified at a hearing in Washington, D. C., that the complete seaway and power development cost would not be more than $500,-

It may be—it should be—that the world, although at the moment divided in two, will yet learn to live peaceably as one. But meanwhile it is as well to believe that when the Russians say that capitalism and communism cannot exist side by side, they mean what they say. There is every indication that they mean it.

The success or failure of the Marshall plan is the most crucial issue before the world today. It does not appear that anything else can save the peace. If for no other purpose, an apparatus to explain its true purpose is vitally needed.

In this, perhaps the most crucial era of modern history, there is no sound reason for our keeping silence, or speaking in a whisper. If the Rumanian radio says, as it did recently, that United States corn shipped to feed Rumanian children was adulterated, and made them ill, a reasoned reply should be made. The corn may in fact have been contaminated or spoiled in shipment. Such things have happened. But that an entire nation should be allowed to believe that Joe J. Jones, American, tried to poison the children of Rumania, is ridiculous, and to allow it to happen is folly.

After all, Mr. Jones, it's you they're talking about.

The White House Balcony

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. WILLIS W. BRADLEY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 19, 1948

Mr. BRADLEY. Mr. Speaker, the following article from the Daily News, of Los Angeles, Calif., discussing the proposed addition of a balcony to the south facade of the White House is entered in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the request of residents of the Eighteenth Congressional District as an indication of their disapproval of the contemplated White House structural changes:

(By Harold L. Ickes)

With all of the hush-hush secrecy of the Pendergast gang getting ready to steal an election in St. Louis, President Truman, an honored and dues-paying member, has suddenly announced that a contract has been let for mutilating the south facade of the White House by building thereon a scabrous balcony.

President Truman has not asked the people what they think about his proposed liberty with their White House. He simply tells them what he proposes to do.

The White House balcony episode, at this writing, would appear to have resolved itself into a question of good sense and good taste, on the part of Truman. There is a further question, whether the Commission of Fine Arts is a watchdog, with, or without, teeth. One might have assumed that Truman would have learned a lesson during the first year of his fortuitous occupancy of the White House when public opinion compelled him to abandon his purpose to build a distorted west wing.

Apparently that experience netted him only the disjointed notion that, when it comes to laying vandal hands on public property, secrecy is the best policy. In any event, the public was given no hint that a disfiguring balcony was to be added to the beautiful south portico until the contract for it, in serene disregard for the disapproval of the Commission of Fine Arts, had been let. This represents neither good taste nor good sense.

As for Truman's taste, perhaps the least said the better. The chief reason given for his yearning for a balcony is that it would provide privacy for himself and his family in the hot summer months, when neither he nor his family would be in Washington, generally speaking. Has Truman overlooked the fact that the matter of his continuing as the tenant of the White House will be decided at the polls this year? Has it occurred to him that the people may reject him as a tenant; and that his successor and his family may not like an iron balcony inside the majestic pillars of the south portico? Or is the letting of the contract purely a boastful gesture of confidence?

These are, really, the lesser aspects of the taste displayed. The larger one is Truman's apparent lack of perception that the White House is as truly and as definitely a national shrine as is the Lincoln Memorial.

Lincoln, and other national heroes before and after him, lived and toiled there. Americans, proud of their traditions, make pilgrimages from far places that they may gaze, if only for a few minutes, at their White House, in which the spirit of great leadership still lives. To them it is the historic mansion in which the great Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and Franklin D. Roosevelt lived and wrought for their country. They do not conceive of it as the dwelling place of a Chester A. Arthur—or of a Harry S. Truman.

It does seem as though Truman could have put a curb on his adolescent yearning for a balcony until there could have been a real expression of public sentiment regarding it. There was an expression, by proxy; and Truman may fairly, I think, be regarded as adding insult to injury by willfully going ahead in defiance of it.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created, in 1921, to provide a continuing and expert body of men to protect historic landmarks against damage through erratic personal idiosyncrasies of individuals. Truman, it appears, consulted this body—and proceeded to disregard its advice.

At first, a member of the commission gave out an informal statement to the effect that the members were opposed to the balcony. However, the commission decided to string along with the President.

Later, the chairman, Gilmore D. Clark of New York, issued a formal statement in which it was revealed that there had been two meetings to consider the balcony, and the vote was unanimously against it, on the ground that "such a feature would permanently change the appearance of the south facade of the White House."

If, as the commission says, its authority over Presidential whims is no more than advice on request, then, clearly, it should be given teeth; or it should resign, as a body, in protest.

Self-respect requires no less. Undoubtedly it could have exercised more pressure than it did. But it ducked. On the strength of this unhappy precedent, the protection of public shrines is likely to degenerate into an apparently answerless question of "Who is stringing whom?" And American voters do not like to be "strung."

The White House does not belong to you, Mr. President. You do not even occupy it under a permanent lease. It belongs to the people of the United States who have graciously allowed you to live in it as they will allow others after you. You have no more right to mar it than you would have to change the physical appearance of the Washington Monument or the Lincoln Memorial.

Secretary Harriman's Views

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. ESTES KEFAUVER
OF TENNESSEE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 19, 1948

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include a clipping and an editorial appearing in the Chattanooga Times of January 15, 1948, concerning the excellent speech made by Secretary W. Averell Harriman at the seventy-first annual dinner of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce.

The clipping follows:

Harriman, who will testify before the Senate Banking Committee this afternoon at 2:30 eastern standard time on the Truman program to curb the rising cost of living, said: "Congress has authorized a program of voluntary agreements with industry which I am charged with administering. I shall give this program my fullest support. But from my experience in business and government, I do not believe our present needs can be met without addition of the limited powers the President has asked for. Of paramount importance to us and other countries is the maintenance of a stable America."

LAUDS MARSHALL PLAN

The Secretary of Commerce termed the European recovery program "an indispensable step in building a stable peace. We know that political stability can only be attained by improving economic conditions. There are forces in Europe who wish to take advantage of economic chaos and hunger to establish totalitarian dictatorships."

He said a "program of the contemplated magnitude will be costly and will mean sacrifices by the American people, but the benefits to be gained, I believe, will far outweigh immediate sacrifices. * * * Our returns will be in furthering peace and world stability."

ASKS MIDDLE EAST HELP

"I believe that we can help in the less developed areas of the world, such as the Middle East, where I spent many months during the war, to expand agricultural products through American imaginative projects."

Harriman's address was delivered to a capacity audience of 450 members of the Chamber and their wives and friends in the Read House ballroom.

"I firmly believe that a recovery program for Europe of the size and nature proposed by President Truman will serve the cause of peace and in fact is an indispensable step in building a stable peace," Secretary Harriman said.

"We are proposing to assist the people of western Europe to regain their economic stability. We have given generously already to alleviate the conditions of economic disruption and hunger that existed immediately after the war. Through hard work they have rehabilitated factories, and industrial production has been expanded to almost prewar levels in most of the countries. But we find it is not yet enough to balance the needs."

"WORKSHOP OF WORLD

"These countries on the whole are, next to us, the great workshop of the world, and they must import food and raw materials to convert to finished manufactured products. They must export to live, and so far they have not been able to cover their re-

[PUBLIC LAW 402—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 36—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 3342]

AN ACT

To promote the better understanding of the United States among the peoples of the world and to strengthen cooperative international relations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—SHORT TITLE, OBJECTIVES, AND DEFINITIONS

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948".

OBJECTIVES

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby declares that the objectives of this Act are to enable the Government of the United States to promote a better understanding of the United States in other countries, and to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries. Among the means to be used in achieving these objectives are—

(1) an information service to disseminate abroad information about the United States, its people, and policies promulgated by the Congress, the President, the Secretary of State and other responsible officials of Government having to do with matters affecting foreign affairs;

(2) an educational exchange service to cooperate with other nations in—

(a) the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills;

(b) the rendering of technical and other services;

(c) the interchange of developments in the field of education, the arts, and sciences.

UNITED NATIONS

SEC. 3. In carrying out the objectives of this Act, information concerning the participation of the United States in the United Nations, its organizations and functions, shall be emphasized.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 4. When used in this Act, the term—

(1) "Secretary" means the Secretary of State.

(2) "Department" means the Department of State.

(3) "Government agency" means any executive department, board,

bureau, commission, or other agency of the Federal Government, or independent establishment, or any corporation wholly owned (either directly or through one or more corporations) by the United States.

TITLE II—INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

PERSONS

SEC. 201. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges on a reciprocal basis between the United States and other countries of students, trainees, teachers, guest instructors, professors, and leaders in fields of specialized knowledge or skill and shall wherever possible provide these interchanges by using the services of existing reputable agencies which are successfully engaged in such activity. The Secretary may provide for orientation courses and other appropriate services for such persons from other countries upon their arrival in the United States, and for such persons going to other countries from the United States. When any country fails or refuses to cooperate in such program on a basis of reciprocity the Secretary shall terminate or limit such program, with respect to such country, to the extent he deems to be advisable in the interests of the United States. The persons specified in this section shall be admitted as nonimmigrant visitors for business under clause 2 of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended (43 Stat. 154; 8 U. S. C. 203), for such time and under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. A person admitted under this section who fails to maintain the status under which he was admitted or who fails to depart from the United States at the expiration of the time for which he was admitted, or who engages in activities of a political nature detrimental to the interests of the United States, or in activities not consistent with the security of the United States, shall, upon the warrant of the Attorney General, be taken into custody and promptly deported pursuant to section 14 of the Immigration Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 162, 8 U. S. C. 214). Deportation proceedings under this section shall be summary and the findings of the Attorney General as to matters of fact shall be conclusive. Such persons shall not be eligible for suspension of deportation under clause 2 of subdivision (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917 (54 Stat. 671, 56 Stat. 1044; 8 U. S. C. 155).

BOOKS AND MATERIALS

SEC. 202. The Secretary is authorized to provide for interchanges between the United States and other countries of books and periodicals, including government publications, for the translation of such writings, and for the preparation, distribution, and interchange of other educational materials.

INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 203. The Secretary is authorized to provide for assistance to schools, libraries, and community centers abroad, founded or sponsored by citizens of the United States, and serving as demonstration centers for methods and practices employed in the United States. In

assisting any such schools, however, the Secretary shall exercise no control over their educational policies and shall in no case furnish assistance of any character which is not in keeping with the free democratic principles and the established foreign policy of the United States.

TITLE III—ASSIGNMENT OF SPECIALISTS

PERSONS TO BE ASSIGNED

SEC. 301. The Secretary is authorized, when the government of another country is desirous of obtaining the services of a person having special scientific or other technical or professional qualifications, from time to time to assign or authorize the assignment for service, to or in cooperation with such government, any citizen of the United States in the employ or service of the Government of the United States who has such qualifications, with the approval of the Government agency in which such person is employed or serving. No person shall be assigned for service to or in cooperation with the government of any country unless (1) the Secretary finds that such assignment is necessary in the national interest of the United States, or (2) such government agrees to reimburse the United States in an amount equal to the compensation, travel expenses, and allowances payable to such person during the period of such assignment in accordance with the provisions of section 302, or (3) such government shall have made an advance of funds, property, or services as provided in section 902. Nothing in this Act, however, shall authorize the assignment of such personnel for service relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

STATUS AND ALLOWANCES

SEC. 302. Any citizen of the United States, while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under the authority of this Act, shall be considered, for the purpose of preserving his rights, allowances, and privileges as such, an officer or employee of the Government of the United States and of the Government agency from which assigned and he shall continue to receive compensation from that agency. He may also receive, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, representation allowances similar to those allowed under section 901 (3) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999). The authorization of such allowances and other benefits and the payment thereof out of any appropriations available therefor shall be considered as meeting all the requirements of section 1765 of the Revised Statutes.

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICE UNDER ANOTHER GOVERNMENT

SEC. 303. Any citizen of the United States while assigned for service to or in cooperation with another government under authority of this Act may, at the discretion of his Government agency, with the concurrence of the Secretary, and without additional compensation therefor, accept an office under the government to which he is assigned, if the acceptance of such an office in the opinion of such

agency is necessary to permit the effective performance of duties for which he is assigned, including the making or approving on behalf of such foreign government the disbursement of funds provided by such government or of receiving from such foreign government funds for deposit and disbursement on behalf of such government, in carrying out programs undertaken pursuant to this Act: *Provided, however*, That such acceptance of office shall in no case involve the taking of an oath of allegiance to another government.

TITLE IV—PARTICIPATION BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

GENERAL AUTHORITY

SEC. 401. The Secretary is authorized, in carrying on any activity under the authority of this Act, to utilize, with the approval of the President, the services, facilities, and personnel of the other Government agencies. Whenever the Secretary shall use the services, facilities, or personnel of any Government agency for activities under authority of this Act, the Secretary shall pay for such performance out of funds available to the Secretary under this Act, either in advance, by reimbursement, or direct transfer. The Secretary shall include in each report submitted to the Congress under section 1008 a statement of the services, facilities, and personnel of other Government agencies utilized in carrying on activities under the authority of this Act, showing the names and salaries of the personnel utilized, or performing services utilized, during the period covered by such report, and the amounts paid to such other agencies under this section as payment for such performance.

TECHNICAL AND OTHER SERVICES

SEC. 402. A Government agency, at the request of the Secretary, may perform such technical or other services as such agency may be competent to render for the government of another country desirous of obtaining such services, upon terms and conditions which are satisfactory to the Secretary and to the head of the Government agency, when it is determined by the Secretary that such services will contribute to the purposes of this Act. However, nothing in this Act shall authorize the performance of services relating to the organization, training, operation, development, or combat equipment of the armed forces of a foreign government.

POLICY GOVERNING SERVICES

SEC. 403. In authorizing the performance of technical and other services under this title, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall encourage through any appropriate Government agency the performance of such services to foreign governments by qualified private American individuals and agencies, and shall not enter into the performance of such services to any foreign government where such services may be performed adequately by qualified private American individuals and agencies and such qualified individuals and agencies are available for the performance of such services; (2) that if

such services are rendered by a Government agency, they shall demonstrate the technical accomplishments of the United States, such services being of an advisory, investigative, or instructional nature, or a demonstration of a technical process; (3) that such services shall not include the construction of public works or the supervision of the construction of public works, and that, under authority of this Act, a Government agency shall render engineering services related to public works only when the Secretary shall determine that the national interest demands the rendering of such services by a Government agency, but this policy shall not be interpreted to preclude the assignment of individual specialists as advisers to other governments as provided under title III of this Act, together with such incidental assistance as may be necessary for the accomplishment of their individual assignments.

TITLE V—DISSEMINATING INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED STATES ABROAD

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 501. The Secretary is authorized, when he finds it appropriate, to provide for the preparation, and dissemination abroad, of information about the United States, its people, and its policies, through press, publications, radio, motion pictures, and other information media, and through information centers and instructors abroad. Any such press release or radio script, on request, shall be available in the English language at the Department of State, at all reasonable times following its release as information abroad, for examination by representatives of United States press associations, newspapers, magazines, radio systems, and stations, and, on request, shall be made available to Members of Congress.

POLICIES GOVERNING INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

SEC. 502. In authorizing international information activities under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress (1) that the Secretary shall reduce such Government information activities whenever corresponding private information dissemination is found to be adequate; (2) that nothing in this Act shall be construed to give the Department a monopoly in the production or sponsorship on the air of short-wave broadcasting programs, or a monopoly in any other medium of information.

TITLE VI—ADVISORY COMMISSIONS TO FORMULATE POLICIES

SEC. 601. There are hereby created two advisory commissions, (1) United States Advisory Commission on Information (hereinafter in this title referred to as the Commission on Information) and (2) United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange (hereinafter in this title referred to as the Commission on Educational Exchange) to be constituted as provided in section 602. The Commissions shall formulate and recommend to the Secretary policies and programs for the carrying out of this Act: *Provided, however*, That the commissions created by this section shall have no authority over

the Board of Foreign Scholarships or the program created by Public Law 584 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, enacted August 1, 1946, or the United States National Commission for UNESCO.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSIONS; GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 602. (a) Each Commission shall consist of five members, not more than three of whom shall be from any one political party. Members shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. No person holding any compensated Federal or State office shall be eligible for appointment.

(b) The members of the Commission on Information shall represent the public interest, and shall be selected from a cross section of professional, business, and public service backgrounds.

(c) The members of the Commission on Educational Exchange shall represent the public interest and shall be selected from a cross section of educational, cultural, scientific, technical, and public service backgrounds.

(d) The term of each member appointed under subsection (a) of this section shall be three years, except that the terms of office of such members first taking office on each Commission shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, two at the end of one year, two at the end of two years, and one at the end of three years from the date of the enactment of this Act. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor is appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Upon the expiration of his term of office any member may continue to serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified.

(e) The President shall designate a chairman for each Commission from among members of the Commission.

(f) The members of the Commissions shall receive no compensation for their services as such members but shall be entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence in connection with attendance of meetings of the Commissions away from their places of residences, as provided in subsection (6) of section 801 of this Act.

(g) The Commissions are authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem necessary to carry out the authority conferred upon them by this title.

(h) The Department is authorized to provide the necessary secretarial and clerical assistance for the Commissions.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS

SEC. 603. The Commissions shall meet not less frequently than once each month during the first six months after their establishment, and thereafter at such intervals as the Commissions find advisable, and shall transmit to the Secretary a quarterly report, and to the Congress a semiannual report of all programs and activities carried on under the authority of this Act, including appraisals, where feasible, as to the effectiveness of the several programs, and such recommendations as shall have been made by the Commissions to the Secretary for effectuating the purposes and objectives of this Act and the action taken to carry out such recommendations.

TITLE VII—APPROPRIATIONS

GENERAL AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 701. Appropriations to carry out the purposes of this Act are hereby authorized.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

SEC. 702. The Secretary shall authorize the transfer to other Government agencies for expenditure in the United States and in other countries, in order to carry out the purposes of this Act, any part of any appropriations available to the Department for carrying out the purposes of this Act, for direct expenditure or as a working fund, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority contained in this Act or under the authority governing the activities of the Government agency to which a part of any such appropriation is transferred, provided the activities come within the scope of this Act.

TITLE VIII—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

THE SECRETARY

SEC. 801. In carrying out the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized, in addition to and not in limitation of the authority otherwise vested in him—

(1) In carrying out title II of this Act, within the limitation of such appropriations as the Congress may provide, to make grants of money, services, or materials to State and local governmental institutions in the United States, to governmental institutions in other countries, and to individuals and public or private nonprofit organizations both in the United States and in other countries;

(2) to furnish, sell, or rent, by contract or otherwise, educational and information materials and equipment for dissemination to, or use by, peoples of foreign countries;

(3) whenever necessary in carrying out title V of this Act, to purchase, rent, construct, improve, maintain, and operate facilities for radio transmission and reception, including the leasing of real property both within and without the continental limits of the United States for periods not to exceed ten years, or for longer periods if provided for by the appropriation Act;

(4) to provide for printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States, without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111);

(5) to employ, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, when such employment is provided for by the appropriation Act, (i) persons on a temporary basis, and (ii) aliens within the United States, but such employment of aliens shall be limited to services related to the translation or narration of colloquial speech in foreign languages when suitably qualified United States citizens are not available; and

(6) to create, with the approval of the Commission on Information and the Commission on Educational Exchange, such advisory committees as the Secretary may decide to be of assistance